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# THE DROUGHT OF 1934

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* * * * *

The Federal Government's Assistance

To Agriculture

* * * * *

A Report Presented

to the

President's Drought Committee

by

Colonel Philip G. Murphy

Chairman of the

Drought Co-ordinating Committee

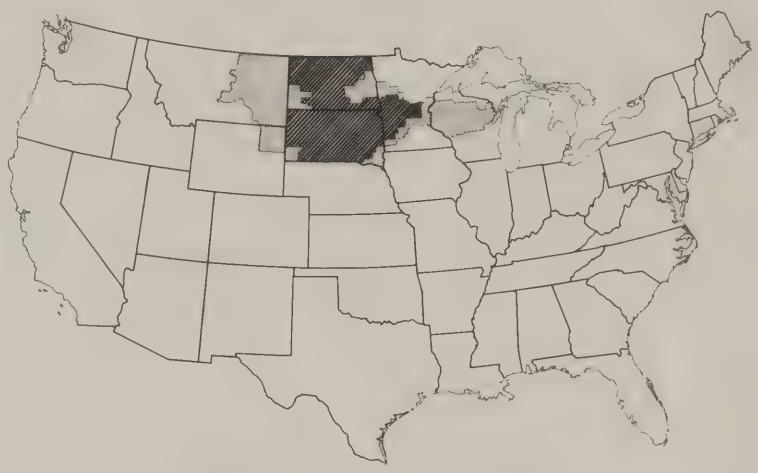
* * * * *

as of

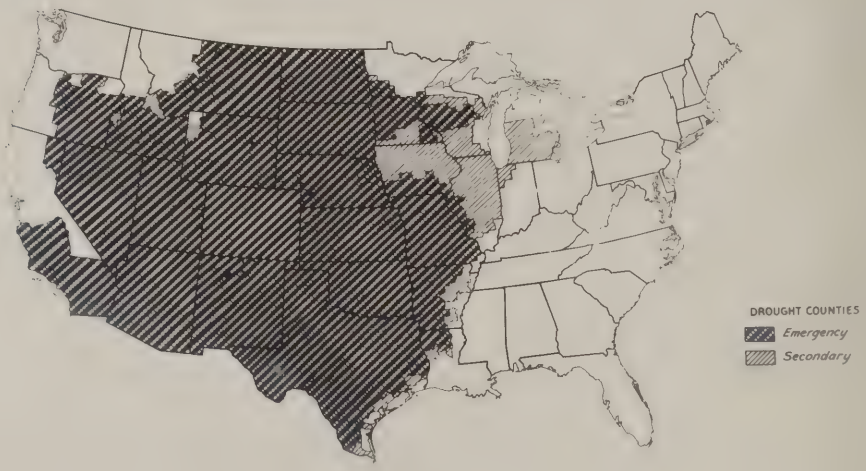
July 15, 1935

672778

FIRST DROUGHT AREA DESIGNATION MAY 23, 1934



DROUGHT AREA DESIGNATIONS AS OF OCT. 24, 1934
SHOWING ENTIRE AREA RECEIVING FEDERAL AID



LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

* * * * *

Drought Co-ordinating Committee,

Washington, D. C., July 15, 1935.

To the Members of the President's Drought Committee:

There is herewith transmitted a comprehensive report on the Drought Problems affecting agriculture during 1934 and 1935 to date.

This report, prepared in the Statistical and Historical Unit of the Commodities Purchase Section, Agricultural Adjustment Administration, sets forth conditions, measures of relief, organization, finances, operations, and results.

The report is subject to revision and will be further supplemented by the addition of material as indicated at several places in the index, pages 1 to 7, inclusive.

Respectfully submitted,

Philip G. Murray,
Chairman.

## FOREWORD

In this document is the story of how an invention of man -- government -- did battle against a scourge of nature -- drought.

The drought of 1934 was the worst of which we have any record in the United States. That it did not permanently crush the spirit and destroy all the property of millions of farmers and townspeople in the afflicted area is due in some part to the vigorous, prompt action of the Federal Government. This is a record of which American citizens can be proud and grateful.

The record of human suffering during the drought can never adequately be told, but it is at least possible to tell, as this report does, what was done to relieve that suffering. It is a story worth telling, and worth preserving against the time when a comparable danger may confront the Nation.

M. L. Wilson, Assistant Secretary,
Department of Agriculture.

C O N T E N T S



(Maps to be supplied)

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## CHAPTER I

## THE DECISION - FEDERAL RECOGNITION

## CHAPTER 1.

## THE DROUGHT - FEDERAL RECOGNITION

### I. THE PRESIDENT'S DROUGHT COMMITTEE.

In the spring of 1934 as the need of Federal action because of drought became apparent, the Honorable Chester C. Davis, Administrator, Agricultural Adjustment Administration; the Honorable William I. Myers, Governor of the Farm Credit Administration; and the Honorable Harry L. Hopkins, Administrator of the Federal Emergency Relief Administration were named as the President's Drought Committee. Later the Secretary of Agriculture, the Honorable Henry A. Wallace, was added by the President and became Chairman. More recently Dr. Rexford G. Tugwell, Under Secretary of Agriculture has been meeting with the Committee as an Adviser.

Representatives of the Department of Agriculture, including the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, met frequently with representatives of the Farm Credit Administration and the Federal Emergency Relief Administration. It was generally agreed that economy of operation could best be secured by maximum use of existing agencies. This policy guided all programs of the several agencies.

Constant consultation and careful planning kept the agencies in close touch. After a prolonged session Sunday, June 3, 1934, the President's Drought Committee submitted a memorandum to the President Monday, June 4, 1934 (For letter transmitting the memorandum, see pages 40, 41 and 42 of this report). June 19, 1934 the President approved the Act of Congress resulting from this memorandum.

## 3. The President's Counsel Committee.

In the spring of 1957 as part of passing civil rights legislation through Congress, the President's Counsel Committee, Chairman, Administrative, Legislative Adjustment Administration; the Honorable William T. Ingram, Assistant to the Vice President Administration; and the Honorable Joseph L. Hughes, Assistant to the General Counsel Department Justice, were named as the President's Special Counsel. Later the Secretary of Agriculture, the Honorable Ezra A. Wallace, was added by the President and Senator Eastland. More recently Dr. Hereford G. Hopwell, Under Secretary of Agriculture has been assisting the Committee in an advisory.

Representatives of the Department of Agriculture, including the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, and Commissioner [illegible] representatives of the State Special Administration and the Atlanta Regional Administration. It has been [illegible] that [illegible] operation would have to be secured by personal [illegible] of Delta State police officers. This policy will [illegible] of the personal [illegible].

Southern committeemen and Southern planters hoped the operation in Alma Ranch. After a problem meeting Sunday, June 7, [illegible] President's Special Committee committee a [illegible] in the Atlanta Journal, June 8, 1957 (for latter statement of the committee, see pages 60, 61 and 62 of this report). [illegible] approved the Act of Southern Planters [illegible].

$525,000,000 was appropriated for the relief of stricken agricultural areas. June 23, 1934 the President signed an Executive Order allocating $150,000,000 of these funds.

DROUGHT CO-ORDINATING COMMITTEE

After the appropriation by Congress a memorandum of understanding was prepared setting forth the duties and obligations of the respective agencies. This memorandum was signed by Mr. A. T. Vegate and Mr. S. M. Garwood for the Farm Credit Administration; by Colonel Lawrence Westbrook for the Federal Emergency Relief Administration; by Mr. Keith Southard for the Federal Surplus Relief Corporation and by Colonel Philip G. Murphy for Agriculture. (See Appendix F, Exhibit 4, page 209.)

Thereafter, in order to further facilitate the interchange of information and harmonize the various programs, the Livestock-Feed Committee was organized at the direction of the President, and on August 17, 1934 the Secretary of Agriculture approved a memorandum of organization. (See Appendix F, Exhibit 5, page 217.)

The duties of the committee were stated as follows:

1. The Livestock Feed Committee shall function as the co-ordinating channel for the agencies engaged in drought relief -- the Federal Emergency Relief Administration, Farm Credit Administration, Agricultural Adjustment Administration, and the Department of Agriculture.

2. The Committee shall inform itself as to all phases of the drought and formulate plans for relieving distress due to the drought. It shall recommend general policies to the President's Committee and when approved shall arrange the division of functions between the several agencies and endeavor to prevent overlapping of duties or neglect of any phase of the problem. It shall arrange for close coordination of the work of the agencies in states and counties.

The Chairman serves also as Executive Secretary of the President's Drought Committee. The Committee has met frequently to discuss many phases of the different problems presented and to effectively coordinate the programs of the several agencies. The present designation is "Drought Coordinating Committee". The membership is:

Col. Philip G. Murphy, (FCA) Chairman
Dr. Calvin B. Hoover,
Col. Lawrence Westbrook, (F.E.R.A.)
Mr. Norman Monaghan, (F.C.A.)
Dr. C. W. Warburton,
Capt. Carroll Power,
Dr. J. R. Mohler,
Mr. W. F. Callander,
Mr. Hugh H. Bennett,
Mr. Frederick P. Bartlett, (R.A.)

(See Appendix F, Exhibit 6, page 222.)

Dr. Warburton is Chairman of a sub-committee of the members representing the agencies of the Department of Agriculture.

The original membership included Mr. A. T. Sagate and Mr. C. R. Arnold for the Farm Credit Administration, Mr. Keith Southard for the Federal Surplus Relief Corporation, and Dr. Hoover was Chairman.

THE GENERAL APPROACH

The Federal Government's program of assistance to farmers in the drought of 1934 began in Minnesota, North Dakota, and South Dakota, and extended into 25 states, embodying an area approximating two-thirds of

Note: F.E.R.A. indicates Federal Emergency Relief Administration,
F.S.R.C. indicates Federal Surplus Relief Corporation,
F.C.A. indicates Farm Credit Administration,
R. A. indicates the Resettlement Administration.

All members not so noted represent various agencies of the Department of Agriculture. Dr. Mohler, Chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry, has at all meetings been represented by Dr. A. W. Miller, Assistant Chief of the Bureau.

The Chairman serves also as Secretary, directing at the pleasure of the President's Energy Committee. The Committee has only frequently in diverse view matters of the different problems presented and is actively concerned the purposes of the several agencies. The current membership is "Energy Coordinating Committee". The membership is:

Col. Philip G. Hurley, (F.P.A) Chairman
Mr. Calvin S. Hoover,
Mr. Lawrence Wallace, (F.C.C.)
Mr. Norman Hungerford, (W.C.A.)
Mr. C. E. Gorham,
Capt. Cargill Hamm,
Mr. A. E. Nelson,
Mr. E. E. Gallagher,
Mr. Hugh E. Kimball,
Mr. Theodore C. Sorensen (W.H.)

(Mr. Merrill F. Tuttle, Secretary)

Mr. Harrison is Chairman of a sub-committee of the members representing the agencies of the Department of Agriculture.

The original members included Mr. A. E. Angell and Mr. E. Z. Arnold for the Farm Credit Administration, Mr. Philip Hoffman for the Federal Power Commission, and Mr. Glover for Interior.

## Sub-committee

The Federal Power Commission's problem of participation in Canada in the development of 320,000 kwhs in Niagara, Upper Lakes, and Great Lakes, was referred from the Energy Committee as also considerable consideration of

Rules I.S.E.E. Initiative Federal Energy [illegible] Jurisdiction.
I.S.E.E. Initiative Federal Energy [illegible]
E.C.A. Initiative Farm Study [illegible]
E. A. Initiative Use Investment [illegible]

All members and an ex-officio representative of the Department of Agriculture, Mr. Hunter, Chief of the Bureau of Power in Federal Industry, have at all meetings been represented by Mr. A. V. Wilson, Assistant Chief of the Bureau.

the United States. Overwhelming catastrophe faced the farmers over a large area of the United States during the growing season of 1934 and the following winter. Tremendous hardship and much distress was in prospect as a result of the widespread crop ruin caused by the unfavorable weather. With distress at the doors of millions in a drought of unprecedented proportions, it was clearly evident by the middle of May 1934 that a national emergency existed.

To meet this emergency a well thought out program of Federal relief was promptly inaugurated, and enlarged as the drought extended its blighting effects over a much larger area than had been anticipated in initial, emergency measures.

This report, prepared as a record of the activities of the Department of Agriculture and the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, in bringing aid to drought-stricken farmers in 1,480 counties and twenty-five states, has been amended to include the activities of all agencies of the Government to which were allocated funds from the Emergency Appropriation of $525,000,000 made by the Congress for the relief of stricken agricultural areas. These agencies -- the Department of Agriculture and the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, the Farm Credit Administration, the Federal Emergency Relief Administration and the Federal Surplus Relief Corporation, and the Emergency Conservation Administration (Civilian Conservation Corps) -- worked

in harmonious cooperation to alleviate the distress resulting from the drought.

Before considering provision for relief and the operation of definite programs, it is of prime importance that careful attention be directed to the nature and effects of underlying conditions.

## I. THE CONDITION OF THE CATTLE INDUSTRY

In the spring of 1934 cattle stocks of the United States were very large. An unsatisfactory market during most of the period 1928 to 1934 had resulted in the holding of large numbers of cows and surplus heifers. The Cattle and Sheep Section of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration reported in April that during this six-year period cattle numbers--beef and dairy--increased 10,651,000 head, or approximately 20 per cent. This brought the count almost up to the post-war peak. Farms and ranges were overstocked, and many comparatively old inferior cows were to be found in most herds. The number of breeding cows had reached the highest figure in history.

The cattle industry as a whole was on an unprofitable basis. The market which ordinarily would have been open for distress cattle in smaller areas did not exist because prices were too low to justify shipping costs. Inbound shipments of roughage likewise were hampered by the same factors of expense and distance. The owners naturally were unwilling to market animals that might not bring freight charges.

to discourage competition or alluring the customer providing that the standard.

Before considering statistics in detail and the economics of textile production, it is of prime importance that careful attention be attributed to the opinion and attitude of manufacturing institutions.

I. The Situation in the Cotton Industry

In the spring of 1919 textile stocks at the United States were very large. An unsatisfactory market during part of the year had led to 1919 and resulted in the building of large numbers of new and surplus factories. The British and Chinese textile of the significant international competition expected to profit this cotton into the Chinese textile manufacturers and Japanese-Chinese 10,000 bales, or approximately 20 per cent. This increased the power almost as to the primary mills. Since the region with Japanese, and many manufacturing of fabrics come here on to Chinese in most parts. The market is declining also but revealed the figures in history.

The cotton industry as a whole was on an unprofitable basis. The market also influently which kept down the fabrics either to manufacturers like an extra production prices were the low in quality delivered goods. Cotton efficiency of production fabrics were lowered by the slow process of change in fibres. The process quickly and textiles in cotton cotton not only and bring fresh energy.

Furthermore, the average stock was heavily mortgaged. Mortgage holders, too, were unwilling to permit shipment to market unless assured of payment in an amount equal to the average per head mortgage. Unless that could be assured, mortgage holders insisted that the animals be held, for the reason that on any other basis the average per head amount for which the remaining animals stood as security would have increased. A different attitude on the part of lienholders would have made it increasingly difficult to discount their notes.

Cattlemen everywhere held on to their stock awaiting the recovery of the market. The average age increased. The average per head value decreased. The condition of total cattle was below normal. Steers were liquidated first because of their higher value. Female cattle were held, and total cattle numbers continued to mount.

STEPS TO IMPROVE THE CATTLE MARKET

The cattle problem became national in scope early in 1933. Up to that time it was considered serious only within cumulative drought areas - principally the Texas Panhandle, eastern New Mexico, the Dakotas, Minnesota and eastern Montana.

On August 14, 1933, cattlemen representing practically every state in the West, met in Denver, hoping to devise some means of averting the impending cattle crisis. The Department of Agriculture was represented and took a part in the program. At this meeting it

was decided that very little could be done until cattle were included as a basic commodity in the Agricultural Adjustment Act. A committee of five was appointed to lay the matter before Congress at the next session, and ask that cattle be made a basic commodity. A drought relief committee was also appointed, and all railroads traversing the drought states were requested to grant half rates on cattle shipped to pasture, and on feed shipped into the drought territory.

Following the meeting in Denver, cattlemen continued their efforts, through their various livestock associations, to advance the interests of the cattle industry. After a long and bitter fight in Congress, the Amendment to the Agricultural Adjustment Act (73d Cong., April 7, 1934), known as the Jones-Connally Act, among other provisions, made beef-cattle one of the basic commodities. By this Act, the Secretary of Agriculture was authorized to handle cattle surpluses under a program similar to adjustment programs for other farm surpluses.

Prior to this definite step to inaugurate a program in the interest of the beef and dairy cattle industries there was little hope of an adjustment of cattle numbers to market conditions and feed supplies. But before relief could accrue from this legislation to the country as a whole it became necessary to extend its benefits to drought-stricken areas, and temporarily defer aid to the rest of the country. However, provision intended to reduce cattle

surpluses through a disease eradication program could immediately be realized in limited areas in connection with a greater emergency than had been anticipated.

The drought of 1934 forced a crisis in the great cattle-producing section west of the Mississippi River, but found the Government ready to aid the farmer in helping bring the price level of cattle to a normal relationship to prices of articles which he must buy.

WEATHER CONDITIONS LEADING UP TO THE DROUGHT

The first acute development of the 1934 drought centered around the Dakotas and Minnesota and might be termed the climax of a series of recurring downward trends of rainfall in that area over the past decade. This droughty condition became pronounced in December 1929, and grew more and more serious until its culmination in what the Weather Bureau classifies as the most disastrous and far-reaching drought recorded since the Bureau was established. A striking result of these dry years was the six-foot lowering of the water level in the numerous lakes of the region.

The reported rainfall in North and South Dakota had been below normal during eight of the ten years 1924--1933, and the first four months of 1934 up to May 1, had been the lightest on record for that period. In Minnesota, nine of the last ten years had been relatively dry, and in 1934, up to May, only 54 percent of normal had been received. This was lightest on record for

those months. In Nebraska, nine of the last ten years had scanty rains, and only about half of the normal rainfall occurred during the first four months of 1934. In Montana, eight of the last ten years had less than normal, and only 76 percent of normal occurred from January to May.

In addition to this northwestern group of states, pronounced droughty conditions developed progressively during the summer over an area which included Texas, Colorado, Kansas, Missouri, most of Iowa, portions of Wisconsin and Michigan, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, and other states. From January 1 to May 1, 1934, Kansas had only 62 percent of normal rainfall; Missouri, 66 percent; Iowa, 57 percent; and Ohio, 61 percent. Compared with the corresponding months of previous years, they were the driest on record for Illinois; the driest since 1889 for Indiana; the driest since 1902 for Ohio; and the fourth driest on record for Iowa; the driest since 1895 for Missouri; and the driest since 1909 for Kansas.

In the four states of North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska and Minnesota, the five-year average of rainfall, up to the end of 1933, was 19 inches; while for the five years ending with 1909, which period constituted the last maximum drought in this area, the average was 24.1 inches, or 27 percent greater. Thus in the most recent period rainfall was 21 percent less than in the preceding series of drought years.

Table I indicates the percentage of normal precipitation in

have occurred. In February, each of the last two years saw a drought, and only about half of the normal rainfall between April and September fell during 1970. In contrast, eight of the last ten years had less than normal, and only 25 percent of normal rainfall fell during January to May.

In addition to this variability in time of rainfall, considerable drought variations developed comparatively among the eleven counties in Kansas. Between Kansas, Kansas, Kansas, Kansas, and Kansas, portions of Kansas and Kansas, Kansas, Kansas, Kansas, and other states. Over a period of 1 to 5 1/2, Kansas had only 50 percent of normal rainfall (Kansas), 60 percent (Kansas, 50 percent), and Kansas, 65 percent. Compared with the accumulating months of deficient years, they were the driest to record for Kansas in the driest place. Only the Kansas the driest place (Kansas) the driest place (Kansas) and the fourth driest on record for Kansas; the driest place (Kansas) for Kansas; and the driest place (Kansas) for Kansas.

In the four counties of Kansas, Kansas, Kansas, Kansas and Kansas, the five-year average of rainfall, up to the end of 1972, was 21 percent below the five year period ending with 1969, which period established the last maximum drought in this area. The average was 24.1 inches, or 27 percent greater. This is the most recent period which was 21 percent lower than in the preceding series of drought years.

Table 2 indicates the percentage of normal precipitation in

TABLE I - Percentage of Normal Precipitation, By States, September 1933 to August 1934.

| State | 1933 September to November | 1933-34 December to February | 1934 March to May | 1934 June to August | 1934 Six months Ending Aug. 1934 | 1933-34 Year Ending Aug. 1934 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Arizona | 134 | 39 | 62 | 86 | 74 | 80 |
| Arkansas | 98 | 84 | 91 | 63 | 77 | 84 |
| California | 52 | 96 | 43 | 142 | 92 | 83 |
| Colorado | 78 | 108 | 54 | 68 | 79 | 76 |
| Idaho | 82 | 129 | 66 | 63 | 85 | 85 |
| Illinois | 76 | 52 | 52 | 95 | 73 | 69 |
| Indiana | 94 | 53 | 51 | 101 | 76 | 73 |
| Iowa | 62 | 70 | 42 | 86 | 64 | 65 |
| Kansas | 60 | 108 | 58 | 48 | 53 | 68 |
| Louisiana | 46 | 112 | 105 | 97 | 101 | 90 |
| Michigan | 116 | 64 | 67 | 71 | 69 | 79 |
| Minnesota | 84 | 82 | 48 | 76 | 62 | 72 |
| Missouri | 78 | 69 | 56 | 62 | 60 | 67 |
| Montana | 92 | 118 | 69 | 65 | 67 | 86 |
| Nebraska | 52 | 113 | 39 | 57 | 48 | 65 |
| Nevada | 57 | 80 | 48 | 99 | 73 | 71 |
| New Mexico | 84 | 52 | 73 | 65 | 69 | 68 |
| North Dakota | 68 | 75 | 39 | 64 | 51 | 61 |
| Oklahoma | 93 | 100 | 71 | 56 | 63 | 80 |
| Oregon | 95 | 103 | 70 | 74 | 72 | 85 |
| South Dakota | 39 | 57 | 44 | 74 | 59 | 53 |
| Texas | 61 | 127 | 103 | 50 | 71 | 87 |
| Utah | 51 | 96 | 31 | 85 | 58 | 65 |
| Wisconsin | 78 | 65 | 67 | 88 | 77 | 74 |
| Wyoming | 49 | 79 | 62 | 84 | 73 | 58 |

TABLE I - Percentage of normal rehabilitation, by station, September 1933 to August 1934.

the drought states during the fall of 1933 and by periods in 1934 to the end of the growing season. It also gives the percent for the twelve-month period, September 1, 1933 to August 31, 1934. In comparing these figures, by states, it should be noted that only ten of the states - Arizona, Colorado, Kansas, Nebraska, Nevada, New Mexico, North Dakota, Oklahoma, South Dakota, and Utah - were wholly within the drought area; and two states - Michigan and Indiana - contain no designated "emergency" drought counties. The averages for the states of Arkansas, California, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Louisiana, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, Oregon, Texas, Wisconsin, and Wyoming are unquestionably higher than the averages for the designated drought portion of these states.

COMPARING WITH PAST DROUGHTS

In commenting on droughts, the Weather Bureau observes "that rainfall averages differ from place to place and from one season of the year to another. The economic results of drought cannot always be measured by the shortage in rainfall alone. It is obvious that a rainfall amounting to 70 percent of the normal in regions of abundant precipitation is not as serious as a proportionate deficiency in places where the total rainfall is barely sufficient for the growth of staple crops. The moisture content of the soil at the beginning of the drought is always an important consideration" - Monthly Weather Review, September 1930. Hence the figures which show the amount of precipitation during the weeks and months immediately preceding the growth are of special importance.

The drought of 1934 differed materially from the drought of 1930 in that it occurred much earlier in the year, and spread from the northwest, while in 1930 the drought originated in the central-eastern states and spread westward. Ordinarily, periods of drought are immediately preceded by an abundance of rainfall. In 1930 precipitation was abundant up to mid-spring, and was followed by an extremely dry summer. The drought of 1934 was preceded by an unusual dearth of moisture in most of the drought states.

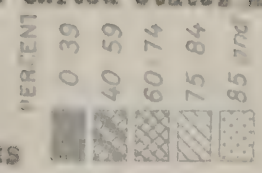
In 1894 when the second most serious drought visited the United States a fair spring rainfall had resulted in a reasonable growth of grass and cultivated crops. Consequently when the nation-wide hot winds struck in mid July there was a considerable quantity of vegetative growth upon which livestock might subsist until the next crop season.

No attempt will be made here to explain the cause of droughts; however, in Appendix F on page 204 will be found a comprehensive statement on this subject which has been furnished by the Weather Bureau.

## II. DROUGHT EFFECTS

While unusual drought conditions existed in many parts of the world in 1934, the extent of damage was not so great in other countries as in many parts of the United States. Even in the irrigated sections of the West, from which surplus has frequently come during past droughts, serious shortage of water, because of limited snowfall and the overstocking of ranges, prevailed. Fortunately conditions

were favorable in the eastern part of the United States and some surplus feed was produced there.




## CROP CONDITIONS

The drought, entering a serious stage in April, grew worse in May, the month when all small grains normally are getting their start. (See Chart 2). In wide areas these grains were blasted beyond recovery, even with the scattered rains in June. These rains being neither general nor generous enough to supply adequate moisture for growing crops, the drought continued to widen in scope and deepen in intensity.

On June 2, 1934, officials of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics sent urgent calls to all crop and livestock statisticians in drought affected states for immediate estimates of crop production. Within twenty-four hours state statisticians, with the cooperation of field representatives, crop reporters, county reporters and others commonly used in the compilation of crop estimates, were reporting back to Washington.

In response to similar emergency dispatches, reports came in promptly from the various market news and other branch offices of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics all over the drought area, and from commercial seedsmen and others who regularly cooperate with the Bureau in the preparation of reports on stocks of seeds and feeds.

Tables 2 and 3 reflect some of the findings in the worst affected states at the time the reports were made, with averages based

were compared in the western part of the United States and compared them was produced there.

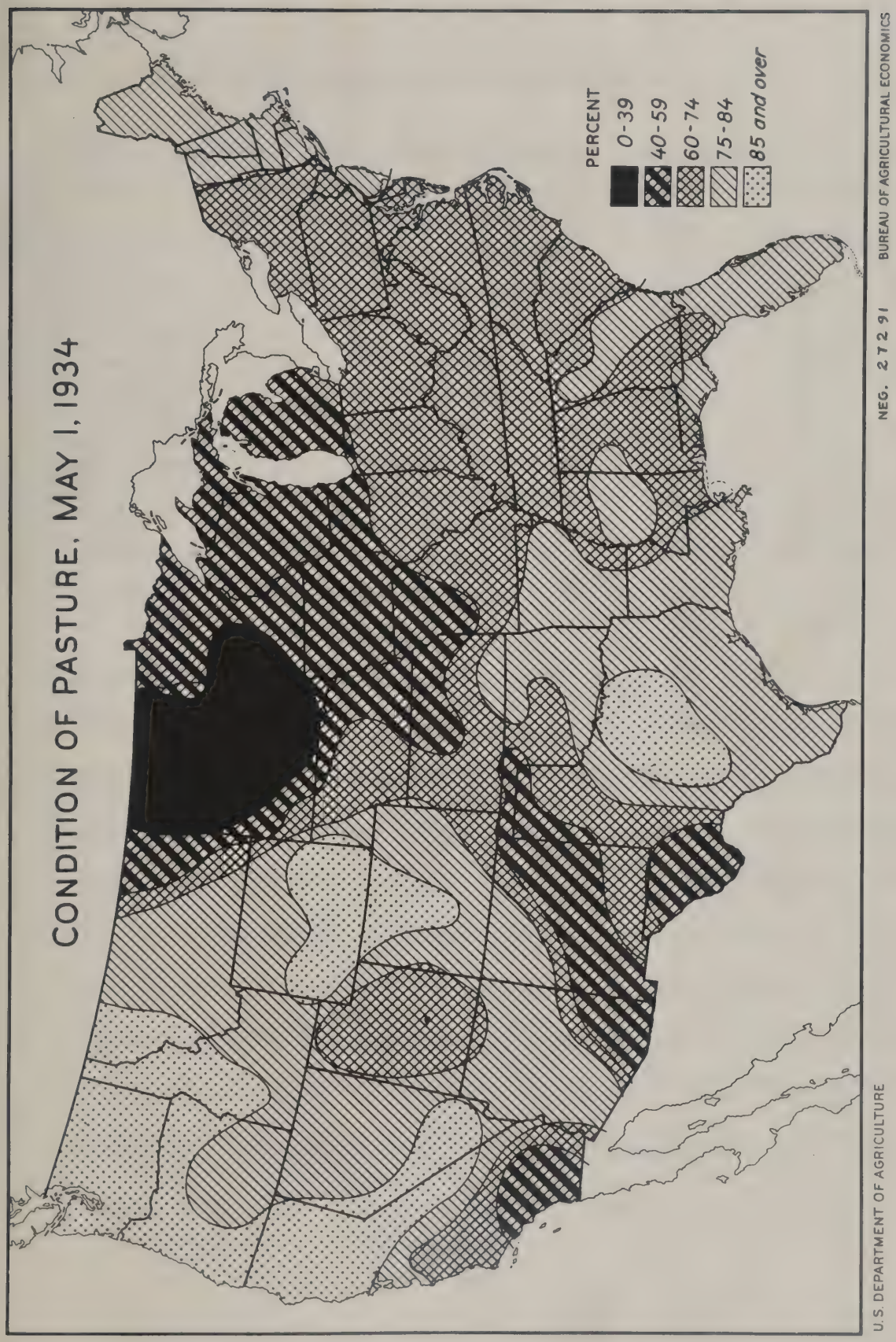
## CONCLUSIONS

The drought, starting in various areas in 1931, grew worse in 1934, and lasted when all small grains normally are getting their start. (See Chart 2). During other years there were alternate periods of recovery, and also the normal rains in June. These relative ratios (ratios of the monthly rains to June). These relative ratios (ratios of the monthly rains to June) provide a means of comparing the severity of the drought in various areas.

On June 6, 1934, officials of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics met with the heads of the crop and livestock estimating divisions to discuss ways to fill gaps and improve estimating methods. Although effected states for immediate estimates of crop production, "Which brought-for more close administrative, the cooperation of field personnel, some inaccurately, mostly from and other commonly used in the compilation of crop estimates, were reporting than in Washington.

In response to special questions (included), reports were in generally from the various areas and based upon judgment of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics all over the drought area, and from commercial measures and reports of individual producers. The Bureau in the preparation of reports on stocks of seeds and feeds.

Table 2 and 3 reflect some of the findings in the work of Field clerks at the time the reports were made, with averages based


CONDITION OF PASTURE, MAY 1, 1934
PERCENT
0-39
40-59
60-74
75-84
85 and over
NEG. 2 7 2 9 1
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

on the number of states involved in each case.

TABLE 2. Estimated crop conditions, June 1, 1934, percentage of normal.

| State | Winter Wheat | Spring Wheat | Durum Wheat | Oats | Barley | Rye |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Colorado | 40 | 56 | | 63 | 58 | 57 |
| Kansas | 47 | 37 | | 49 | 33 | 52 |
| Minnesota | 31 | 46 | 50 | 44 | 44 | 35 |
| Montana | 50 | 46 | 44 | 49 | 49 | 36 |
| Nebraska | 24 | 45 | | 26 | 33 | 33 |
| New Mexico | 21 | 53 | | 50 | 36 | |
| North Dakota | | 27 | 29 | 25 | 25 | 19 |
| South Dakota | 16 | 18 | 23 | 20 | 21 | 15 |
| Texas | 52 | | | 63 | 50 | 43 |
| Wisconsin | 50 | 65 | | 63 | 54 | 49 |
| Wyoming | 39 | 46 | | 55 | 56 | 49 |
| Average | 37.0 | 43.9 | 36.5 | 46.1 | 42.6 | 38.8 |

The condition of winter wheat on June 1, 1934, for the entire United States, was reported at 55.3 percent of normal as compared with 64.0 percent on June 1, 1933 and the 10-year (1922-31) average June 1 condition of 75.7 percent. The lowest June 1 condition previously reported was 62.0 percent in 1885. The condition of spring wheat for the entire country was reported at 41.3 percent on June 1, as compared with 84.9 percent on June 1, 1933, and the 10-year (1922-31) June 1 average of 83.3 percent. The previous low record for June 1 condition was 67.9 percent, reported in 1931. The condition of durum wheat was reported at 29.6 percent of normal and other spring wheat at 42.4.

on the number of stocks involved in each case.

TABLE 2. Estimated crop conditions, June 1, 1939, percentage of normal.

| State | Winter Wheat | Rye | Barley | Oats | Potatoes | Sugar Beets |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Colorado | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Kansas | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Missouri | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | | |
| Montana | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | | | |
| Nebraska | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | | | |
| New Mexico | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | | | |
| North Dakota | | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | | [illegible] |
| South Dakota | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Texas | [illegible] | | | | | |
| Wyoming | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | | | |
| Average | 73.0 | 83.3 | 74.5 | 86.1 | 80.6 | 76.2 |

The condition of winter wheat on June 1, 1939, for the entire United States, was reported as 73.3 percent of normal as compared with 68.0 percent on June 1, 1938 and the 10-year (1929-38) average June 1 condition of 75.7 percent. The lowest June 1 condition previously reported was 64.0 percent in 1934. The condition of spring wheat for the entire country was reported as 81.7 percent on June 1, as compared with 84.9 percent on June 1, 1938, and the 10-year (1929-38) June 1 average of 83.3 percent. The previous low record for June 1 condition was 67.9 percent, reported in 1931. The condition of durum wheat was reported as 78.6 percent of normal on this period basis as 79.9.

TABLE 3. Estimated crop conditions, June 1, 1934, percentage of normal - Continued.

| State | Tame Hay | Wild Hay | Clover and Timothy Hay | Alfalfa Hay | Pasture |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Colorado | 70 | 76 | 73 | 72 | 59 |
| Kansas | 48 | 63 | 49 | 46 | 52 |
| Minnesota | 30 | 26 | 29 | 34 | 26 |
| Montana | 56 | 46 | 68 | 62 | 48 |
| Nebraska | 29 | 38 | 27 | 33 | 33 |
| New Mexico | 63 | 36 | 55 | 79 | 44 |
| North Dakota | 20 | 19 | 20 | 22 | 15 |
| South Dakota | 17 | 14 | 15 | 18 | 8 |
| Texas | 69 | 72 | | 79 | 68 |
| Wisconsin | 41 | 52 | 40 | 54 | 42 |
| Wyoming | 58 | 53 | 58 | 62 | 48 |
| Average | 45.5 | 45.0 | 43.4 | 51.0 | 40.3 |

The serious condition of pasture on May 1, as shown by Chart 3 advanced to an alarming stage by June 1. The June 1 report showed the lowest condition of pastures and hay on record in 19 states, including all states from Ohio to Nevada. In a half dozen states where conditions were worst, early crops were reported so far gone as to be beyond rejuvenation. The reports from some states seemed unbelievably low.

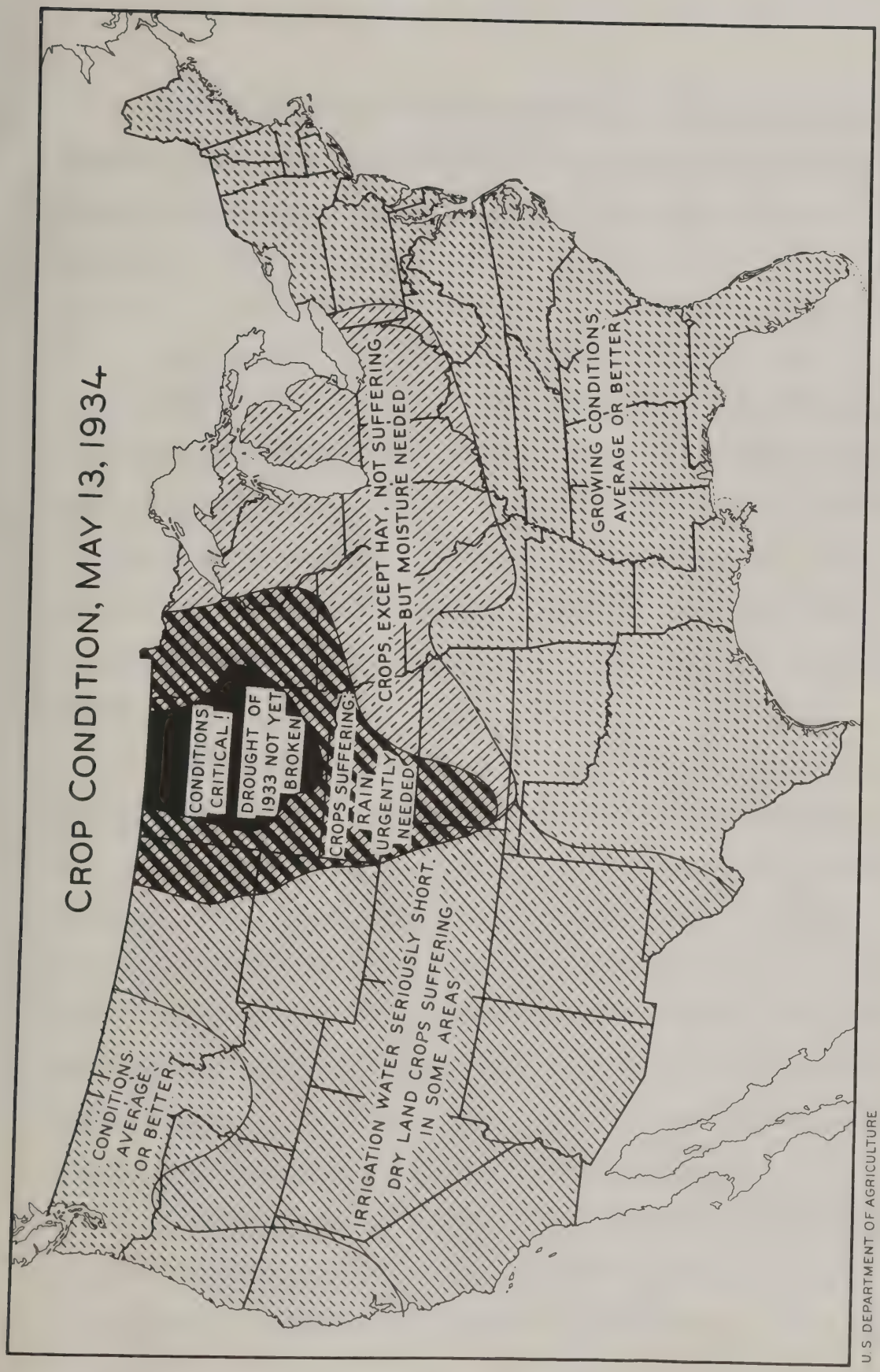
During the last 40 years no state has reported the condition of pastures on June 1 below 42 percent although New Mexico was this low one year. On June 1, 1934, South Dakota averaged 8 percent; North Dakota, 15; Minnesota, 26; Iowa, 28; Nebraska, 33; Wisconsin, 42; and the whole North Central group of states averaged 39.3 percent.

Table 3. Estimated crop conditions, June 1, 1937, percentage of normal - Continued.

| State | June 1 | July 1 | Crop year | August 1 | Latest |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Est. | Est. | Thousands | Est. | Factors |
| Colorado | 77 | 65 | 77 | 73 | [illegible] |
| Kansas | 64 | 57 | 58 | 60 | [illegible] |
| Nebraska | 57 | 55 | 54 | 54 | [illegible] |
| Montana | 52 | 48 | 52 | 52 | [illegible] |
| Wyoming | 55 | 52 | 57 | 57 | [illegible] |
| New Mexico | 63 | 63 | 64 | 73 | [illegible] |
| Ariz. Calif. | 75 | 73 | 80 | 78 | [illegible] |
| Nevad. Idaho | 67 | 64 | 63 | 62 | [illegible] |
| Texas | 67 | 71 | | 72 | [illegible] |
| Oklahoma | 61 | 58 | 60 | 62 | [illegible] |
| Arizona | 72 | 61 | 56 | 54 | [illegible] |
| United States | 54.5 | 52.0 | 53.0 | 54.4 | [illegible] |

The serious condition of pastures is due to, or seems to have been accompanied by the limiting effect of June 1. The June 1 report showed the heavy condition of pastures and hay on record in 19 states, including all states from Ohio to Nevada. In a half dozen states where conditions were worst, early crops were reported so far gone as to be beyond rejuvenation. The country had been plunged almost irrevocably low.

With during the last 30 years to [illegible] the condition of pastures on June 1 below 50 percent although for twelve out of the 30 years, on June 1, 1937, their condition reached a minimum above 50%. The minimum of the time, 30 Nebraska, 31 Kansas, 32 and the whole Great Central Zone of states averaged 34.3 percent.


CROP CONDITION, MAY 13, 1934
CONDITIONS CRITICAL!
DROUGHT OF 1933 NOT YET BROKEN
CROPS SUFFERING: RAIN URGENTLY NEEDED
CROPS, EXCEPT HAY, NOT SUFFERING BUT MOISTURE NEEDED
GROWING CONDITIONS AVERAGE OR BETTER
CONDITIONS AVERAGE OR BETTER
IRRIGATION WATER SERIOUSLY SHORT. DRY LAND CROPS SUFFERING IN SOME AREAS
NEG. 27290 BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
U S DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

The Crop Reporting Board of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics found the corn crop generally in fair condition throughout the drought area on June 1, but greatly in need of rain to prevent deterioration.

DROUGHT EFFECTS AND THE FOOD SUPPLY

Despite the extreme effects of the drought over a wide area, and the unusual devastation of crops, food supplies proved ample to meet the general needs, due to carry-overs. To insure the continuation of adequate supplies, the Drought Relief Service early in the summer made an estimate of surplus food supplies actually available and determined upon the most effective means of utilizing and distributing existing surpluses.

A systematic survey indicated that, except for meats and related products, there was no serious shortage in the United States as a whole. The publicity of these reports had the good effect of allaying public anxiety in regard to the food supply. The facts further revealed that the current crops, although not showing the usual surpluses, were near normal, and that stocks of bread grains were ample for immediate needs. Fruits and vegetables were shown to be abundant outside of the drought area, and dairy and poultry products were adequate for the remainder of the year.

Supplies of certain food items were decidedly short in many quarters within the drought area, requiring more than the usual shipments from outside. Detailed maps were prepared and furnished

The Army Ordnance Bank of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics found the cash corn generally in fair condition throughout the drought area on June 1, but greatly in need of rain in several interior counties.

## SOUGHT SUPPLIES AND GOT MOOD SURVEY

Despite the serious effects of the drought over a wide area, and the unusual devastation of crops, last supplies proved equal to meet the general needs, due to early-season. To insure the equitable of adequate supplies, the Drought Relief Service early in the summer made an estimate of purchase and supplies actually available and determined upon the most effective means of utilizing and distributing existing surpluses.

A systematic survey indicated that, among the staple and manufactured products, there was no serious shortage in the United States as a whole. The publicity of these results had the good effect of allaying public anxiety in regard to the food supply. The facts further revealed that the current crops, although not showing the usual surpluses, were near normal. Of that stuffs of these crops were ample for immediate needs. Yields and vegetables were found to be abundant outside of the drought area, and dairy and poultry products were adequate for the requirements of the area.

Supplies of surplus food items were available in many quarters within the drought area, resulting more than the usual shipments from outside. Detailed surveys were conducted and furnished

to the Federal Emergency Relief Administration as a guide in meeting the food needs in particular cases. As a further means of regulating the food supply situation, steps were taken to inform the Relief Administration of existing surpluses that were tending to depress prices to farmers, and to insure against loss through diversion of raw products into less valuable food channels, in the absence of a substantial market. With this information in hand, the Federal Emergency Relief Administration was enabled to buy surplus supplies for distribution among persons on the relief rolls, particularly within the drought area. Through these measures, food products which otherwise would have been sacrificed for less valuable food uses, disposed of at unprofitable prices, or wasted, were conserved and utilized in the interest of the producer, and made to serve the cause of the needy in deficient areas.

LIVESTOCK FEED SERVEL CURTAILED

While most crops used for human food were greatly curtailed, and in many localities completely destroyed by drought, the most acute situation developed with respect to feed for livestock, particularly hay and roughage. Stocks of old hay, already short, following three successive light crops, were soon depleted, because of extremely scanty pastures and resultant necessity for hay feeding. The bulk of the hay crops, dependent principally upon the moisture of May and June for development, proved a failure.

Early in May many reports came from the drought area indicating serious damage to crops and shortage of water supply, affecting the lives of animals, as well as human beings. Twenty-nine counties in North Dakota reported the "drought of 1933 not yet broken"; seventeen counties reported "crops destroyed"; thirty-four counties reported "dust storms seriously affecting crops and livestock"; thirty-two counties reported "no feed"; and thirteen counties reported "stock dying". Other counties reported "crops suffering"; "seeding stopped because of windstorms"; "insects ravaging crops"; and "dire need for human food". Similar reports came from Minnesota, South Dakota, eastern Montana, and later from many other states, as the drought spread, and courageous farmers battled against the same odds.

The plight of farmers and others within the drought area may better be understood by viewing the conditions summarized as follows: (a) Shortage of moisture for seeding and for growing crops both in non-irrigated and irrigated sections; (b) Deficient water supply for livestock and human needs, both rural and municipal; (c) An ever-increasing film of dust on growing crops and the ravages by insects and other pests.

These and other conditions combined to curtail production, while old stocks of feed rapidly disappeared, due to the excess livestock numbers being deprived of normal pasturage. The condition might well be described as a feed shortage within the reach of water for man, complicated with moisture-seeking and wind and insects and water to already irrigate.

It is fairly in that they reports also that the Jerusalem area initiated service during in areas and conditions of water supply, including the lives of patients, as will as issues behind. Twenty-one stations in North Dakota reported use "because it still and yet already" are where months showing "large disinfectant sixty-four counties reported "dust storm virtually blowing areas and literally dirty-brown counties reported "high winds" other counties reported "large sandstorm; "general shared between of windstorm"; "insects rewarding crops" and "dry and for known food". Eighty reports with few statistics, dust storm, sensing conditions and lower from many where stores, as the drought worst, and environment finding building by that the same work.

The might of farmers and others within the drought area may better be understood by viewing the conditions summarized as follows: Sod Houses of matters for shelter and for growing crops held to non-irrigated and irrigated practicing (by institutions) many supply for livestock and human beings, were used the conditions (in an area-interesting file of sod be visible across the sections by insects and other pests.

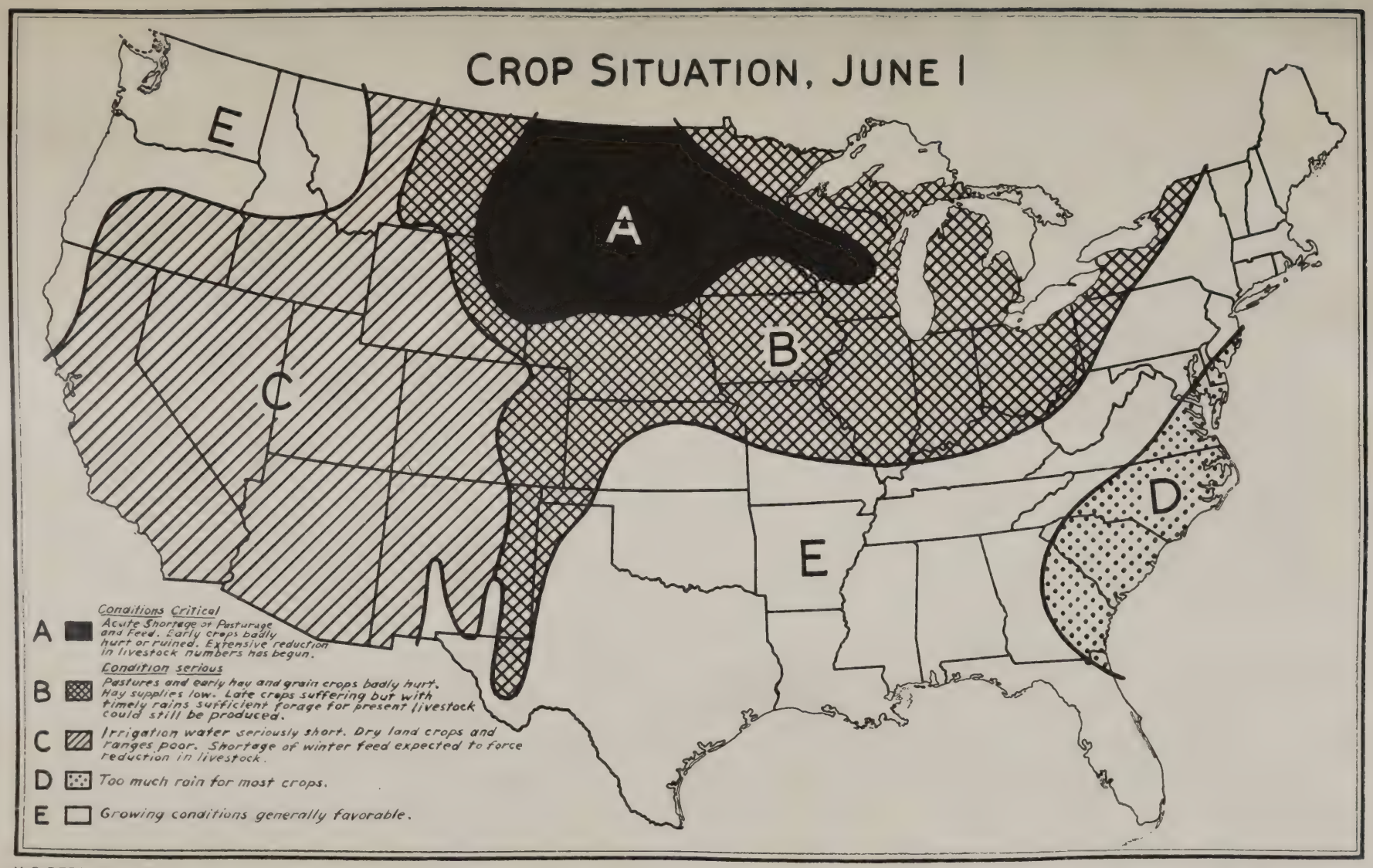
These and other conditions combined to mental prominence, while all areas of food supply disappeared, due to the excess live-stock numbers being deserved or sold yearlings. The conditions also will be described as a food shortage which the needs of water

in one section, and a water shortage within the reach of growing crops in another. Chart 4 further indicates the growing seriousness of conditions that resulted from a lack of moisture for growing crops, and a shortage of water for livestock and human needs.

THE WATER SITUATION

Drought difficulties in the most distressed area -- the Dakotas and limited parts of eastern Montana and western Minnesota -- have been cumulative over a period of years. The recent drought, starting within this area in the early spring of 1934, soon extended its bounds to include the entire central and northwestern portions of the Great Plains. By June 1, a normal spring farm cash income of one and one-half billion dollars had been very materially reduced in the states of Wisconsin, Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas, Montana, Utah, and Colorado.

As early as the middle of May, 1934, the water supply for irrigation purposes was reported to be very short over much of the West. The states affected recognized the seriousness of the situation early and took steps to conserve all available water supplies and to supplement them where feasible in the interest of growing crops as well as for livestock and human needs. In many instances such measures proved futile, however, as crops were completely destroyed over wide areas under the continuous hammering of a blasting sun, supplemented with moisture-robbing hot winds and insufficient water to properly irrigate.




U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 27376 BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Table 4, compiled from information contained in a report of the Bureau of Agricultural Engineering issued about August 1, gives a fair picture of the water shortage among the larger reservoirs in California, Colorado, Idaho, Nevada, New Mexico, and Wyoming. Practically all small reservoirs were reported dry within the drought area, and the entire water supply from storage reservoirs in Utah was exhausted, with the exception of the Echo Reservoir, which contained only enough water to last until the middle of August.

TABLE 4. Status of reservoirs of major capacity by states and districts, about August 1, 1934.

| | No. of Reservoirs | Total Capacity Acre Ft. | Available about Aug. 1, '34 | Percent Available |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Northern California | 21 | 3,090,272 | 1,217,440 | 39.8 |
| Southern California | 3 | 571,700 | 243,700 | 42.6 |
| Colorado | 38 | 1,070,167 | 136,843 | 12.7 |
| Idaho | 5 | 1,721,400 | 302,352 | 17.5 |
| Nevada | 9 | 1,496,510 | 827,244 | 55.2 |
| New Mexico | 12 | | | 22.5 |
| Wyoming | 4 | 2,077,000 | 260,000 | 12.5 |
| Total | 92 | 10,027,049 | 2,987,579 | 28.9 |

The Rocky Mountain states suffered most acutely from shortage of water stored in reservoirs. A great many of the reservoirs were completely emptied by August 1, despite the fact that less water than usual had been apportioned among crop areas. It was estimated that only a few reservoirs in the entire area would have any water to carry over into 1935.

Table 6, compiled from information established in a report of the Bureau of Reclamation Commissioner issued about August 1, gives a fair picture of the water shortage among the larger reservoirs in California, Colorado, Idaho, Nevada, New Mexico, and Oregon. Practically all small reservoirs were depleted and yields the amount shown, and the entire water supply from storage reservoirs in Utah was exhausted, with the exception of the Deer Creek, which contained only enough water to last until the middle of August.

TABLE 6. Status of reservoirs of under consideration in Western and Plateau, about August 1, 1934.

| | No. of Reservoirs | Total Capacity (Acre ft.) | Usable Water (Aug. 1, 1934) | Percent Available |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Northern California | 21 | 1,800,000 | 1,107,000 | 61.5 |
| Southern California | 7 | 514,000 | 213,000 | 41.4 |
| Colorado | 34 | 1,000,000 | 134,000 | 13.7 |
| Idaho | 9 | 1,117,000 | 154,000 | 13.8 |
| Nevada | 3 | 1,400,000 | 417,000 | 29.8 |
| New Mexico | 17 | | | 28.3 |
| Oregon | 4 | 2,227,000 | 464,000 | 18.8 |
| Total | 92 | 10,058,000 | 2,491,000 | 24.8 |

The Sandy Reservoir system supplied water mainly from storage of water stored in reservoirs. A great many of the reservoirs were completely emptied by August 1, leaving the land dry which had been cultivated some time before. It was estimated that only a few reservoirs in the entire area would have any water to carry over into 1935.

crops. Ground water reservoirs likewise sank well below the previous lowest level. In Texas one to seven feet lower than usual was reported, due to unusually heavy pumping draft. In the states of Kansas and Nebraska the ground water table was estimated at from five to fifteen feet below normal on August 1. Pumping for irrigation purposes was resorted to on an increased scale in those areas where shallow water was available. Water was hauled many miles for livestock and human needs, since wells were either dry or the supply inadequate.

The problem of supplying water for both livestock and human needs, by every available means, became of paramount concern.

THE LIVESTOCK CRISIS

Faced with a serious shortage in the feed and water supply, multitudes of farmers in the distressed areas found it impossible longer to carry their cattle. In many sections, there was a serious shortage of water for both man and beast. Water was shipped into these areas in tank cars for emergency use, new wells dug, and old wells sunk deeper by the Federal Emergency Relief Administration, in an effort to cope with the situation. With such conditions existing the immediate task was the problem of salvaging animals which otherwise would soon die of starvation or thirst, and providing feed to maintain foundation herds, in order to perpetuate the livestock industry, the backbone of agriculture in the drought area. With extremely dry weather during the summer and fall of 1933, short

Dunnet point immediately illustrates such well below the previous lowest level. In Dunnet are to arrive that lower than except the previous, but is relatively large precipitation crystal. In the states of Dunnet and Petersburg the lowest water levels are relatively at true fire in January that August period or August 5. Trading for irrigation purposes was reported to be an important month in those years during months point was available. Water was needed most often for livestock and house needs, since only this plants dry or the regular landscape.

The problem of supplying water for both livestock and house needs, by every available means, became of important concern.

## The Irrigation Method

Dunnet with a neither surface is the that the water supply, multitude of farmers in the drainage area based it impossible longer to carry their water supply. In most instances, there was a serious shortage of water for both man and beast. Water was obtained from deep wells in hope sure for emergency use, the wells dug, and the wells dug deeper by the Federal Emergency Relief Administration, it was already to cope with the situation. With such consideration existing the Dunnet line had the option of developed mainly with alternative would soon die of starvation or thirst, and irrigation that is suitable Possibility here, is never to underpass the Time what Industry, the Economic of agriculture in the Dunnet area. With extremely dry weather during the summer and fall of 1933, short

crops, and sub-normal precipitation during the winter and early spring of 1933-34, livestock came out of the winter in poor condition. Furthermore the prospects for good pasture were exceedingly remote. Producers had held on hoping against hope that the drought would soon be broken and that wholesale disposal of their livestock would not be necessary. When it finally became evident that a substantial proportion would have to be moved out of the drought area, many of the cattle were so emaciated that they could not have withstood shipment to market.

Thus when the dry summer of 1934 struck the cattle owner he found himself confronted with excessive cattle numbers, a large percentage of very low value, low prices for the best grades, no water, little feed, cattle suffering, and a market that might not pay shipping costs on railroads requiring prepayment of freight charges on many shipments.

Without assistance to the cattle owners, the welfare of the general public would no doubt have been seriously impaired; and the loss of hundreds of millions of pounds of beef suffered; this while millions of people in the United States, many in a state of destitution, lacked sufficient food. The disaster to families, communities, counties, and even states, by the loss of the cattle which figured very strongly in their livelihood and economic foundation would have been tragic in its effects. These conditions, and the increasing number of dispossessed families, with the cattle

which ordinarily provided them with food and enabled them to live on the land gone - families that would prove an increased burden upon already overburdened relief rolls of urban communities, together with the financial situation in hundreds of communities following a complete loss of the assets which secured their credit structure - were all considerations that had to be taken into account in analyzing this situation and giving its gravity full significance.

Facing such extremities, sturdy farmers, such as have made the great Northwest, and prior to the cumulative period of drought were usually in a position to help other localities in time of calamity, now had no recourse but to turn to their Government for assistance. Their feed supply was exhausted or practically exhausted, their livestock were suffering and dying from starvation or from grazing on short, dried-up pasture literally covered with dust and sand carried by windstorms from the roads and plowed fields. The Minnesota State Director of The National Emergency Council in a report to the Executive Director in Washington on April 30, 1934, stated: "It is possible to feed people and keep them alive in the drought-stricken regions, but I can't see where it is humanly possible to keep the stock alive."

So many and so distressing were the reports that came from an ever-increasing number of states and counties during April and May, 1934, that the existing conditions, detrimental to the welfare of so many human lives and human interests, could easily be recognized as a national emergency.

Responding, therefore, to numerous distress calls from the drought area and acting upon advice from field representatives who were making constant surveys of conditions, the several governmental agencies already mentioned in this report joined hands in a united effort to relieve the distress of stock producers and others in the stricken area who were dependent upon agricultural pursuits as a source of income and livelihood.

## III. POLICIES OF THE ADMINISTRATION

The formulation of administrative policy had taken into consideration practical economy based upon necessity and had been administered in the light of human need.

### THE APPROACH TO THE PROBLEM

The problem of drought relief was viewed from two standpoints: First, the urgency of the present need; and, second, the future need for permanent security. With those principles in mind, the Administration proceeded: (1) To minimize suffering of human beings and to prevent starvation of livestock. Due regard was to be given to the public interest, the interests of the persons endangered as well as to their creditors, and to proper economy in the expenditure of funds — these measures to be accomplished with the maximum results in the minimum of time. (2) To aid the ultimate advance of the agricultural population to a condition free from burdensome debt, with fair and equal opportunities to earn a good livelihood.

The solution of the problem involved two important phases —

the removal of surplus livestock, and the maintenance of select foundation stock. (1) The purchase and removal of surplus livestock from the drought area, while urgent, was minor, in importance, to provision for the adequate maintenance of animals left on farms and ranches. (2) The care and maintenance of subsistence or foundation stock, involving various measures to conserve feed supplies, constituted the major phase of drought relief.

In approaching the problem of drought relief, the Administration proceeded in a manner that would safeguard the progress made in the direction of parity, prevent the retardation of various interrelated programs of recovery, designed to increase buying-power for the nation as a whole, and to keep present production in balance with future production, insofar as consistent with drought exigencies. This attitude was early considered as vital to the interests of farmers within the drought area, as well as those who had not suffered such an intense, temporary set-back.

## REMOVAL OF FARM SURPLUSES

The removal of farm surpluses had already been adopted as an adjustment measure. It could at once be applied also as a relief measure for farmers and producers overstocked with cattle, a basic commodity under the Jones-Connally Amendment; and, later, sheep and goats, under a special ruling by the Comptroller General, as a further necessary relief to farmers in drought-stricken areas.

The surplus removal of livestock had as its prime motive the

maintenance of foundation stock in the direct interest of the cattle and sheep industries. The urgency of the drought situation focused attention upon the program as a two-fold surplus removal and relief measure. (1) The necessity for reduction in livestock numbers had transcended the thought of a mere weeding-out process. It became necessary to consider surplus removal on a much larger scale than had been anticipated in existing legislation. (2) The reduction of demand in the face of an inevitable feed shortage, and the receipt of much needed ready cash in the form of benefit and purchase payments, proved of untold value to producers, under the Emergency Livestock Purchase Program. Likewise, the distribution of food from animals fit for human consumption, through the facilities of the Federal Emergency Relief Administration has proven and will continue to prove of decided benefit to the destitute within the drought area, and over the entire nation.

THE NECESSITY FOR CONSERVATION MEASURES

A drought differs from other disasters in that it is insidious in its development and method of approach. A tornado, or a fire, comes and goes with suddenness and spectacularity, leaving bewilderment and desolation in its wake. And the same is more or less true of a flood. Hope hardly enters until despair reigns. But in the case of a drought, although with nothing to indicate its ultimate scope or duration, the farmer stands by hopeful of what a day may bring forth, while his crops, rooted in a soil of depleted moisture, wilt under sweltering heat and searching winds.

The conservation of usable surpluses in a manner that would protect the market for similar farm products, as well as furnish additional supplies for the needy, was but the beginning of the conservation measures, designed to conserve and increase the morale of multitudes. These same people without immediate and effective aid, faced disaster through the loss of livestock and other resources.

Supplies of seed of adapted varieties which had been developed over a period of years were threatened with disappearance because of the urgency of the need for livestock feed, in the stricken areas. Prompt action on a large scale was necessary in order to conserve superior seed stocks, already low due to preceding droughts and the ravage of insects in drought states.

The conservation of all available feed supplies was ordered as a preliminary step in the program of lifting planting restrictions, and the unlimited use of "contracted" and "rented" acreage for the production of emergency forage crops and the utilization of pasture lands, a discussion of which will follow in the chapter under "Operation of Conservation Programs."

## CHAPTER 2

## ORGANIZATION FOR DROUGHT RELIEF

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## ORGANIZATION FOR DROUGHT RELIEF

With the necessity for Federal aid a foregone conclusion, preliminary steps were promptly taken to meet the emergency already created in limited areas. Meanwhile a situation was developing that later called for a more complete organization and a closer coordination of efforts to effectively execute extended measures of relief over a much wider area than had originally been anticipated.

### I. PRIOR TO ACT.

Fortunately, the most damaging drought on record found the Government prepared to take care of such an emergency. The great adjustment problem in time of drought is to maintain the farmers on the land, give them the opportunity to get a new start in another year; or, in other words, to do what can be done to bring farm production in drought areas in balance with demand, and to supply deficiencies wherever feasible as a means of sustenance for those made destitute.

### THE FLEXIBILITY OF EXISTING LEGISLATION PERMITTED IMMEDIATE RELIEF

The Government was ready to act promptly because Congress, under the President's leadership, had established emergency agencies with broad powers to meet widely varying conditions. By the latter part of May, drought relief operations were well under way under the direction of the Agricultural Adjustment, the Farm Credit, and the Emergency Relief Administrations, and units of the Department of Agriculture.

Under date of June 25, 1934 the Administrator of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration sent a memorandum to the President giving a detailed report of the emergency drought situation and apprising him of steps that had been taken and other measures recommended for the relief of stricken areas.

The President immediately appointed the following committee to represent him in all matters pertaining to the drought:

PRESIDENT'S DROUGHT RELIEF COMMITTEE

Honorable Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture

Honorable Chester C. Davis, Administrator,
Agricultural Adjustment Administration

Honorable Harry L. Hopkins, Administrator,
Federal Emergency Relief Administration

Honorable William I. Myers, Governor,
Farm Credit Administration

The nature of the emergency required the quick mobilization of Federal machinery to provide a means of bridging over and to supply continuity of income for farmers who had lost all, or nearly all, of their crops. Without such effectiveness of operation on the part of Governmental agencies, chaos soon would have reigned, and riot and bloodshed would, no doubt, have been written into the history of the drought as the tragic element of drought calamity that could have been avoided.

AUTHORITY GRANTED FOR EXTENDED AID

On June 4, 1934, there was submitted to the President by the

Under date of June 6, 1934 the administrator of the agricultural adjustment administration sent a memorandum to the President giving a detailed report of the economical through elimination and equipment of stock that had been taken out of other production programs in the relief of stricken areas.

The President immediately approached the following commission to formulate the in all matters pertaining to the program:

Secretary Henry A. Wallace, Department of Agriculture

Secretary Harold L. Ickes, Administrator, Agricultural Adjustment Administration

Secretary Harry L. Hopkins, Administrator, Federal Emergency Relief Administration

Secretary William I. Myers, Secretary, Farm Credit Administration

The duties of the committee included the Farm Administration of Federal machinery in providing a means of bringing over and to supply sufficiently of income for farmers who had lost all, or nearly all, of their crops. Without such administrative of machinery in the part of Government agencies, many more would have relapsed and risk the financial crisis, as Hopkins, Ickes have been critical this in the strength in the various element of drought relief that small have been instead.

AFFIDAVIT [illegible]

On June 9, 1934, Lucy was admitted to the Provinced of the

members of the President's Drought Committee a letter, stating the need for funds and authority to meet the serious situation, and detailing in supplementary memoranda the proposed method of attack from the standpoint of each separate agency in meeting the crisis. The full text of the letter follows:

June 4, 1934.

The President,

The White House.

Dear Mr. President:

Agricultural production in 1934 is seriously threatened by drought which has continued to increase in intensity and to spread over a larger area.

The situation has been developing for some months. It began to assume alarming aspects in some areas in early May. Now the drought has reached unprecedented intensity in Minnesota, and North and South Dakota, and affects in varying degrees nearly the entire Great Plains region. Some of the areas most seriously affected are suffering from a cumulative deficiency of soil moisture running back to 1931.

Ordinary means of adjustment serving the past when drought affected smaller areas are proving increasingly ineffective because of the vast region now suffering rainfall shortage. Old stocks and new crops of feed both are short and an acute shortage of forage exists over a large region.

The market which ordinarily would be open for distress cattle in limited areas now does not exist because prices are so low as not to pay shipping costs.

No nearby outside areas of abundant forage are now to be found, and extensive out-shipments of distress stock are not feasible without Government help.

In-shipments of bulk roughage are hampered by the same factors of expense and distance.

Except for Government assistance in shipping in feed for

members of the Treasury's Jewish Committee a letter, urging the Anti-Fascist and Committee to meet the serious situation, and asking in supplementary memorandum the proposed method of attack from the committee at such urgently needed to develop the British, the left wing of the labour Parliament

Nov. 5, 1943.

The Chairman,

The Jewish Committee,

Dear Sir, Comrades:

Anti-Fascist propaganda in 1943 is virtually concerned in Europe with the necessity to mobilize in activity and to extend over a larger area.

The situation has been developing very fast this year. It began in Russia already in June when it still lay. The drive through the regions occupied intensively in Ukraine, and Dora and South Jobos, and towards to weighing neighbor among the entire Soviet Union region. Some of the works have virtually attacked and activing fog a successive activities of anti-Nazism reaching Rome in 1943.

Military weeks of adjustment during the year when direct attacks begins were the strong unmeasurably constructive towards of the war fighting now activing related industry. The strong and are strong of load with our about and as early analysis of Jewish entire area a fully fighting.

The market value actually would be upon the related period in United group our less our group towards action and of and so-and of day activing work.

In having further also it thought United and for it. Time, the relative anti-Nazism to Germany time and the Jewish attack Government help.

Re-alignment of this struggle are begun in the same direction of organs and Jobos.

Great the movement assistance in activities in found for

foundation stock and Government purchase of distress cattle, it might be said that there would be no place for cattle to go, no way to feed them, and no way in many regions to salvage even foundation stock. Even with the Government's relief measures, serious maladjustment will result in the livestock situation, particularly for cattle.

A new record low production of hay and forage for recent years is inescapable in 1934, and oats and barley production might even fall short of last year's exceptionally short crop. The corn crop is not suffering greatly but needs rain quickly.

Production of agricultural products for human consumption is less seriously threatened. The 1934 wheat crop seems certain not to equal a year's requirements, but the carryover is large enough to meet requirements with some to spare. Production of white potatoes on a national basis is not seriously threatened at present. The sweet-potato crop is mostly grown outside the drought area. Commercial and shipping vegetables are still expected to at least equal last year's production, while that of canning vegetables will probably exceed considerably last year's short production.

Fruit production apparently will at least equal that of 1933 and be at least 90 per cent average.

Contrasted with the normal value of crops and the farm income involved in the drought stricken states the sum involved in these recommendations is relatively small, particularly since the drought is likely to affect adversely the farm income in 1935 as well as 1934. In the areas already seriously affected in Wisconsin, Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas, Montana, Utah and Colorado, there was produced in 1929 farm cash income of about one and one-half billion dollars. It is certain that income in this area will be very materially reduced.

Further steps are necessary, in addition to regular and emergency relief operations now under way, to meet this crisis. The program should adequately cover the most pressing needs for human and livestock relief. Because the drought is progressive, no accurate forecast of the amount of money required can be made. The following program and estimate consisting of six general divisions, are based on the assumption that the drought will be broken in time to permit the production of late summer, fall and winter feed within the area, but not until the area of acute drought has spread.

The total sum involved is $475,000,000. The agencies cooperating are the Agricultural Adjustment Administration and other divisions of the Department of Agriculture, Federal Emergency Relief

foundation stock and livestock purchase assistance payments. It might be said that there would be no place for cattle as pet, or that it has been, and so may it may require to salvage even foundation stock. Even with the Government's relief measures, serious maladjustments will result in the livestock situation, particularly for cattle.

A few parts in northeastern of the Dominion for instance Peace is favourable in 1934, and oats and barley production might even fall short of last year's exceptionally short crop. The corn crop is not suffering greatly but needs rain quickly.

Production of agricultural products for human consumption is less seriously threatened. The fruit crop after which [illegible] is equal a year's requirements, but the carryover is large enough to meet requirements with some to spare. Production of white potatoes on a national basis is not seriously threatened at present. The sweet-potato crop is mostly grown outside the drought area. Commercial and allotment vegetables are still expected to at least equal last year's production, while most of canning vegetables will probably exceed considerably last year's short production.

Fall or winter wheat seedings will at least equal those of 1933 and be at least 80 per cent intended.

Considered with the actual value of crops and the large [illegible] involved in the drought relief shelter, the net loss in these [illegible] is relatively small. Certainly other the drought is likely to affect adversely the farm income in 1934 as well as 1934. In the areas already seriously affected in Saskatchewan, Manitoba, parts Alberta, Peace River, Eastern, Western, Ontario and Quebec, there has [illegible] in 1933 fair amount of short cut and cut-half grain [illegible]. A [illegible] large [illegible] will be very seriously reduced.

Further steps are necessary. In addition to regular and emergency relief operations per under way, to meet this crisis. The program must [illegible] cover the most critical areas for human and livestock relief. Figures are arranged in [illegible]. In accordance [illegible] of the amount of [illegible] can be made. The following [illegible] and estimate consisting of the general difficulties, are based on the assumption that the drought will be broken in the to permit the production of fair summer, fall and winter feed within the area, but not until the time of winter drought has spread.

The [illegible] are [illegible]. The [illegible] operating are the Agricultural Extension [illegible] and their activities of the Department of Agriculture, Federal Emergency Relief

Administration and Farm Credit Administration.

The program and the estimates are submitted in the following divisions, explained in greater detail in the attached memoranda:

1. - $125,000,000 for special work program and human relief.

2. - $ 75,000,000 for addition to funds available under Jones-Connally Act for livestock purchase.

3. - $100,000,000 for shipping, processing and distributing purchased cattle.

4. - $100,000,000 for emergency feed purchase, loans and shipments.

5. - $ 50,000,000 for emergency purchase of submarginal farms and assistance in re-locating farm families.

6. - $ 25,000,000 for purchase of seed for 1935 plantings, and for loans to get seed into farmers' hands.

The supplementary memoranda giving additional detail are appended.

Respectfully yours,

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Chester C. Davis, Administrator, Agricultural Adjustment Act. | Harry L. Hopkins, Administrator, Federal Emergency Relief Administration. | William I. Myers, Governor Farm Credit Administration. |

While the emergency agencies were swinging their drought plans into operation, relying upon funds already available under previous legislation, the President sent a special message to Congress asking for the appropriation of funds necessary to carry the programs to a successful finish.

Congress, cooperating with President and supporting its own members from the drought regions, voted $525,000,000, to be allocated to the various agencies cooperating, to assure adequate

funds for the financing of necessary relief measures.

Thus was set in motion the greatest drought relief program ever undertaken by this or any other country.

II. EMERGENCY MEASURES TO ALLEVIATE DROUGHT EFFECTS

Temporary emergency measures had been initiated by the several governmental agencies, until a broad program of relief could be provided.

With a permanent organization in the field, set up by states and counties, little special organization was necessary to put emergency measures into operation. Expeditious action could be taken and effective results obtained, due to the fact that the Government was already on the ground, and emergency measures could be promptly modified to take care of an unusual situation.

Thus through state and county units the Government began to function immediately upon receipt of information from its representatives in the field and from others who sent in reports describing drought calamities and urging prompt action.

DESIGNATION OF DROUGHT AREAS

The first steps in drought relief were to accumulate and digest information about drought areas. Two classifications of drought areas by states and counties were adopted as follows: (1) The areas most seriously affected were designated as Emergency Areas, and (2) the next class was designated as Secondary Drought Areas.

funds for the financing of necessary relief measures.

Thus we are in sorrow the greatest crisis relief program ever undertaken by this or any other country.

## II. EMERGENCY MEASURES TO ALLEVIATE PRESENT DISTRESS.

Temporary emergency measures had been initiated by the several governmental agencies, until a more permanent relief would be provided.

With a permanent organization in the field, not up by chance and confusion, little special organization was necessary to put emergency measures into operation. Conditions which had been and effective results obtained, if to be but that the Government was already on the ground, and emergency measures could be promptly modified to take care of an unusual situation.

Thus strong state and county units the Government began to function immediately upon receipt of information from the respon-sentatives in the field was just where the most is needed. Everything through calamities and social energy action.

## DETERMINING OF DESIRED AREAS

The first steps in drought relief were to determine and clear information about drought areas. Two classifications of drought areas by states and counties were adopted as follows: (1) The areas most seriously affected were designated as "emergency areas", and (2) the rest also was designated by "secondary areas".

In the Secondary counties, planting restrictions in wheat, corn-hog, cotton, and tobacco adjustment contracts were modified to permit increased planting of needed forage, and pasturing of contracted acreage.

In Emergency counties all assistance rendered in Secondary Areas was offered, and in addition, the purchasing of surplus cattle was launched where the feed situation was most acute.

The first drought area designation was made on May 23, 1934, and consisted of 121 emergency counties in three states, and 91 secondary counties in six states, based upon recommendations of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, and the Federal-State Cooperative Extension Service of the Department of Agriculture. The progress of designations, by States, for the first two weeks is shown in table 5.

STEPS TO CONSERVE AND INCREASE FEED SUPPLIES

To conserve, increase, and properly utilize feed supplies in the face of widespread shortage, three important steps were promptly taken: (1) The transfer of land from surplus grain crops, and crops already adjudged as ruined, to pasturage; (2) The release of contracted and rented acreages, urging farmers to plant every available acre in forage crops and to conserve all hay and forage; and (3) the facilitation of the movement of feed to animals, and of animals to feed, through the reduction of freight rates.

The corn-loan plan, made available through the Commodity Credit

In the Dominion Province, planting restrictions in about corn-belt counties, and taking adjustment payments were notified to permit increased planting of needed foods, but providing of contracted acreage.

In Saskatchewan acreage all available resources in insecure areas was offered, and in addition, the purchasing of various seeds was launched where the feed shortages are most acute.

The first drought area designation was made on May 24, 1934, and consisted of 121 emergency counties in three states, and 3 secondary counties in six states, based upon recommendations of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, and the Soil-Plant Disposition Extension Service of the Department of Agriculture. The progress of designations, by States, for the first two years is given in table 8.

RELIEF TO FARMERS AND INDUSTRY FROM DROUGHT

To farmers, farmers, and regularly utilize feed supplies in the face of abnormal shortage, three important steps were promptly taken: (1) The transfer of land from surplus grain areas, and areas already affected or risked, to pasturage; (2) The release of pastures and forest reserves, urging farmers to plant every available acre in forage crops and to conserve all hay and fodder; and (3) the facilitation of the movement of feed to animals, and of animals to feed, through the reduction of freight rates.

The zero-loan plan, made available through the commodity Credit

TABLE 5. - First Designations of Drought Counties, By States, May 23 to June 7, 1934.

| State | May 23 | | May 26 | | May 29 | | May 30 | | June 4 | | June 5 | | June 7 (Cumulative) | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Secondary | Emergency | Secondary | Emergency | Secondary | Emergency | Secondary | Emergency | Secondary | Emergency | Secondary | Emergency | Secondary | Emergency |
| Arizona | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 9 | - | - | - | 6 | 3 |
| Colorado | - | - | 2 | - | - | - | - | - | 15 | 2 | - | - | 17 | 7 |
| Idaho | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 6 | - | - | - | 6 | - |
| Illinois | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 31 | - | 31 | - |
| Indiana | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 3 | - | 3 | - |
| Iowa | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 16 | - | 16 | - |
| Kansas | - | - | 21 | - | 15 | - | - | - | 7 | - | 1 | - | 47 | - |
| Minnesota | 18 | 21 | - | - | - | - | - | 2 | 2 | - | 16 | - | 20 | 37 |
| Montana | 30 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 7 | 4 | - | - | 17 | 10 |
| Nebraska | - | - | 12 | - | 10 | - | - | - | 14 | - | 15 | - | 69 | - |
| Nevada | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 11 | - | - | - | 5 | 6 |
| New Mexico | - | - | 2 | - | 6 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 8 | 4 |
| North Dakota | 13 | 40 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 13 | - | - | - | 53* |
| Oklahoma | - | - | 4 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | 1 | 1 |
| Oregon | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 3 | - | - | - | 3 | - |
| South Dakota | 9 | 60 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2 | - | - | - | 69* |
| Texas | - | - | 8 | - | 10 | 5 | - | - | - | 1 | 1 | - | 9 | 8 |
| Utah | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 21 | - | - | - | 21 | - |
| Wisconsin | 28 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 5 | 4 | - | 8 | - | 35 | 5 |
| Wyoming | 3 | - | 2 | - | - | - | - | - | 4 | 3 | - | - | 6 | 3 |
| TOTAL (20 States) | 91 | 121 | 48 | 0 | 41 | 6 | 0 | 7 | 103 | 26 | 95 | 0 | 325** | 206 |

* Entire State

** Counties not changed from Secondary to Emergency.

[illegible]

Corporation, although not originated as a drought relief measure, had the effect of holding corn on farms as a reserve, thereby further enabling farmers to direct their attention and resources toward the procurement of roughage.

## REDUCTION IN DEMAND BY SURPLUS REMOVAL OF LIVESTOCK

The emergency program for the surplus removal of livestock entered early as an important factor in relieving distress. As the first step in the application of the authority contained in the Jones-Connally Act, the Emergency Cattle Purchase Program was instituted. The primary factor in determining which animals were to be purchased was whether or not water and feed was available. The unprecedented speed with which the program was made effective enabled the owners to sell before the cattle died in the fields. Diseased and emaciated animals were immediately condemned. All others were donated to the Relief Administration for relief purposes, and mainly converted to beef for distribution to the destitute. All livestock in excess of the number determined necessary for subsistence purposes or foundation stock were considered surplus.

## REDUCTION OF FREIGHT RATES

To facilitate the shipment of livestock from the drought areas and the shipment of feed into these areas, reductions in freight rates were sought early in June. The Inter-Departmental Committee on Transportation, although not originated as a drought relief measure, had the effect of holding corn on farms as a reserve, thereby further enabling farmers to direct their attention and resources toward the procurement of roughage.

The emergency program for the surplus removal of livestock entered early as an important factor in relieving distress. As the first step in the application of the authority contained in the Jones-Connally Act, the Emergency Cattle Purchase Program was instituted. The primary factor in determining which animals were to be purchased was whether or not water and feed was available. The unprecedented speed with which the program was made effective enabled the owners to sell before the cattle died in the fields. Diseased and emaciated animals were immediately condemned. All others were donated to the Relief Administration for relief purposes, and mainly converted to beef for distribution to the destitute.

All livestock in excess of the number determined necessary for subsistence purposes or foundation stock were considered surplus.

## REDUCTION OF FREIGHT RATES

To facilitate the shipment of livestock from the drought areas and the shipment of feed into these areas, reductions in freight rates were sought early in June. The Inter-Departmental Committee on Trans-

portation, linking the several governmental agencies primarily concerned with Drought relief, was set up at the request of the Secretary of Agriculture to handle this matter with the carriers.

The western railroads, in a splendid spirit of cooperation with the Government's program, and with the cooperation of a limited number of railroads in the South, published, effective June 4, 1934, a general tariff schedule of reduced rates to apply on feeds to be moved into the drought area, and to apply on livestock to be moved out of the drought area. The tariff in some instances reflected reductions as great as fifty per cent of the normal rate.

The Interstate Commerce Commission assisted materially in the matter of granting authority for the prompt publication of the reduced rates, and through the joint cooperation of the carriers and Governmental agencies, immense and substantial benefits were accorded farmers of the stricken areas during their period of great stress.

Reductions in freight rates on livestock, involving all or parts of twenty-three states, were extended from time to time to cover the Emergency Livestock Program. In like manner, to meet the winter emergency, provision was made for reduced rates on hay and other roughages to June 1, 1935, or until the emergency had passed. The territory to which feed rates applied was enlarged from time to time until it attained a maximum of approximately 1,360 counties in twenty-three states by the late winter of 1934-35.

When the abnormally dry winter developed into the distressing dust storms inthe "Dust Bowl" during the spring of 1935, cooperation of the railroads was again secured with the result that a special

particular, finding the several governmental agencies intimately concerned with its Twilight policy, was not so in the interest of the maintenance of Agriculture to handle this matter with the conference.

The western railroads, in a colossal display of cooperation with the Government's program, and with the cooperation of a limited number of railroads in the South, published, effective June 4, 1942, a general tariff schedule of reduced rates to apply in Twilight to be based into the Twilight area, and to apply on livestock to be moved out of the Twilight area. The tariff is some interesting preliminary indications as based on fifty per cent of the normal rate.

The Laboratory Conference Committee assisted materially in the matter of granting authority for the growing publication of the Twilight rules, and through the joint consideration of the carriers and interested agencies, immense and substantial benefits were received towards of the shortcomings during their period of great effort.

Beginning in Twilight rates on livestock, including all of certain of twenty-five states, were extended from time to time to cover the emergency livestock traffic. In this manner, in most the minor emergency, provision was made for reduced rates on hay and other roughage to June 1, 1943, or until the emergency had passed. The territory to which that rates applied was enlarged from time to time until it embraced a portion of approximately 1,300 counties in twenty-three states by the late winter of 1943-44.

Upon the inaugurating the winter livestock from the operating that storms into Short Haul' during the winter of 1944, considerable of the railroads was again assisted with the rapid flow a special

basis for reduced rates on distressed livestock to be shipped out of the states of Colorado, Kansas, New Mexico, Oklahoma and Texas was provided, the outbound movement to be authorized to and including July 30, 1935, with the privilege of returning the livestock to the home farm or range to and including June 30, 1936 at 1% of the usual rate.

An additional measure of assistance has been rendered to all counties throughout the vast 1934 drought area by the establishment of return privileges on livestock shipped out of those counties during the period June 4, 1934 to December 31, 1934. Return to the home farm or range is permitted at 1% of the usual rate providing the stock is returned not later than June 30, 1936.

The railroads, in coopeation with the United States Department of Agriculture, have also extended a further measure of assistance in that effective June 1, 1935 newly established reduced rates on hay and other roughages into the 131 counties of the "Dust Bowl" area were provided.

## III. EMERGENCY ORGANIZATION

### CREATION OF DROUGHT RELIEF SERVICE

On May 23, 1934, there was created in the Agricultural Adjustment Administration the Drought Relief Service to function as a joint agency of the United States Department of Agriculture and the Agricultural Adjustment Administration. The Drought Relief Service was created for the purpose of inaugurating and effecting relief measures in states and counties designated from time to time as drought areas.

The emergency organization consisted of the following:

1. A Drought Relief Service, in the charge of a Director and an Associate Director.

CENTRAL COMMITTEE

2. A General Committee including, in addition to the Director and the Associate Director of Drought Relief Service, and the head of the Committee Division, chiefs of Bureaus of the Department and Divisions or Sections of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

3. Bureaus and Sections cooperating:

| Department of Agriculture | Agricultural Adjustment Administration |
|---|---|
| Bureau of Agricultural Economics | Cotton Section |
| Bureau of Animal Industry | Dairy Section |
| Bureau of Dairy Industry | Meat Section |
| Bureau of Extension Service | Corn-Hog Section |
| Bureau of Plant Industry | Tobacco Section |
| Bureau of Forest Service | Comptroller's Office |
| Weather Bureau | Legal Division |
| | Finance Division |

IV. DIVISION OF ADMINISTRATIVE FIELD ORGANIZATION

1. Field headquarters of the Director of Drought Relief, including assist along the following lines:

| State | County |
|---|---|
| (a) A State Director | (a) A County Director |
| (b) A State Committee | (b) A County Committee |

2. The assignment of specialists and special agents per-

SECTION CONFIDENTIAL SECRETARY

mit the production of foreign origin.

3. A specialist survey is published for each area, re-

3. Consulting members of the General Committee, from other governmental agencies, serve on Washington and in the field, re-

presenting the:

Farm Credit Administration

Federal Emergency Relief Administration

Federal Surplus Relief Corporation

Indian Service, National Parks

General Land Office, and other

Interested Federal Agencies.

INTER-DEPARTMENTAL TRANSPORTATION COMMITTEE

6. At the request of the Secretary, there was added the Inter-Departmental Transportation Committee, consisting of representatives of the:

Interstate Commerce Commission

Federal Emergency Relief Administration

Federal Surplus Relief Corporation

Farm Credit Administration

Department of Agriculture, and

Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

IV. DIVISION OF RESPONSIBILITIES

The joint activities of the various Government agencies cooperating ensued along the following lines:

THE AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ADMINISTRATION

1. The purchase of surplus livestock.

2. The modification of contracted and rented acreage permit the production of forage crops.

3. A complete survey to determine feed and seed needs.

representing each:

Farm Security Administration

National Resources Planning Administration

National Service Relief Corporation

Indian Service, Bureau of Indian Affairs

General Land Office, and other

Interested Federal Agencies.

Inter-Departmental Committee

8. At the request of the Secretary, there was also added the Inter-Departmental Consultation Committee, consisting of representatives of the:

Interbureau Commerce Committee

Federal Emergency Relief Administration

Federal Surplus Relief Corporation

Farm Credit Administration

Department of Agriculture, and

Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

IV. DEFINITION OF RESPONSIBILITIES

The first meeting of the working committee pointed up operating areas along the following lines:

The Committee's [illegible]

1. The creation of models [illegible]

2. The modification of interpretive and training manuals and the production of [illegible] films.

3. A special survey to determine food and feed needs.

4. The purchase of adapted seed grain.

5. Co-ordination of feed acquisition through commercial channels.

THE FEDERAL EMERGENCY RELIEF ADMINISTRATION

1. The processing of edible meat for relief distribution.

2. Drilling wells where the water shortage was acute.

3. Increasing employment through the purchase of lands in stricken areas.

4. Feeding and clothing those made destitute by reason of drought damage.

THE FARM CREDIT ADMINISTRATION

1. The handling of loans to farmers to buy feed and seed with emphasis on the maintenance of foundation herds.

THE CIVILIAN CONSERVATION CORPS

1. Forestation and other measures to conserve moisture, prevent wind erosion, and to minimize the effects of future drought.

V. REORGANIZATION FOR EXTENDED PROGRAMS OF DROUGHT RELIEF

The emergency organization stage, involving the first phases of drought relief operations extended to the middle of August. By that time it was clearly evident that the effects of the drought would require adjustments with reference to livestock numbers and the feed supply over a period of several seasons. A new and more complete organization was then effected utilizing the existing units of the Department of Agriculture and the Agricultural Adjustment Ad-

ministration. The Chief of The Commodities Purchase Section was designated to co-ordinate the activities of all Bureaus and Sections of Agriculture cooperating in the administration of drought relief.

COMMODITIES PURCHASE SECTION

This office combined the functions of the former Special Commodities Section and the former Drought Relief Service. The Special Commodities Section was created October 9, 1933 to handle the purchase of agricultural products under surplus removal programs and to transfer title to the commodities by donation to the Federal Emergency Relief Administration for distribution among the needy. The Commodities Purchase Section continued the operation of surplus removal programs, and in addition, carried forward drought-relief activities under direction of the Administrator of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, and the Secretary of Agriculture.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

The organization within the Department of Agriculture, and the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, consisted of:

1. The Drought Plans Committee, charged with recommending action to meet drought problems, and obtaining and furnishing information as a basis for recommendations and decisions of the President's Drought Committee. It allocates to the various divisions concerned such duties as are assigned to the Department of Agriculture.

administration. The Chief of the Commodities Programs Section was instrumental in co-ordinating the activities of all Bureaus and Divisions of Agriculture concerned in the administration of Grants-in-Aid.

## CONCLUSIONS

This study combined the functions of the Farmers Grain Commodities Section and the Farmers Feeding Stuffs Section. The Commodities Section was created January 3, 1947 to handle the problems of agricultural products under surplus removal programs and to transfer title to the commodities by contracts to the Federal Emergency Relief Administration for distribution among the needy. The Commodities Purchase Section continues the operation of surplus removal programs, and is additionally charged with developing commercial outlets under direction of the Administrator of the agricultural extension, marketing and the Secretary of Agriculture.

## DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

The organization within the Department of Agriculture, and the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, consisted of:

1. The Commodity Plans Committee, charged with recommending policies to a newly created Commodity Committee, and directing the Commodity Committee as a body for recommendations and decisions of the Commodity Plans Committee. It allocates to the various divisions concerned with duties in the application of commodities.

2. The Area Designation Committee, to obtain and furnish information on condition of crops and other conditions involving the welfare of livestock in the several states, and to recommend alterations in the officially designated drought areas.

3. Seed Conservation Committee, to obtain and distribute information on available seed supplies and prices in adapted varieties, and to make recommendations on the acquisition and distribution of seeds.

4. The Livestock Purchase Committee, to formulate general policies affecting livestock in special reference to purchases, to set daily purchase quotas for states in keeping with processing and canning facilities, and to regulate total state purchase quotas in their relationship to the general program.

5. Food Survey Committee, established to determine facts on available food supplies, and to recommend steps leading to the most effective distribution and use of available food.

6. Feed and Forage Committee, to obtain and distribute information on available feed supplies in relation to demands, and to recommend methods of conserving, assembling, and distributing feed and forage.

7. Commodities Purchase Section, to carry out purchase orders and donations of livestock and other commodities to the Federal Surplus Relief Corporation, and the procurement of seed stocks, feed stocks, dairy products, or other commodities, the purchase of which has been authorized.

3. Use some organized operations, to obtain and
[illegible] information on qualities of [illegible] and some qualities be-
tween the members of [illegible] in the personal sphere, and to
recommend alternatives in the activity involved through group
[illegible].

5. Use interpretative techniques, to obtain and distrib-
ute information on available [illegible] and guides in educational
variation, and to make recommendations on the [illegible] and dis-
tribution of [illegible].

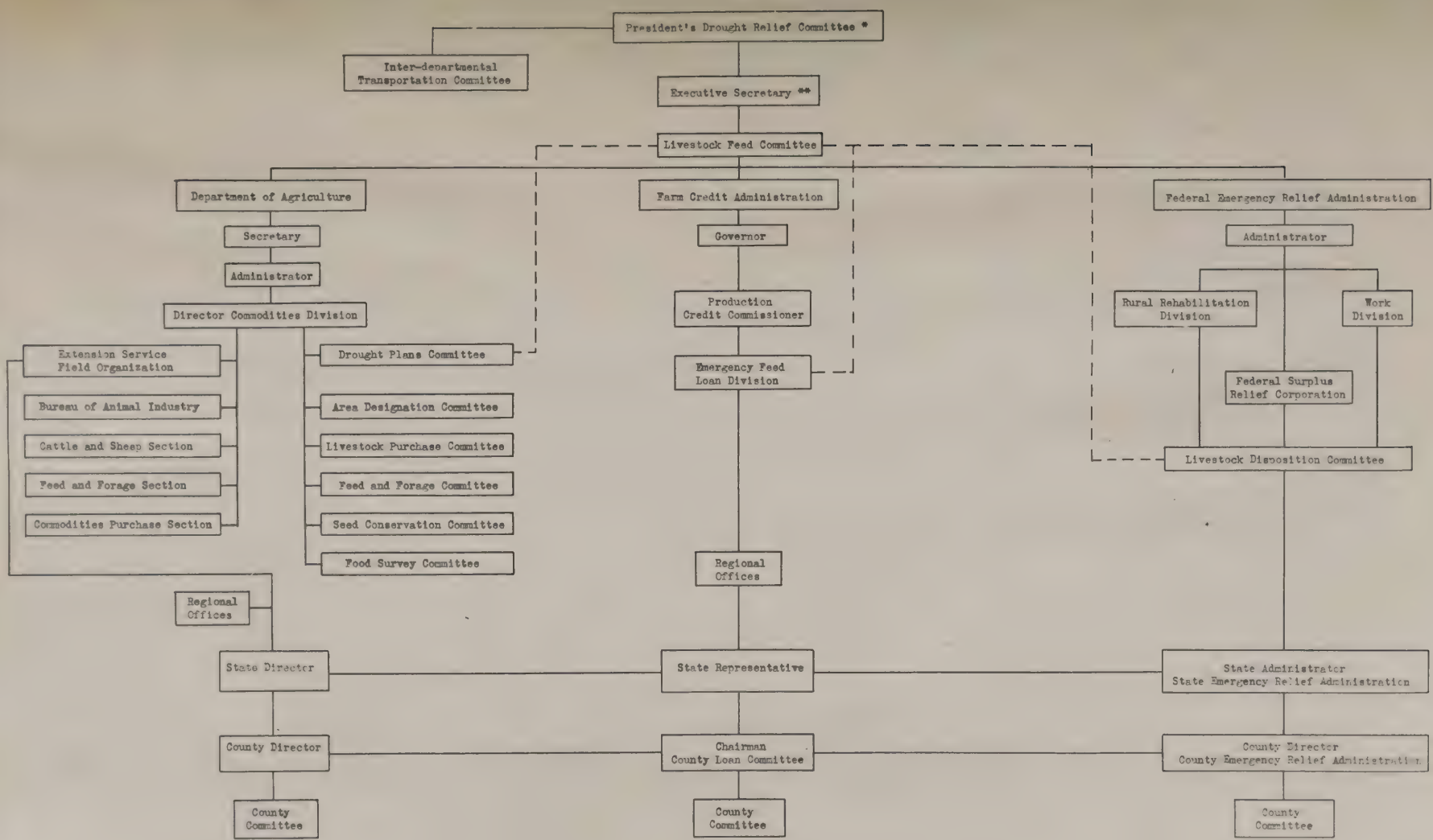
6. The liver [illegible] techniques, to [illegible]
general pattern of[illegible] livelihood in special reference to pur-
chasing, to set daily purchase quotas for [illegible] in keeping with
producing and [illegible] conditions, and to evaluate social after pur-
chase [illegible] in their relationship to the general program.

7. Use [illegible] techniques, individual or [illegible]
[illegible] to available food supplies, and to recommend alternatives leading to
the most effective distribution and use of available food.

8. Use and [illegible] techniques, to obtain and distrib-
ute information on available food supplies in relation to income,
and to recommend methods of [illegible], [illegible], and distributing
food and [illegible].

9. Demonstrate [illegible] cooking, to [illegible] and preserve
[illegible] and functions of [illegible] and [illegible] available to the general
[illegible] public [illegible], and [illegible] [illegible] food [illegible],
[illegible], dairy products, or other commodities, the [illegible] of which
has been [illegible].

# PROPOSED ORGANIZATION DROUGHT RELIEF




* President's Drought Relief Committee – Mr. Henry A. Wallace, Secretary Agriculture
Mr. Chester C. Davis, Administrator, A.A.A.
Mr. Harry L. Hopkins, Administrator, F.E.R.A.
Governor William I. Myers, F.C.A.

** Executive Secretary of President's Committee to be Ex-officio Chairman of Livestock Feed Committee

August 21, 1934.

8. The Bureau of Animal Industry, responsible for the inspection of cattle, sheep, or other livestock to be purchased, the approval of appraisal and condemnation proceedings, the acceptance of livestock purchased by the government, and the obtaining of receipts from the Federal Surplus Relief Corporation, upon delivery of livestock.

9. Cattle and Sheep Section, responsible for the purchase of livestock, with the Chief of the Section in charge of field operations.

10. Extension Service, charged with administration of drought programs in the field; state operations being administered through the State Extension Service, either by the State Director, or his designated agent; and county operations administered by County Directors together with County Committees.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS

The complete set-up as affected by the new organization is shown in chart 8. The entire organization was under the direction of the President's Drought Relief Committee with a new committee, known as the Livestock Food Committee and later changed to the Drought Co-ordinating Committee, to coordinate the various inter-departmental functions. There were but slight changes in the field organization.

The Inter-Departmental Transportation Committee continued to function as before.

For detailed plan of cooperation and separate functions, see Appendix F, Exhibit 4.

4. The Bureau of Labor's Industry, responsible for the [illegible] of worth, alone, or other [illegible] to be performed, the [illegible] of [illegible] and [illegible] [illegible], the [illegible] or [illegible] provided by the [illegible], and the [illegible] of [illegible] [illegible] the Bureau's [illegible] [illegible], [illegible] delivery of [illegible].

5. Clerks and [illegible] [illegible], responsible for the [illegible] of [illegible], with the [illegible] of his [illegible] in charge of [illegible] [illegible].

10. [illegible] Forces, charged with [illegible] of [illegible] [illegible] in the [illegible] while [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] through the State Education [illegible], either by the State [illegible], or the [illegible] [illegible] and [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] by [illegible] [illegible] together with [illegible] [illegible].

## [illegible]

The [illegible] [illegible] is [illegible] by the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] in [illegible] 8. The [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] under the [illegible] of the [illegible]'s [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] with a [illegible] [illegible], [illegible] as the [illegible] [illegible] and [illegible] [illegible] by the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible], he [illegible] the various [illegible] [illegible]. There were [illegible] [illegible] in the [illegible] [illegible].

The [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible].

For [illegible] plan of [illegible] and [illegible] [illegible], see Appendix F, Exhibit 4.

# CHAPTER 3

## 1. OPERATION OF SURPLUS REMOVAL PROGRAMS

## CHAPTER 3

## OPERATION OF SURPLUS REMOVAL PROGRAMS

In keeping with the policies of the Administration, and actuated by drought emergencies, special organization took into consideration two distinct types of drought relief programs; namely, (1) surplus removal, and (2) conservation. The livestock purchase program incidentally became a tremendous surplus removal program in connection with drought relief.

### I. EMERGENCY CATTLE PURCHASE PROGRAM

#### THE APPROACH TO THE PROBLEM

In seeking to institute effective measures of relief to drought-stricken states, the chief focal points to which attention was drawn called for two definite courses of action: (1) To put into effect immediate measures looking to the fullest conservation, increase, and most effective distribution of livestock feeds, and (2) plans for the adjustment of livestock numbers to the quantities of feed supplies available to the drought areas, taking into consideration sound economy and the highest welfare of the producer.

#### LIVESTOCK IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM ALREADY UNDER WAY

The Jones-Connally Amendment to the Agricultural Adjustment Act had provided funds for: (1) The removal of diseased cattle. (2) The payment of benefits. (3) Market stabilization or surplus removal, and (4) the extension of the market for beef and dairy

products. Definite plans were being developed to carry out the provisions of the Amendment.

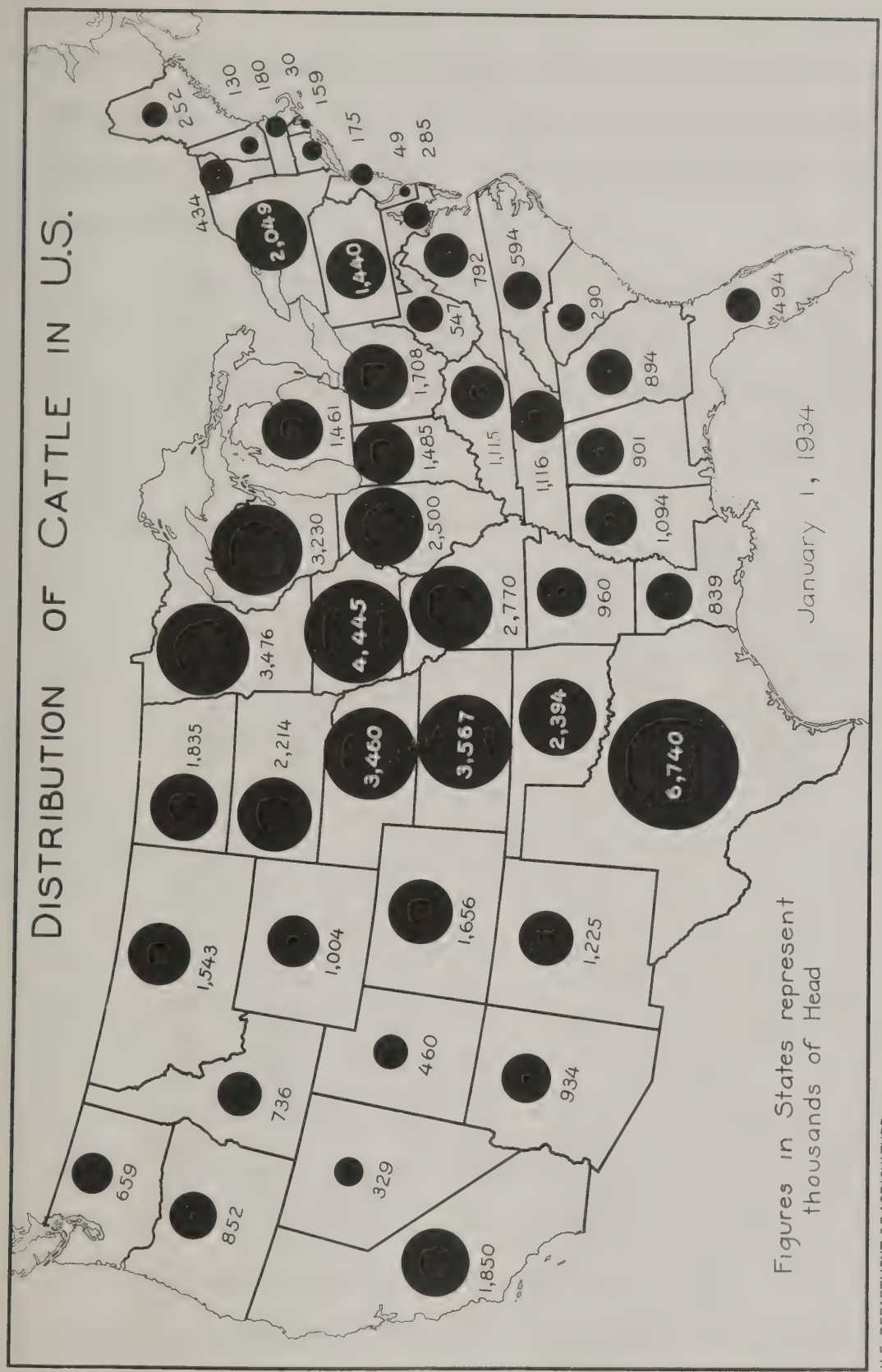
According to the proposed drought relief program, the funds authorized by the Jones-Connally Act were to be used for: (1) Payment of an indemnity on emaciated animals as a part of the disease eradication program, and (2) the purchase of distressed cattle, fit for food, as a surplus removal measure.

As the drought developed over a wider area and conditions became more and more acute, machinery devised to serve the beef and dairy cattle industries and to support the market for those industries over the entire country, had to be supplemented and extended to meet the cattle crisis in the drought area, until emergency legislation on a larger scale could be obtained. The distribution and extent of cattle numbers in the United States, according to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics estimate on January 1, 1934, is shown in Chart 6.

## COOPERATION OF THE CATTLE INDUSTRY

It has been indicated that prior to the drought the cattle industry, as well as the Administration, and Congress, had given considerable attention to the problem of surplus cattle production in the United States.

On April 26, 1934, cattlemen from all over the nation met in Chicago, at the call of the Department of Agriculture. The Chief of the Cattle and Sheep Section, Agricultural Adjustment Administration, who served as Chairman of the meeting, was authorized to select a

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committee of twenty-five cattlemen, representing all sections of the country. This committee was empowered by the cattle industry to work out a program looking to a better adjustment of cattle to range conditions and the drought.

The Committee of Twenty-five, appointed later at Washington by the Chief of the Cattle and Sheep Section and other officials of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, consisted of the following:

| | |
|---|---|
| Dolph Briscoe, Chairman | Uvalde, Texas |
| G. J. Abbott | Hyannis, Nebraska |
| A. L. Berg | Baltic, South Dakota |
| Elmer Brock | Kaycee, Wyoming |
| F. E. Carpenter | Hayden, Colorado |
| L. A. Chapin | New York City, 11 W. 42nd St. |
| Charles E. Collins | Kit Carson, Colorado |
| Maurice Douglas | Flat Rock, Indiana |
| Marion D. Finley | Roopeston, Illinois |
| Thos. H. Glasscock | Opperville, Virginia |
| Col. Willard Edwards | Humboldt, Iowa |
| Col. G. M. Lester | Baine, La. |
| H. M. Gunn | Buckingham, Iowa |
| Kenneth Hones | Colfax, Wisconsin |
| Carl S. Horn | Hay Springs, Nebraska |
| F. F. McArthur | Oakland, Iowa |
| J. E. Mercer | Topeka, Kansas |
| W. B. Mount | Shouns, Tennessee |
| Herman Oliver | John Day, Oregon |
| A. J. Olson | Renville, Minnesota |
| H. H. Parks | Denoa, Illinois |
| Judge Geo. W. Rittenour | Piketon, Ohio |
| Joe Robinson | Mercer, Pennsylvania |
| Tom Ross | Chinook, Montana |
| Hubbard Russell | Los Angeles, 618 Sellman St. |
| J. Blaine Shaum | Tarkio, Missouri |
| E. B. Weatherby | Cochran, Georgia |

The above committee met in Washington on May 9, 1934, and agreed upon a reduction program for the country at large, but before

committee of twenty-five citizens, representing all sections of the country. This committee was empowered by the entire Conference to work out a proposed Institute in a better adjustment of making the Bridge committee and its members.

The Committee of Twenty-five, appointed later at Conference by the chief of the Bridge and Water Ways and other officials of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, consisted of the following:

| | |
|---|---|
| John Bryson, Chairman | Omaha, Neb. |
| G. A. Abbott | Lynnville, Tennessee |
| A. L. Ang | Salem, Ohio |
| Mary Bush | Eugene, Oregon |
| F. B. Carpenter | Lisbon, California |
| A. B. Chapin | Bar Harbor, Me. |
| Charles E. Chrisler | Elk Grove, California |
| Martha Douglas | Flat Creek, Florida |
| Martin J. Finley | Greenville, Illinois |
| Chas. A. Greenwood | Jacksonville, Florida |
| Mrs. Hilary Herbert | Montgomery, Ala. |
| Mrs. W. E. Carter | Dallas, Tex. |
| E. B. Chase | Washington, Iowa |
| Bernard Dunne | Dallas, Wisconsin |
| Mary E. Gore | Big Prairie, Ohio |
| F. F. Hartman | Sullivan, Ohio |
| A. E. Hilner | Temple, Georgia |
| E. B. Wright | Sandy, Tennessee |
| Lorena Gilmer | Deer Lodge, Oregon |
| A. W. Elson | Jacksville, Tennessee |
| E. E. Wylie | Cobb, Illinois |
| Frank Dee, V. Fillmore | Atlanta, Ga. |
| Joe Bellamy | Pirtle, Mississippi |
| Jim Tom | Gatewy, Texas |
| Barbara Powell | Los Angeles, Cal. |
| A. Blake Olson | Trenton, Missouri |
| E. E. Wheldrin | Jackson, Mississippi |

The above committee met in Washington on May 9, 1933, and agreed upon a tentative program for the country at large, but owing

plans could materialize, the magnitude and severity of the drought made it necessary to immediately institute a program of relief and remove cattle from the drought area through an extensive emergency purchase program.

To represent the large committee, the following Sub-Committee of Five was appointed by the Chief of the Cattle and Sheep Section to remain in Washington indefinitely and cooperate with officials of the several governmental agencies concerned in working out the details of the program:

Dolph Briscoe - At Large
F. F. McArthur - Representing the Corn Belt
W. B. Mount - Representing the Southeast
A. J. Olson - Representing the Dairy Industry
Hubbard Russell - Representing the West

On June 5, 1934, the Chief of the Cattle and Sheep Section communicated with each member of the Committee of Twenty-five, explaining fully the duties or part the Committee was expected to play in the program. All suggestions were carried out by the Committee, and it was with the full cooperation of the Committee that the rules and regulations of the Emergency Cattle Purchase Program were developed and carried out.

Thus, with the advent of drought relief operations, a cooperative program designed to improve the cattle industry as a whole was merged into the drought-emergency program, and the general program set aside at least until the consequences of the drought could more adequately be determined.

The drought soon spread to involve practically all of the territory west of the Mississippi River, so that the reduction of cattle numbers as a mere adjustment measure became secondary to the purchase of cattle for the relief of distress.

## MAINTENANCE OF SUBSISTENCY HERDS

An abiding phase of drought relief running through all programs was that of conserving and maintaining for immediate and continuing use adequate numbers of select foundation stock as a means of subsistence. With the advent of drought operations ample provision had been made for the protection of individual family needs, as well as the interests of the cattle industry as a whole.

Upon the basis of the above policy, the Administration proceeded both with the feed program and the program of surplus removal of livestock.

## THE EMERGENCY CATTLE AGREEMENT

The Emergency Cattle Agreement was the result of most careful study and forethought on the part of officials concerned in the execution of the emergency purchase program. It was felt that, with all due regard for the rights of lienholders, in view of such a calamity stock owners should have a reasonable share of the proceeds of sales to supply ready cash for the purchase of feed and other necessities.

Farmers and ranchmen were, therefore, offered a contract under which they would receive not only an ordinary purchase payment in ac-

cordance with an established schedule, but also a contract or agreement payment. The agreement payment was termed in the contract as "benefit" payment, and was treated as property of the vendor, free from liens, or claims of any kind. This payment was made possible by a clause in which the producer agreed to participate in future adjustment or production control programs in the interest of the cattle industry, which may be proffered by the Secretary prior to June 1, 1936.

The cattle-buying program got under way promptly, since all provisions of The Cattle Agreement came within the scope of the Jones-Connally, as well as the Emergency Appropriation, Act.

The schedule of payments under which the cattle purchases were made was as follows:

| | Benefit Payment | Purchase Payment |
|---|---|---|
| Cattle over 2 years old | $ 6 | $ 6 - $ 14 |
| Cattle 1 to 2 years old | $ 5 | $ 5 - $ 10 |
| Cattle under 1 year old | $ 3 | $ 1 - $ 5 |

On June 6, 1934, Colonel Philip C. Murphy, Associate Director, Drought Relief Service, Agricultural Adjustment Administration, addressed the following letter to all members of the Senate and of the House of Representatives advising concerning the basis used in determining the prices to be paid for cattle:

"That you may be advised of the basis used by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration in determining the prices to be paid for cattle in the Emergency Cattle Program, the following information is furnished.

problems with no individual schedule, but also a problem of supervised planning. The economic argument was based in the analysis on "monthly" payment, and was therefore no problem of the weather, from first illness, or plague of any kind. This argument was made possible by a scheme in which the producer agrees to participate in future adjustment or penalties resulting from the interest of the public industry, which may be neglected by the accompany prior to June 1, 1934.

The cattle-marketing program for water for example, state all provisions of the Grazing Ownership under which the range of the Jones-Connally, as well as the emergency appropriation, act.

The schedule of payments under which the cattle producers were made was as follows:

| | Benefit Payment | Purchase Payment |
|---|---|---|
| Cattle over 2 years old | $ 6 | $ 8 - $ 16 |
| Cattle 1 to 2 years old | $ 8 | $ 8 - $ 10 |
| Cattle under 1 year old | $ 2 | $ 1 - $ 2 |

On June 4, 1934, national relief is nothing, according Director, through relief service, considering adjustment administration, addressed the following letter to all members of the Board of Supervisors stating concerning the basis used in determining the prices to be paid for cattle:

"Some you may be aware of the basis used by the Federal Relief Administration in determining the prices to be paid for cattle in the Emergency Cattle Program, the following information is furnished:

"The primary basis was the present approximate farm value of the cattle as estimated by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics of the Department of Agriculture, taking into consideration the age, quality, and condition of the animal. Various classifications of cattle were grouped together to permit a simple, easily applied scale. It was the expectation that the livestock purchased by the Government in this program would be low producers and the least useful cattle in each herd. It has been and still is the hope of the Administration that the better grades of cattle can be retained in the hands of the producers through special financial assistance or other relief measures.

"Upon arriving at these prices, and after due consideration of the purposes of the Jones-Connally Act, it appeared desirable to pay to producers a benefit payment, especially in view of the fact that all available records indicated that the great majority of cattle were mortgaged to such an extent that the producer would receive very little or no benefit from the purchase price of the animals.

"Every effort has been made to deal in a fair and equitable manner as between the Government, the producer, and the lienholder. The primary consideration has been the benefit to the cattlemen and the cattle industry.

"We are enclosing a copy of Administrative Ruling No. 1, in which is published the scale of prices."

(For additional information on the Cattle Agreement, see Appendix D, Exhibit 1, page 196. Administrative Ruling No. 1, referred to in above letter, appears in the same exhibit as Cattle 7.)

FIELD OPERATIONS

All field activities were coordinated by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, functioning through the Commodities Purchase Section in Washington, through which funds for purchases were made available. Actual purchase operations started on

June 1, 1934, with the following organizations cooperating: (1) The Agricultural Adjustment Administration, (2) the Agricultural Extension Service, (3) the Bureau of Animal Industry, and (4) the Federal Surplus Relief Corporation.

County Agricultural Agents, or other representatives of State Directors, served as County Directors of the cattle purchase program. Inspectors of the Bureau of Animal Industry inspected all cattle for emaciation and disease, and determined whether they were fit for food, or able to withstand shipment to processing plants. In addition, these inspectors attested to the fairness of appraisals, supervised the disposition of condemned animals, and because of special training and experience rendered other valuable service in bringing the program to a successful finish.

The Agricultural Extension Service furnished more of the field personnel than any other organization. The State Director of Extension in practically every State served as State Director of Drought Relief Service, and it was through his office that the program was carried on in each state. The County Agent was the director of all activities in his county, and therefore had direction over the work of all agencies participating in the program. He was responsible for the preparation and transmission of all vouchers to the Auditor, and through him the checks were forwarded to the vendor and the lienholder. These and others -- notably the Home Demonstration Agent, who supervised the meat processing in canning plants in many instances -- contributed much to the effectiveness

of the program.

The relief of distressed cattle was realized by two primary methods, determined from the standpoint of human needs: (1) The movement of stock feed into drought areas, and (2) the purchase and removal of surplus cattle and calves from the drought area.

The feed program is discussed further along in this report.

Two methods of disposal of purchased animals were determined upon by the Department: (1) All animals unfit for food were condemned and destroyed at points of purchase, and (2) from the remaining number, those over and above select foundation stock essential to family or producer's needs, were purchased and donated to the Federal Surplus Relief Corporation, authorized agent of the Federal Emergency Relief Administration, for relief distribution.

From the animals accepted and receipted for by the Federal Surplus Relief Corporation, adequate quantities of meat in the form of fresh beef or canned beef to take care of local needs were distributed through county units of the several State Emergency Relief Administrations. Relief animals worth transporting and not allocated to state or county relief units were transported to processing plants for canning and distribution by the Federal Surplus Relief Corporation in accordance with their usual practice.

Not all cattle delivered to the Federal Surplus Relief Corporation were shipped direct to packing houses for immediate slaughter. Many were shipped to central, southern, and eastern states where pastures had not been blighted by drought, and placed

on grazing for later disposition; thereby both improving their condition for slaughter, and relaxing pressure on packing facilities.

Shipments to all points were greatly facilitated by the reduction of freight rates, made effective on June 4, 1934. These reductions effected the shipment of livestock from the stricken areas to other points for grazing and slaughter, as well as a wide range of livestock feeds going into drought-stricken areas in Colorado, Kansas, Minnesota, Montana, Nebraska, New Mexico, North Dakota, Oklahoma, South Dakota, Texas, Wisconsin, and Wyoming. Other areas were included as the drought widened and new emergency drought counties were designated.

CATTLE PURCHASES SPURRED BY INCREASED DROUGHT EMERGENCY

The drought took its heaviest toll during July. The rapid expansion of the drought area, due both to absence of moisture and intense heat, caused an enormous increase in the number of cattle offered to the Government under its Emergency Cattle Purchase Program.

By the end of July, most of the western cattle producing country had been classified in the emergency area, except the western part of Montana and a small strip running down through the high mountain areas of Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico, and Arizona. In Missouri and southern Iowa, where conditions were relatively favorable the first part of June, continued hot weather and lack of rainfall during July caused heavy deterioration of the corn

crop, and a serious water shortage in many localities.

The original tentative estimate of cattle purchases, set on May 29, 1934, was 50,000 head per week. This number, of course, included: (1) Those condemned on the farms, (2) those assigned to local relief committees for immediate relief distribution or canning through local work relief projects within states of origin, and (3) the remainder, those shipped by the Federal Surplus Relief Corporation to processing plants in all sections of the country.

Unforeseen and unexpected proportions in drought development are reflected in the fact that purchases passed the half-million mark in seven states before July 1, with an average of approximately 200,000 head per week.

In spite of the fact that the drought area almost doubled, the purchase level of the last half of June obtained during the first half of July, due to limited processing facilities.

Increased drought continued to wipe out great quantities of livestock feed. Cattle were starving for want of food and water. Spurred by pressing demands, the number of purchases were more than doubled during the second half of July.

In the meantime the State Emergency Relief Administration added new processing facilities through local and state relief work-projects, as well as commercial canneries under state inspection; while the Federal Surplus Relief Corporation employed an increased number of commercial plants for processing under Bureau

of Animal Industry inspection. Because of rapid spread of the drought, packing facilities were unable to keep in full pace with purchases, made necessary by the increased acute feed shortage. The solution of the problem was realized through diversion of many thousands of animals to points outside of affected areas for temporary grazing and subsequent disposition, after pressure had eased up on packing facilities.

Comparisons of pasture, corn, and tame hay conditions for the years 1931, 1932, 1933 and 1934 on August 1 are shown on Charts 7, 8 and 9.

PASTURE CONDITION *

PRIORITY IN PURCHASES RESTRICTED TO MOST DISTRESSED AREAS

The general trend of purchases, like that of emergency drought counties, continued upward. By the first of August nearly 2,000,000 cattle had been purchased in 19 states, at an average cost of about $13.64. Approximately 240,000, or 12 percent, had been condemned as unfit for food, and about 1,750,000 had been turned over to the Federal Surplus Relief Corporation for relief purposes.

During the last week in July instructions were issued to all state directors that in all cases priority in the purchase of animals should be given those areas which were in most distressed condition on account of the drought. This policy was strictly adhered to, and definite daily purchase quotas by states maintained on a weekly basis throughout the remainder of the program.

By the middle of August, the drought had developed to the

of Animal Industry inspection. Because of their effects of the
drought, feeding facilities were unable to keep in full pace with
production, more necessary for the increased meat food shortage. The
activities of the problem was realized through diversion of meat
shortage of animals to state matadar of affected areas for immed-
ate grazing and management disposition, after conversion that would
go on feeding facilities.

Conversions of feeding, corn, and some dry conditions for
the years 1971, 1972, 1973 was 5.9% on average i was shown on
Charts 1, 2 and 3.

INDUSTRY IS ON-GOING RESEARCH TO MEET EMERGENCY NEEDS

The general level of strikers, like lack of necessary immediat
conditions, weathered against. By the first of August nearly 4,000,000
cattle had been purchased in 39 states, at an average cost of about
$17.50. Approximately 500,000, or 12 percent, and been restocked at
cattle for food, and about 1,750,000 had been loaned over to the
Federal Surplus Relief Corporation for relief purposes.

During the last week in July instructions were issued to all
state directors that in all cases priority in the purchase of animals
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as measure of the drought. This policy has actually adopted by, and
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basis throughout the remainder of the program.

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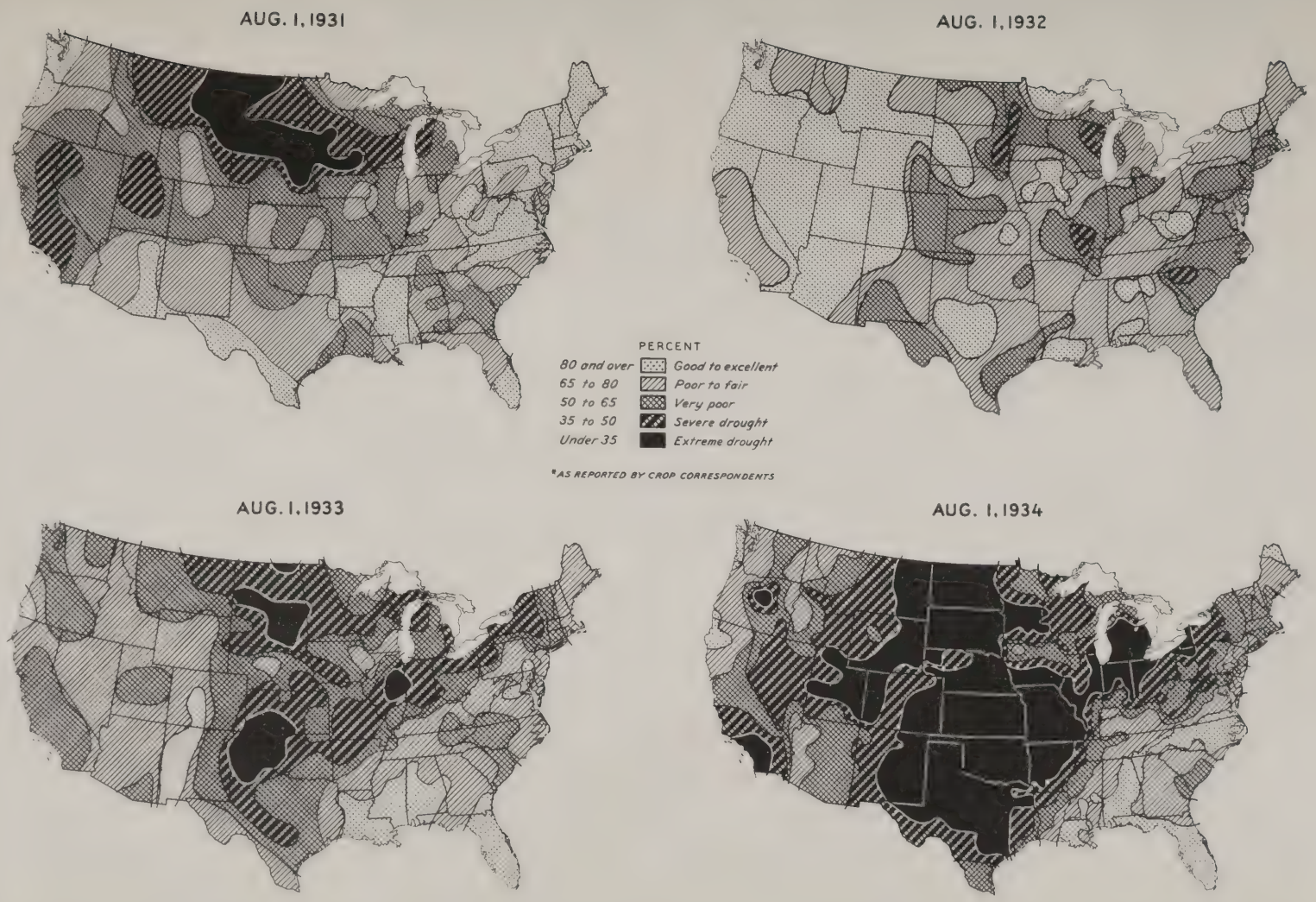
# PASTURE CONDITION *

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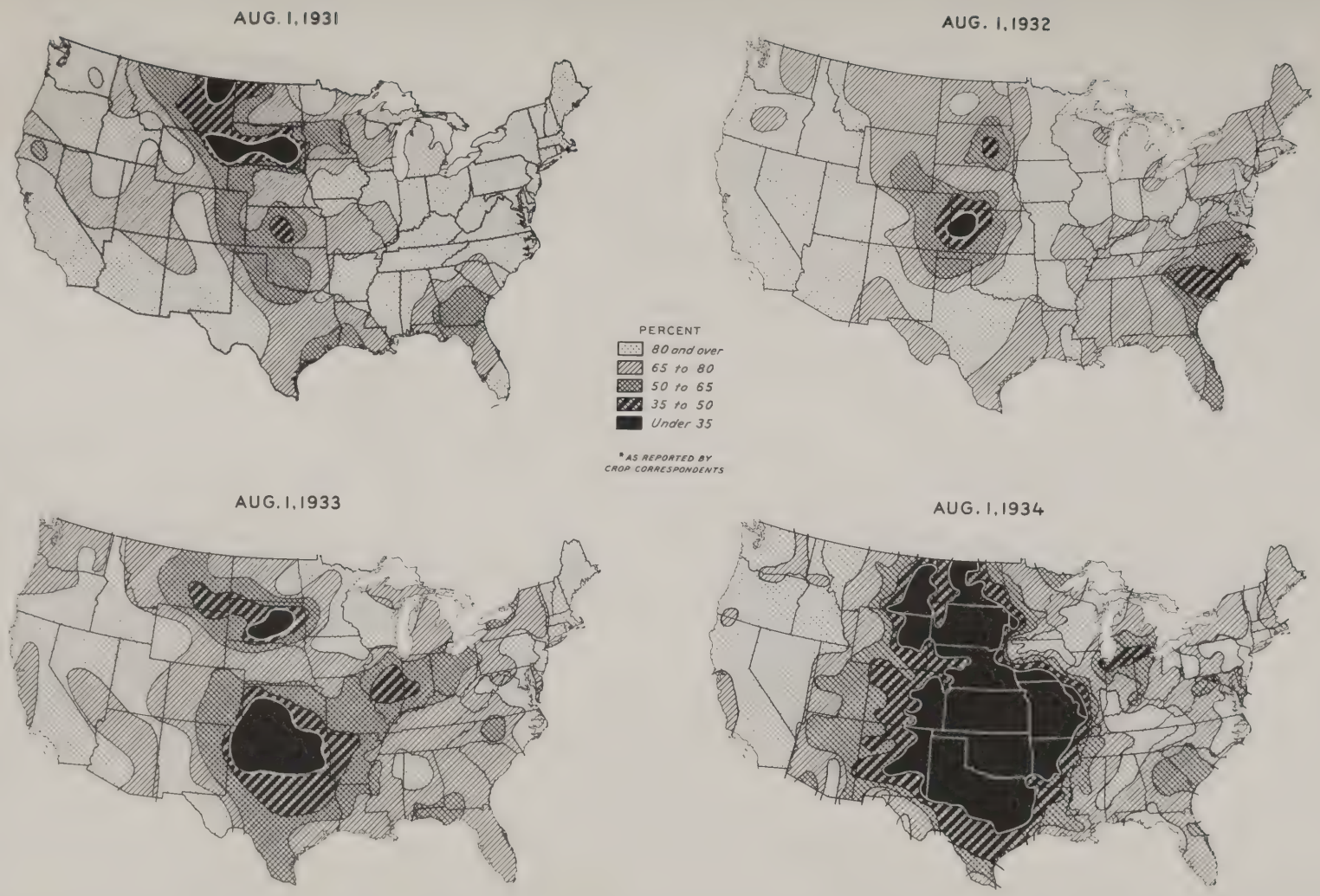
# CORN CONDITION*

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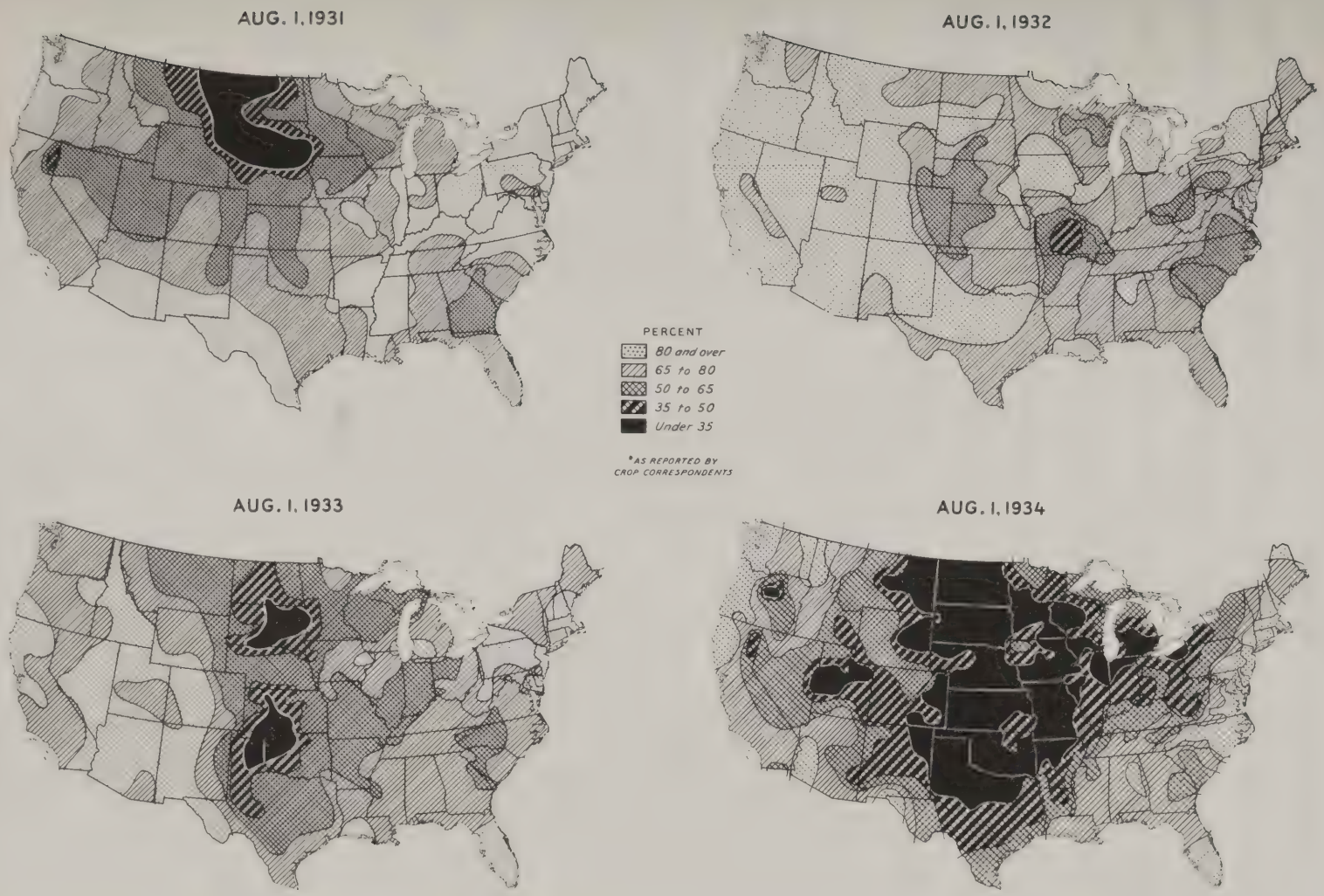
NEG. 27695 BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

# TAME HAY CONDITION*



point where its consequences in terms of probable feed supplies could be estimated within reasonable limits. At this point, the Department began to develop more definite plans as to the probable extent of cattle purchases as a means of balancing livestock demands and the feed supply for the coming winter. It was then apparent that even if the Government purchased 10,000,000 head of cattle and calves, and marketings through commercial channels were in normal relation to the cattle population, the feed supply per animal unit would still be well below normal. On the other hand, it was recognized that a purchase program of this magnitude would not be desirable, except as a last resort. At a conference with representatives of the meat packing industry early in August, officials of the Administration indicated that an analysis of probable feed supplies showed that it would be necessary to purchase at least 5,000,000 head of cattle and calves, in addition to the 2,000,000 head that had been purchased up to that time.

During the month of August there was considerable rainfall in the drought-stricken states from Minnesota and Nebraska southward, which improved the pasture situation somewhat, and increased prospects for production of emergency forage crops. But rain came too late for corn, and only a partial recovery was possible in the case of pasturage and range.

The end of August brought the total cattle purchases in 21 states to a little more than 4,500,000, with more than 300,000

point where its consumption in terms of probable food supplies would be satisfactory within reasonable limits. At this point, the Department began to develop more definite plans as to the probable extent of cattle production as a means of balancing livestock numbers and the feed supply for the coming winter. It was then apparent that even if the Government purchased 30,000,000 head of cattle and calves, and authorized Canadian commercial channels were to extend relation to the cattle population, the feed supply per animal unit would still be well below normal. On the other hand, it was recognized that a previous program of this magnitude would not be desirable, except as a last resort. At a conference with representatives of the meat packing industry early in August, officials of the Administration indicated that an analysis of processing capacities showed that it would be necessary to purchase at least 3,000,000 head of cattle and calves, in addition to the 2,000,000 head that had been purchased up to that time.

During the month of August there was considerable rainfall in the drought-stricken areas from Winnipeg and Saskatoon westward, which improved the pasture situation somewhat, and increased prospects for production of secondary forage crops. But rain came too late for corn, and only a partial recovery was possible in the case of pastures and range.

The end of August brought the total cattle purchases to 21 stage in a little more than 2,300,000, with more than 300,000

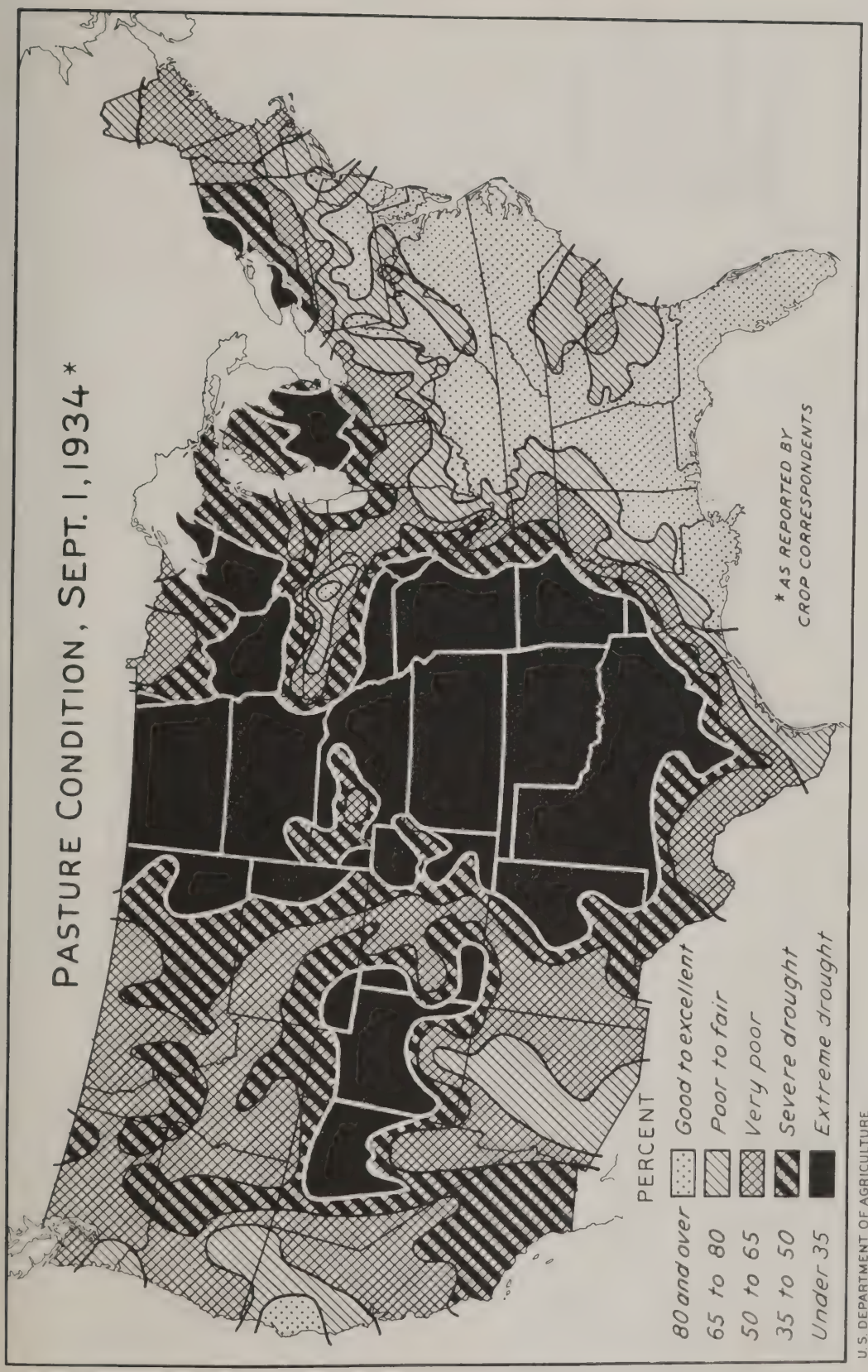
farmers benefitting. Approximately 14-1/2 percent of the total head purchased had been condemned as unfit for food purposes, and the remainder delivered to the Federal Surplus Relief Corporation for usual disposition. The total drought area had reached 1,16[illegible] emergency, and 291 secondary, counties in 25 states.

A better understanding of drought conditions may be obtained by referring to Charts 10 and 11.

LIVESTOCK LIQUIDATION GUAGED BY THE FEED SUPPLY

The first half of September marked the turning point in the Emergency Cattle Purchase Program. The emergency organization stage had passed and the more permanent organization, set up around the middle of August, continued the cattle program without interruption and in addition had put into effect a more extensive feed program looking toward the impending crisis of winter.

A thorough crop survey had been made and the latest inventory of livestock carefully weighed against the available feed supply. All state directors had been instructed to permit purchases only to the extent required to make reasonably certain that the remaining livestock in individual cases could be maintained during the winter. Government prices, as intended, did not encourage individual producers to dispose of any stock that could be held, and only encouraged disposal of the less fit. For that reason, no distinction was made in price for different grades. With feed difficult to obtain, and feed prices going up, farmers were inclined to retain


PASTURE CONDITION, SEPT. 1, 1934 *
PERCENT
80 and over
Good to excellent
65 to 80
Poor to fair
50 to 65
Very poor
35 to 50
Severe drought
Under 35
Extreme drought
* AS REPORTED BY CROP CORRESPONDENTS
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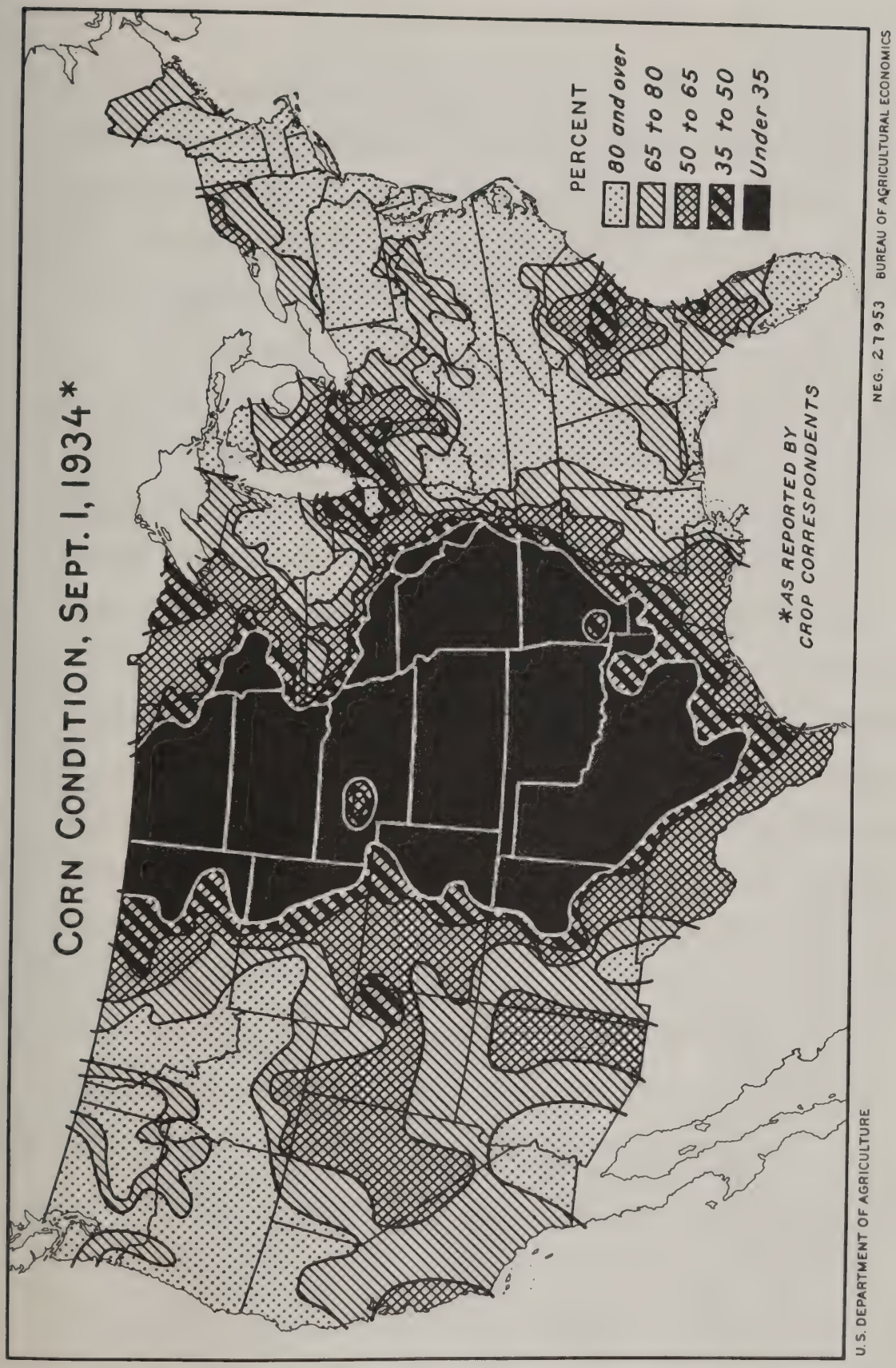
CORN CONDITION, SEPT. 1, 1934*
PERCENT
80 and over
65 to 80
50 to 65
35 to 50
Under 35
*AS REPORTED BY CROP CORRESPONDENTS
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U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

only their best animals, which assured better foundation stock for the future. Cattle purchases proceeded, therefore, on the selective basis in a special endeavor to leave on the farms and ranches a sufficient number of the choicest animals to meet the need of individual producers.

The necessity of maintaining breeding stock in important breeding areas had been fully recognized by the Administration, and much effort was expended to keep liquidation in these areas at the lowest possible level consistent with the feed situation. Throughout the program, emphasis was placed upon the importance of maintaining foundation herds of good livestock on both farms and ranches.

Beginning early in September, cattle purchases were limited by state quotas of approximately two weeks duration. These purchase quotas were determined on the basis of the most reliable information that could be obtained from the field, as to the feed and livestock situation in view of prevailing drought conditions. Such information was obtained through regular and special surveys by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, reports from state directors and other field representatives and from many outside sources, including a large number of farmers and stockmen.

EXTENT OF CATTLE PURCHASES CAREFULLY DETERMINED

With the promise of satisfactory results from feed programs, then in progress both within and outside of the drought area, and with a desire on the part of both the Government and the cattle

only their best animals, which assured better immunization stock for the future. Cattle producers preferred, therefore, on the majority basis in a special referendum to leave on the farms just enough a sufficient number of the desirest animals to meet the need of individual producers.

The necessity of administrative breeding stock in improved breeding areas had been fully recognized by the Administration, and much effort was expended to keep identification in these areas at the lowest possible level consistent with the final eliminations. Throughout the program, emphasis was placed upon the importance of maintaining foundation herds of good breeding stock on high farms and ranches.

Beginning early in September, cattle producers were limited by state quotas of approximately ten weeks duration. These quotas were determined on the basis of the most reliable information that could be obtained from the field, or in the final analysis elimination in view of prevailing economic conditions. Good information was obtained through regular and special reports by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, Farmers from state directors and other field representatives and from many other sources, including a large number of farmers and ranchmen.

## EFFECT OF CLOSED BREEDING ARTIFICIAL INSEMINATION

With the problem of maintaining breeding herds from farm premises, time to progress back within and outside of the infected area, and with a delay in the start of work, the Department and the cattle

industry to restrict purchases to the lowest minimum consistent with existing conditions, it was desired that actual purchases be brought to a definite close as soon as the allotted funds, totalling $86,000,000 on September 12, 1934, had been expended.

Controlling factors in the situation, however, could not all be determined at that time. The extent of assistance required to be rendered by the Government was largely contingent upon weather conditions and the severity of winter. The extent to which individual producers, local community groups, and commercial institutions would be able to meet the situation without Government assistance was still very problematical.

On September 15, the Livestock Purchase Committee adopted the following policy relative to purchases, pending receipt of additional information from states in which the definite status had not been determined: (1) The suspension of operations in certain states as of September 19, or as soon thereafter as allotted funds were exhausted, pending a check up on remaining funds and the number of cattle actually purchased; (2) stopping of purchases in those states in which final quotas had been set by the Committee; and (3) continuation of purchases in states whose unexpended allotment were sufficient to insure that over-purchases would not be made.

The following amounts had been authorized for cattle purchases to and including September 12, 1934, with recommendation for an additional $10,000,000 from the Jones-Connally Fund:

| Date | Jones-Connally Act | Emergency Appropriation Act, Fiscal Year 1935 |
|---|---|---|
| 1934 | | |
| May 28 | $ 30,000,000 | |
| Aug. 21 | | $ 16,000,000 |
| Sept. 6 | | 30,000,000 |
| " 12 | 10,000,000 | |
| Total | $ 40,000,000 | $ 46,000,000 |

The additional $10,000,000 was allotted from the Jones-Connally Fund on September 28, 1934.

THE MAJOR CATTLE PURCHASE PROGRAM BROUGHT TO A CLOSE

The drought area was extended but slightly after September 1. The last drought counties were certified on October 24, bringing the total on that date to 1187 "emergency" and 270 "secondary" counties, or a total of 1457 drought counties in 25 states. In addition to that number, and as a part of the Emergency Cattle Buying Program, 7 flood counties in Florida were designated as a part of the stricken areas early in July and received the same advantages as the emergency drought counties.

Following a complete check of purchases and the status of conditions in all states, the final allotment from the Jones-Connally Fund, in the sum of $2,000,000, was made on October 12. This allotment, intended to definitely end cattle buying, brought the total for cattle purchases to $104,000,000.

States in which emergency was greatest at that time were: Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada,

New Mexico, Oregon, South Dakota, Texas, Utah, and Wyoming. No additional purchases were recommended for: Illinois, Iowa, Louisiana, Missouri, and North Dakota. Other states, under further investigation, in which the full status of conditions had not been undetermined, were: Arkansas, Kansas, Minnesota, Oklahoma, and Wisconsin.

Purchases had declined rapidly from a maximum weekly total of about 675,000 head during the week ending September 8 to approximately 205,000 for the week of October 6. After a slight increase during the succeeding week, purchases were regulated on the basis of gradual decline.

Charts 12 and 14, together with tables 6 and 7, indicate the trend of drought area certifications until the climax was reached on October 24, 1934.

## THE CONTINUATION PROGRAM

Cattle, sheep and goat purchases were extended to February 1, 1935, and the basis of recommendations from State Directors in the states that had not completed their programs. An additional allotment for cattle purchases was made on December 3, 1934, and a reallocation of funds among the states was made on January 7.

All livestock purchases were definitely closed on February 1.

Charts 15, 16 and 17, together with tables 8, 9 and 10, show the progress of cattle purchase by weeks and months during the entire scope of the Emergency Cattle-Buying Program.

Bar Harbor, Oregon, Grand Rapids, Texas, Utah, and Trenton. Two additional problems were presented for Illinois, Iowa, Louisiana, Missouri, and North Dakota. Other states, under further investigation, in which the full extent of restitution had not been understood, were: Arkansas, Kansas, Minnesota, Oklahoma, and Wisconsin.

Furthermore had destitute families been a serious weekly total of about $75,000 based during the week ending September 2 to approximately $93,100 for the week of October 3. After a slight increase during the succeeding week, restitution was resumed on the basis of general decline.

Charts 12 and 14, together with tables 5 and 7, indicate the trend of change and participation with the client was resumed on October 29, 1934.

## WAY DISCONTINUITY PROGRAM

Cases, where not yet purchase was entered in January 1, 1935, and the basis of recommendations for state drawing in the states that had not completed their programs. An additional allotment for entire purchase was made on January 1, 1935, and a reallocation of funds among the states was made on January 7.

All investment procedures were definitely closed on January 1.

Charts 15, 16 and 17, together with tables 8, 9 and 10, show the progress of entire purchase in terms and entire total 1934 entire scope of the Emergency Relief-Spring Program.

The Area Designation Committee was discharged in December 1934. Thereafter the following counties, not officially designated as emergency drought counties, were accorded the same facilities on certification of county and state directors that the need was urgent:

**Iowa**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Audubon | Ida | Polk |
| Crawford | Jasper | Sac |
| Harrison | Montana | Shelby |

**Wisconsin**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Ashland | Forest | Racine |
| Burnett | Iron | Sawyer |
| Bayfield | Kenosha | Vilas |
| Douglas | Lincoln | Walworth |
| Florence | Oneida | Washburn |
| | Price | |

**Minnesota**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Aitkin | Dakota | Mahnomen |
| Beltrami | Hubbard | Marshall |
| Brown | Itasca | Pennington |
| Carlton | Kittson | Polk |
| Cass | Lake | Rice |
| Clearwater | Le Sueur | Rock |
| Crow Wing | | St. Louis |

**Louisiana**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| La Salle | Natchitoches | Sabine |

CATTLE TO INDIANS

Representatives of the purebred cattle breeders' associations applied for help for such breeders as were unable to secure feed and water.

In order to preserve the maximum number of well-bred animals and to prevent the disappearance of some of the best stock, it was decided to allot a portion of the Emergency funds for the purchase of such cattle. At the same time the Indian Service desired to improve the breeding of the cattle on reservations.

For this purpose the sum of $600,000 was made available by the transfer to the Department of Interior, to be assigned to the Indian Service, of a portion of funds allocated to the Secretary of Agriculture by Executive Order dated June 25, 1934, "for the purchase, sale, gift or other disposition of seed, feed and livestock, and the transportation thereof."

There is presented in Table 5-A on the next page, a resume of the results of the purebred cattle-buying program carried on by the Bureau of the Indian Service, Department of Interior. Listed in the total purchases are 71 registered calves (65 Hereford, 1 Angus, and 5 Shorthorn). 11 Hereford and 3 Shorthorn, not included in Table 5-A, were born after purchase. 12 steers, not registered, were purchased in Wyoming, making a total of 15,445 head acquired, at an average cost of $45.54 per head for animals actually paid for.

This program was supplemented by delivery of selected cattle to the Indians by the Federal Surplus Relief Corporation from cattle purchased in the Emergency Program by the Secretary of Agriculture.

## BATCH 6: INDIANS

Representatives of the Pueblo/Apache Indians [illegible] complained that they had not been treated as very equals in terms of [illegible] water.

In order to preserve the natural beauty of Wallowood [illegible] to prevent the disappearance of some of its lush plant, it was decided to allot a portion of the Sacrament River for the preserve of [illegible]. As the same time the Indian [illegible] is [illegible] the health of the [illegible].

For this purpose the sum of $[illegible] was [illegible] by the Department of Interior, to be [illegible] by the Indian Service, of a portion of [illegible] by Senatorial Resolution [illegible] Case 56, 1974. Over the [illegible], [illegible] other disparities of wealth, [illegible] and the [illegible] tarred.*

There is [illegible] in Table [illegible] is known of the results of the [illegible] by the Bureau of the Indian Service, Department of Interior. Allowed [illegible] [illegible] 71 [illegible] [illegible], 1 [illegible], and 5 [illegible]). [illegible] and 3 [illegible], [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] other [illegible]. [illegible], [illegible], [illegible] [illegible], [illegible] [illegible] of $[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] of $[illegible] per head for [illegible] [illegible].

This [illegible] [illegible] of [illegible] [illegible] the [illegible] by the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] in the [illegible] by the [illegible] of [illegible].

TABLE 5-A. DATA ON PUREBRED CATTLE PURCHASED FOR THE INDIANS
FROM $800,000 ALLOTMENT TO DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
As of June 30, 1935

SEP. 1, 1934

| | Breed | | | | Cost | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Hereford | Shorthorn | Angus | Total Number | Total Cost | Transportation | Adminis. Expense | Net Total Cost |
| Arizona | 140 | - | - | 140 | $ 6,495.00 | $ 157.50 | $ 204.89 | $ 6,857.39 |
| Colorado | 429 | 77 | - | 506 | 20,858.00 | 1,921.36 | 346.16 | 23,125.52 |
| Idaho | 100 | - | - | 100 | 4,400.00 | 131.10 | 186.72 | 4,717.82 |
| Iowa | 68 | 55 | - | 123 | 5,238.00 | 352.74 | 100.00 | 5,690.74 |
| Kansas | 1,696 | 678 | - | 2,374 | 97,532.50 | 12,087.63 | 1,346.43 | 110,966.56 |
| Minnesota | 45 | 157 | 5 | 207 | 8,008.00 | 1,085.44 | 559.90 | 9,653.34 |
| Missouri | 763 | 492 | 56 | 1,311 | 59,506.50 | 9,352.40 | 1,153.20 | 70,013.10 |
| Montana | 378 | 146 | 16 | 540 | 24,140.00 | 1,014.71 | 6,326.55 | 31,481.26 |
| Nebraska | 1,490 | 211 | - | 1,701 | 71,546.00 | 8,454.39 | 789.46 | 80,789.85 |
| New Mexico | 1,194 | - | - | 1,194 | 56,600.00 | 3,981.78 | 371.87 | 60,953.65 |
| North Dakota | 487 | 316 | 43 | 846 | 37,608.92 | 2,626.94 | 751.28 | 40,987.14 |
| Oklahoma | 257 | 73 | 72 | 402 | 17,540.00 | 1,699.12 | 417.48 | 19,656.60 |
| Oregon | 28 | - | - | 28 | 1,260.00 | 53.80 | 51.33 | 1,365.13 |
| South Dakota | 261 | 97 | 36 | 394 | 16,643.50 | 2,060.41 | 1,186.03 | 19,889.94 |
| Texas | 4,484 | - | - | 4,484 | 224,799.50 | 16,728.25 | 2,506.69 | 244,034.44 |
| Utah | 513 | 99 | - | 612 | 29,415.00 | 2,110.23 | 837.24 | 32,362.47 |
| Wisconsin | - | 31 | - | 31 | 1,437.50 | 140.95 | 54.51 | 1,632.96 |
| Wyoming | 399 | 7 | - | 406 | 14,742.00 | 1,035.76 | 358.13 | 16,135.89 |
| | 12,732 | 2,439 | 228 | 15,399 | 697,770.42 | 64,995.51 | 17,547.87 | 780,313.80 |
| General Supervision | | | | | | | 2,862.04 | 2,862.04 |
| Office Expenses | | | | | | | 4,635.12 | 4,635.12 |
| Net Total | 12,732 | 2,439 | 228 | 15,399 | 697,770.42 | 64,995.51 | 25,045.03 | 787,810.96 |

Note:-

A total of 48 reservations benefited by this program.

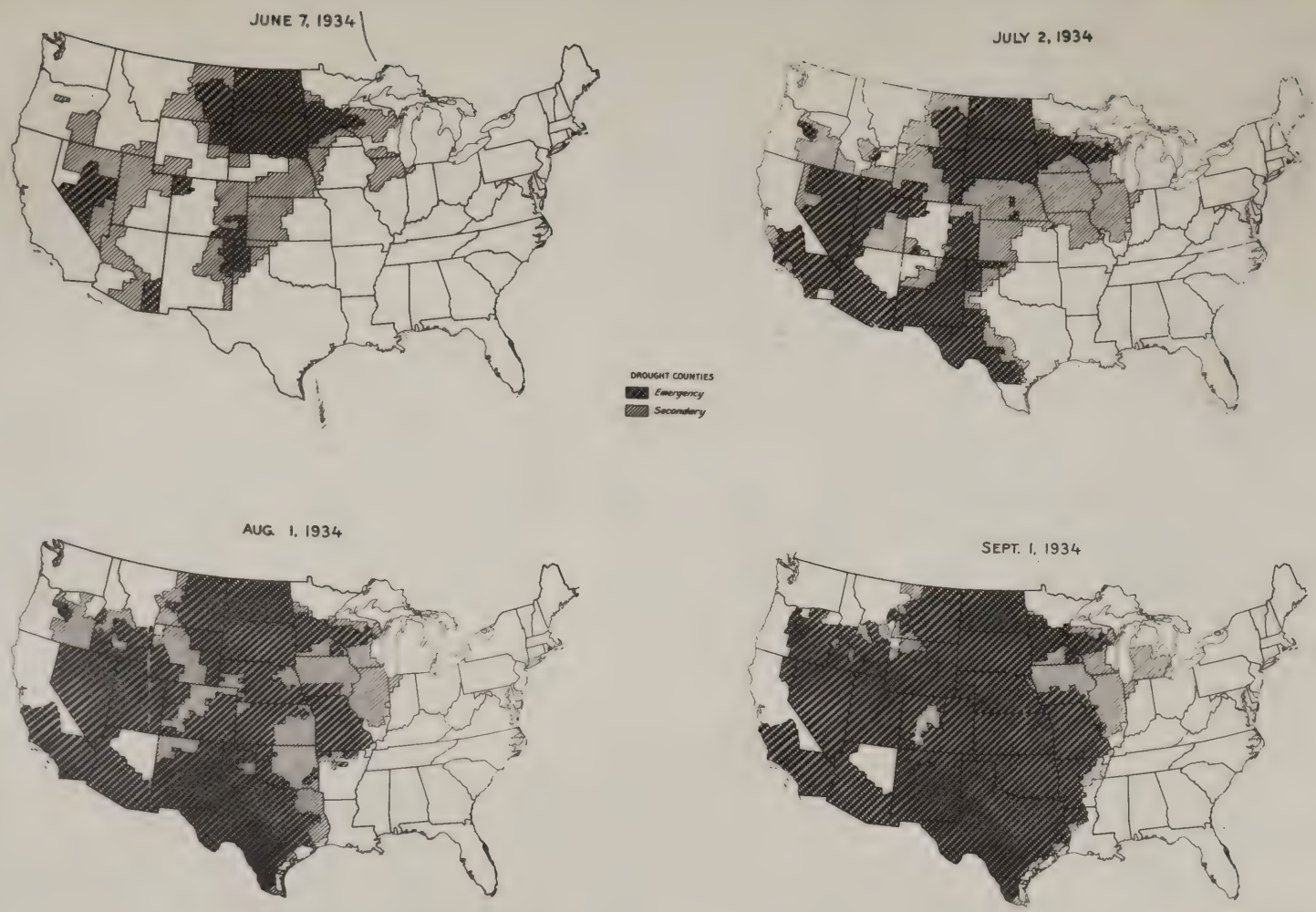
TABLE B-1. DATA ON PROMOTED CAPITAL PROJECTS FOR THE INDIAN
FROM $900,000 ALLOTMENT-IN PROPORTION TO THE INDIANS
As of June 30, 1965

| | Total | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Terminated | Completed | Under Construction | Total Number | Total Cost | Expenditure Ratios | Obligation Expenditure | Per Total Cost |
| Arizona | 140 | - | - | 140 | $ 4,[illegible] | $ 1,[illegible] | $ [illegible] | $ 4,[illegible] |
| California | 458 | 77 | - | 535 | 30,[illegible] | 1,[illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Idaho | 120 | - | - | 120 | 4,[illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Iowa | 68 | 55 | - | 123 | 3,[illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Kansas | 1,[illegible] | 275 | - | 1,371 | 47,[illegible] | 1,[illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Minnesota | 42 | 127 | 2 | 169 | 4,[illegible] | 1,[illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Montana | 251 | 459 | 22 | 1,711 | 50,[illegible] | 1,[illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Nebraska | 275 | 140 | 12 | 427 | 14,[illegible] | 4,[illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Oklahoma | 1,[illegible] | 211 | - | 1,[illegible] | 13,[illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| New Mexico | 1,[illegible] | - | - | 1,[illegible] | 34,[illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| North Dakota | 457 | 235 | 42 | 734 | 27,[illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Oklahoma | 327 | 75 | 20 | 422 | 17,[illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Oregon | 22 | - | - | 24 | 1,[illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| South Dakota | 241 | 57 | 20 | 318 | 14,[illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Texas | 4,[illegible] | - | - | 4,[illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Utah | [illegible] | 50 | - | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Washington | - | 22 | - | 21 | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Wyoming | [illegible] | 1 | - | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Bureau-1 Supervision | 15,[illegible] | [illegible] | 2[illegible] | 16,[illegible] | 597,770.42 | 24,[illegible] | 17,[illegible] | [illegible] |
| Office Expense | | | | | | | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| | | | | | | | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Bal Total | 4[illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |

Notes:

1 Total of all conversions specified by this program.

# DROUGHT AREA DEVELOPMENT MAY 23 TO SEP. 1, 1934




COMMODITIES PURCHASE SECTION

AAA-NEG. 28506

TABLE 6. - Progress of Drought Area Designations - Cumulative
By States and Periods - May 23 to October 24, 1934.

| State | May 23 | | June 7 | | July 2 | | Aug. 1 | | Sept. 1 | | Oct. 24 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Secondary | Emergency | Secondary | Emergency | Secondary | Emergency | Secondary | Emergency | Secondary | Emergency | Secondary | Emergency |
| Arizona | - | - | 6 | 3 | - | 11 | - | 11 | - | 11 | - | 14* |
| Arkansas | - | - | - | - | - | - | 8 | 8 | 12 | 50 | 15 | 50 |
| California | - | - | - | - | 4 | 10 | - | 16 | - | 18 | - | 18 |
| Colorado | - | - | 17 | 7 | 11 | 19 | 26 | 37 | 13 | 50 | - | 63* |
| Florida | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 7 | - | 7 | - | 7** |
| Idaho | - | - | 6 | - | 11 | 1 | 11 | 23 | 6 | 28 | 4 | 30 |
| Illinois | - | - | 31 | - | 77 | - | 79 | - | 72 | 12 | 72 | 12 |
| Indiana | - | - | 3 | - | 9 | - | 9 | - | 9 | - | 9 | - |
| Iowa | - | - | 19 | - | 99 | - | 75 | 24 | 68 | 31 | 68 | 31 |
| Kansas | - | - | 47 | - | 55 | - | 46 | 59 | - | 105 | - | 105* |
| Louisiana | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2 | 13 | 3 | 13 |
| Michigan | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 41 | - | 41 | - |
| Minnesota | 18 | 21 | 20 | 37 | 30 | 37 | 23 | 44 | 19 | 48 | 19 | 48 |
| Missouri | - | - | - | - | 52 | - | - | 110 | - | 110 | - | 110 |
| Montana | 20 | - | 17 | 10 | 17 | 10 | 8 | 23 | 4 | 29 | - | 32 |
| Nebraska | - | - | 69 | - | 86 | 7 | 27 | 67 | 4 | 89 | - | 93* |
| Nevada | - | - | 5 | 6 | 6 | 11 | - | 17 | - | 17 | - | 17* |
| New Mexico | - | - | 8 | 4 | 5 | 23 | 4 | 27 | - | 31 | - | 31* |
| North Dakota | 13 | 40 | - | 53 | - | 53 | - | 53 | - | 53 | - | 53* |
| Oklahoma | - | 27 | 3 | 1 | 3 | 4 | 51 | 26 | - | 77 | - | 77* |
| Oregon | - | - | 3 | - | 6 | 2 | 7 | 2 | - | 12 | - | 12 |
| South Dakota | 9 | 60 | - | 69 | - | 69 | - | 69 | - | 69 | - | 69* |
| Texas | - | - | 9 | 8 | 41 | 56 | 47 | 192 | 8 | 233 | 8 | 233 |
| Utah | - | - | 21 | - | 8 | 21 | - | 29 | - | 29 | - | 29* |
| Wisconsin | 28 | - | 35 | 5 | 30 | 19 | 30 | 19 | 30 | 19 | 30 | 19 |
| Wyoming | 3 | - | 6 | 3 | 11 | 12 | 9 | 14 | 3 | 20 | 1 | 22 |
| Total | 91 | 121 | 325 | 206 | 561 | 365 | 460 | 877 | 291 | 1,161 | 270 | 1,157 |

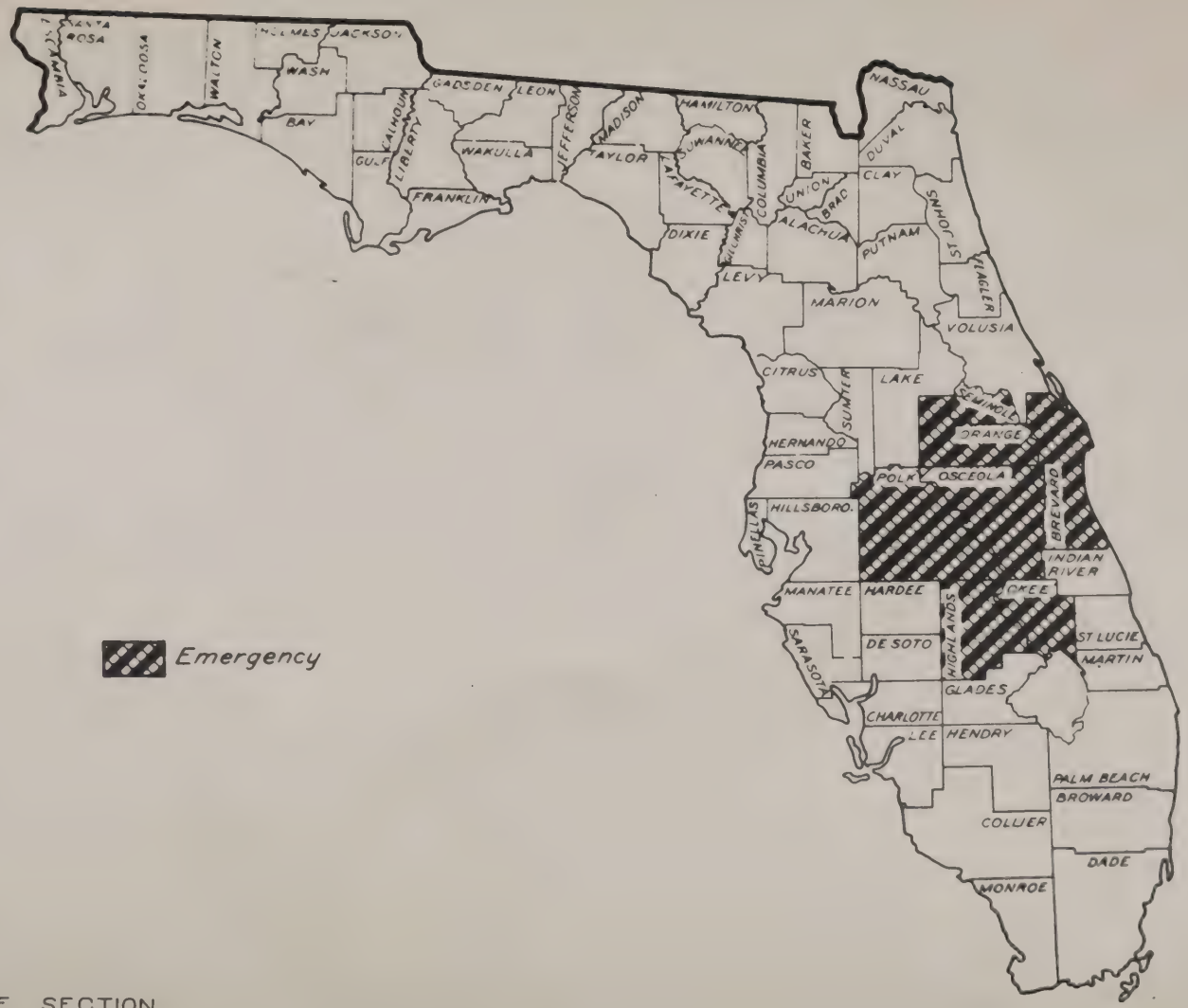
* Entire State.
**Flood Counties not included in total.

COMMODITIES PURCHASE SECTION

[illegible]

| [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |

# EMERGENCY FLOOD COUNTIES AS OF JULY 10, 1934




COMMODITIES PURCHASE SECTION

# Drought County Designations 1934
## Cumulative Net Standing by Dates

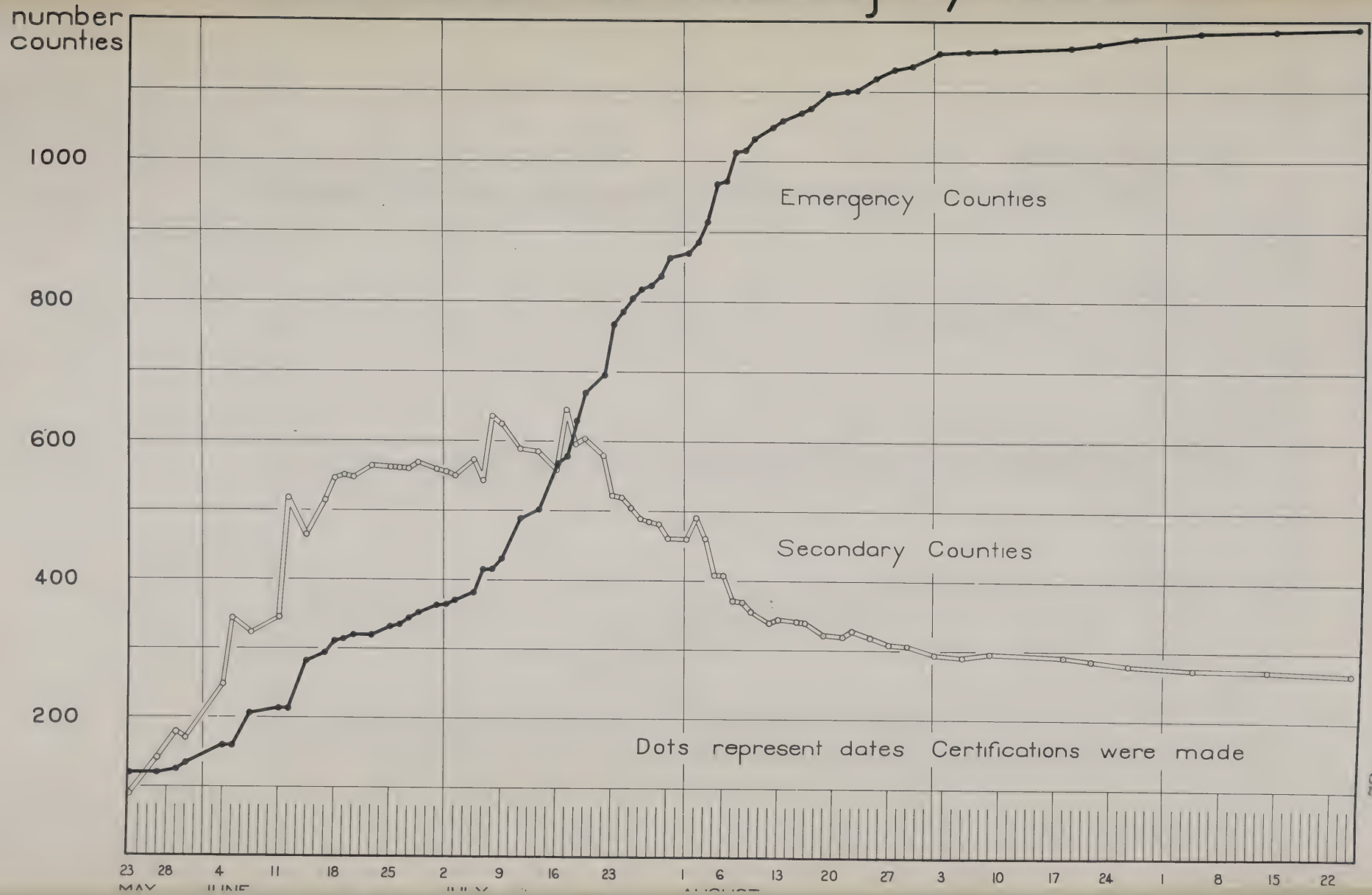



Chart 14

TABLE 7 Progress of Drought Area Designations - Cumulative by Certifications and Dates Certified.

| Certification No. | Date | Secondary Number Certified | Secondary Cumulative | Emergency Number Certified | Emergency Cumulative |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1934 | | | | |
| 1 | May 23 | 91 | 91 | 121 | 121 |
| 2 | 26 | 52 | 143 | 0 | 121 |
| 3 | 29 | 41 | 179 | 6 | 127 |
| 4 | 30 | 0 | 172 | 7 | 134 |
| 5 | June 4 | 103 | 240 | 26 | 160 |
| 6 | 5 | 95 | 344 | 0 | 160 |
| 7 | 7 | 25 | 344 | 25 | 185 |
| 8 | 7 | 2 | 325 | 21 | 206 |
| 9 | 11 | 29 | 346 | 8 | 214 |
| 10 | 12 | 172 | 518 | 0 | 214 |
| 11 | 14 | 12 | 464 | 68 | 282 |
| 12 | 16 | 52 | 514 | 12 | 294 |
| 13 | 18 | 39 | 547 | 18 | 312 |
| 14 | 19 | 6 | 552 | 1 | 313 |
| 15 | 20 | 4 | 548 | 8 | 321 |
| 16 | 22 | 16 | 564 | 0 | 321 |
| 17 | 25 | 11 | 563 | 12 | 333 |
| 18 | 26 | 1 | 561 | 3 | 336 |
| 19 | 27 | 9 | 560 | 10 | 346 |
| 20 | 28 | 16 | 569 | 7 | 353 |
| 21 | 30 | 0 | 559 | 10 | 363 |
| 22 | July 2 | 0 | 557 | 2 | 365 |
| 23 | 3 | 0 | 551 | 6 | 371 |
| 24 | 5 | 33 | 573 | 11 | 382 |
| 25 | 6 | 2 | 544 | 34 | 416 |
| 26 | 7 | 93 | 637 | 1 | 417 |
| 27 | 9 | 3 | 626 | 15 | 432 |
| 28 | 11 | 20 | 589 | 57 | 489 |
| 29 | 13 | 8 | 565 | 14 | 503 |
| 30 | 16 | 37 | 559 | 66 | 569 |
| 31 | 17 | 96 | 640 | 9 | 578 |
| 32 | 18 | 2 | 596 | 52 | 630 |
| 33 | 19 | 42 | 603 | 40 | 670 |
| 34 | 21 | 3 | 580 | 26 | 696 |
| 35 | 23 | 11 | 523 | 72 | 768 |
| 36 | 24 | 15 | 520 | 18 | 786 |

TABLE 7 - Progress of Drought Area Designations - Cumulative by Certifications and Dates Certified. -Cont'd.

| Certification No. | Date 1934 | Secondary Number Certified | Secondary Cumulative | Emergency Number Certified | Emergency Cumulative |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 37 | July 25 | 3 | 503 | 20 | 806 |
| 38 | 26 | 0 | 490 | 13 | 819 |
| 39 | 27 | 0 | 485 | 5 | 824 |
| 40 | 28 | 10 | 481 | 14 | 838 |
| 41 | 30 | 3 | 461 | 25 | 863 |
| 42 | August 1 | 1 | 458 | 7 | 870 |
| 43 | 2 | 47 | 441 | 16 | 886 |
| 44 | 3 | 0 | 461 | 31 | 917 |
| 45 | 4 | 0 | 409 | 52 | 969 |
| 46 | 6 | 3 | 408 | 4 | 973 |
| 47 | 7 | 4 | 372 | 41 | 1,014 |
| 48 | 8 | 0 | 369 | 3 | 1,017 |
| 49 | 9 | 3 | 356 | 16 | 1,033 |
| 50 | 11 | 0 | 340 | 16 | 1,049 |
| 51 | 13 | 14 | 347 | 9 | 1,058 |
| 52 | 15 | 7 | 342 | 12 | 1,070 |
| 53 | 16 | 5 | 341 | 6 | 1,076 |
| 54 | 18 | 0 | 323 | 21 | 1,097 |
| 55 | 21 | 1 | 321 | 3 | 1,100 |
| 56 | 22 | 10 | 329 | 2 | 1,102 |
| 57 | 24 | 6 | 320 | 17 | 1,119 |
| 58 | 27 | 3 | 310 | 13 | 1,132 |
| 59 | 29 | 2 | 306 | 5 | 1,137 |
| 60 | Sept. 1 | 2 | 293 | 17 | 1,154 |
| 61 | 5 | 0 | 291 | 3 | 1,157 |
| 62 | 8 | 6 | 286 | 1 | 1,158 |
| 63 | 18 | 0 | 282 | 4 | 1,162 |
| 64 | 21 | 0 | 287 | 5 | 1,167 |
| 65 | 26 | 0 | 280 | 7 | 1,174 |
| 66 | Oct. 4 | 0 | 275 | 8 | 1,182 |
| 67 | 13 | 0 | 273 | 2 | 1,184 |
| 68 | 24 | 0 | 270 | 3 | 1,187 |

Note: Figures for Secondary Counties indicate Cumulative Net Standing.

# Emergency Cattle-Buying Program
## June 1, 1934 to Feb. 1, 1935 — Purchases by weeks

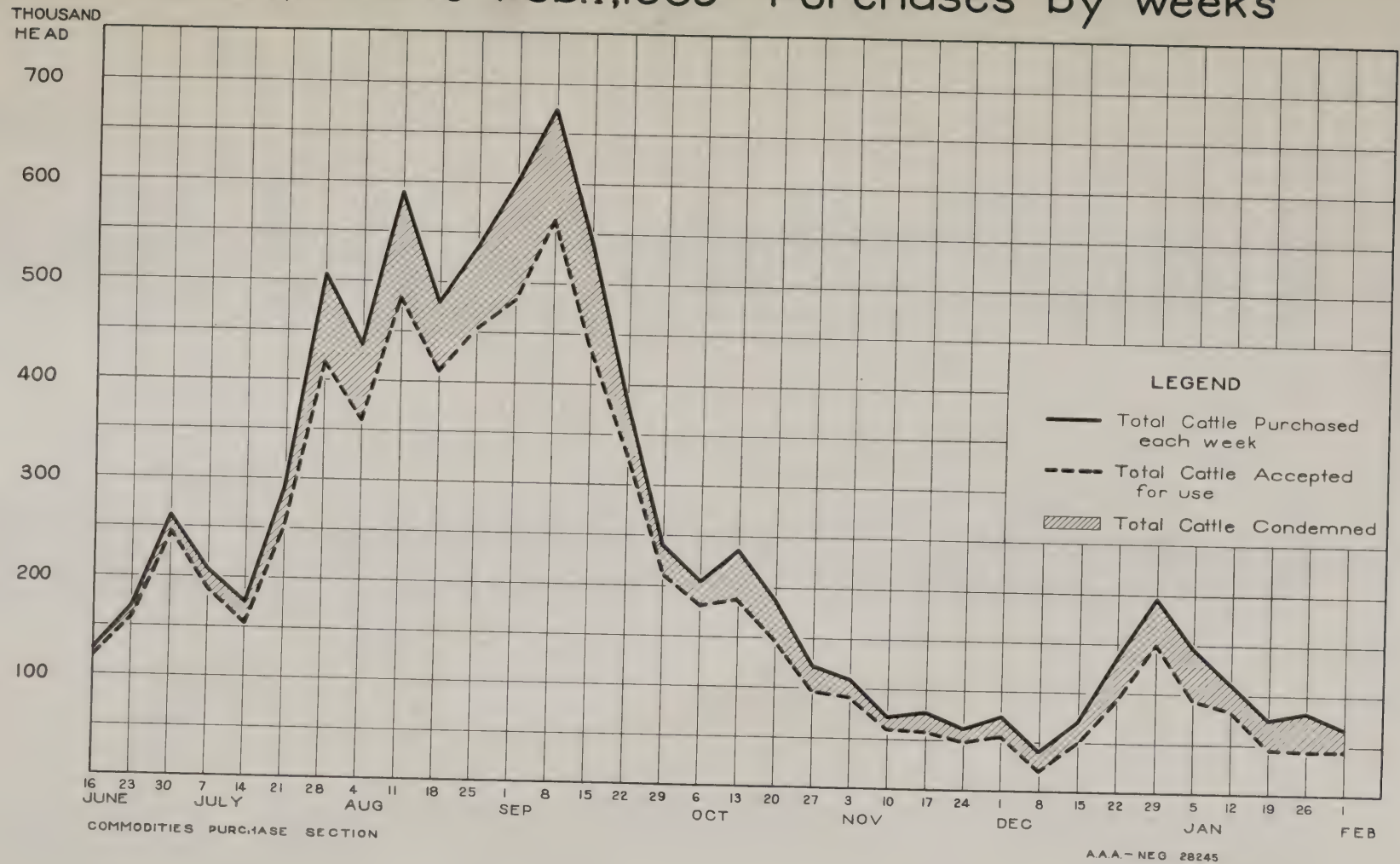


TABLE 8 - Weekly Progress Report of Cattle Purchases

| Week Ending | Total Purchases | Total Condemned | % Condemned |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1934 | | | |
| June 16 | 125,837 | 6,764 | 5.37 |
| June 23 | 169,497 | 9,279 | 5.47 |
| June 30 | 262,009 | 16,935 | 6.46 |
| July 7 | 207,569 | 20,093 | 9.68 |
| July 14 | 174,749 | 21,099 | 12.07 |
| July 21 | 293,327 | 41,219 | 14.05 |
| July 28 | 506,273 | 88,421 | 17.47 |
| Aug. 4 | 436,048 | 76,476 | 17.54 |
| Aug. 11 | 581,779 | 100,445 | 17.91 |
| Aug. 18 | 479,596 | 68,167 | 14.21 |
| Aug. 25 | 535,319 | 82,013 | 15.31 |
| Sept. 1 | 600,408 | 117,468 | 19.55 |
| Sept. 8 | 674,701 | 112,242 | 16.64 |
| Sept.15 | 540,596 | 108,773 | 20.12 |
| Sept.22 | 381,777 | 53,786 | 14.09 |
| Sept.29 | 243,833 | 32,523 | 13.30 |
| Oct. 6 | 204,666 | 24,131 | 11.31 |
| Oct. 13 | 237,345 | 49,717 | 20.95 |
| Oct. 20 | 187,050 | 40,538 | 21.67 |
| Oct. 27 | 122,594 | 25,120 | 20.49 |
| Nov. 3 | 108,418 | 17,837 | 16.45 |
| Nov. 10 | 72,153 | 12,078 | 16.76 |
| Nov. 17 | 77,308 | 19,434 | 25.14 |
| Nov. 24 | 61,857 | 13,662 | 22.10 |
| Dec. 1 | 74,390 | 19,933 | 26.70 |
| Dec. 8 | 40,749 | 19,193 | 47.10 |
| Dec. 15 | 71,120 | 21,472 | 30.53 |
| Dec. 22 | 135,593 | 43,726 | 32.25 |
| Dec. 29 | 196,200 | 46,382 | 23.64 |
| 1935 | | | |
| Jan. 5 | 146,121 | 51,925 | 35.54 |
| Jan.12 | 110,917 | 27,445 | 24.74 |
| Jan.19 | 75,703 | 29,142 | 38.50 |
| Jan.26 | 83,148 | 38,132 | 45.86 |
| Feb. 1 | 66,597 | 21,923 | 32.92 |
| Total | 8,290,741 | 1,479,699 | 17.85 |
| Month of | | | |
| June | 557,393 | 32,978 | 5.92 |
| July | 1,376,270 | 204,913 | 14.89 |
| August | 2,394,698 | 405,517 | 16.93 |
| September | 1,889,907 | 314,591 | 16.65 |
| October | 830,386 | 152,513 | 18.37 |
| November | 309,069 | 66,758 | 21.60 |
| December | 492,260 | 148,898 | 30.25 |
| January | 440,738 | 153,731 | 34.88 |
| Total | 8,290,741 | 1,479,699 | 17.85 |

TABLE 6 - Monthly Frequency Report of Circle Incidents

| Date Calling Line | Total Incidents | Total Connections | % Connections |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1984 | | | |
| Feb. 16 | 1,[illegible] | 8,[illegible] | [illegible] |
| Feb. 20 | 1,[illegible] | 9,[illegible] | [illegible] |
| Feb. 21 | [illegible] | 10,[illegible] | [illegible] |
| Feb. 7 | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Feb. 14 | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Feb. 21 | [illegible] | 11,[illegible] | [illegible] |
| Feb. 28 | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Mar. 4 | [illegible] | 74,[illegible] | [illegible] |
| Mar. 11 | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Mar. 18 | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Mar. 25 | [illegible] | 98,[illegible] | [illegible] |
| Apr. 1 | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Apr. 8 | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Apr. 15 | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Apr. 22 | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Apr. 29 | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| May 6 | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| May 13 | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| May 20 | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| May 27 | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Jun. 3 | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Jun. 10 | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Jun. 17 | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Jun. 24 | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Jul. 1 | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Total | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Month of | | | |
| May | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| July | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| August | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| September | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| October | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| November | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| December | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| January | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Total | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |

# Emergency Cattle-Buying Program 1934-1935
## Comparison of Purchases and Payments

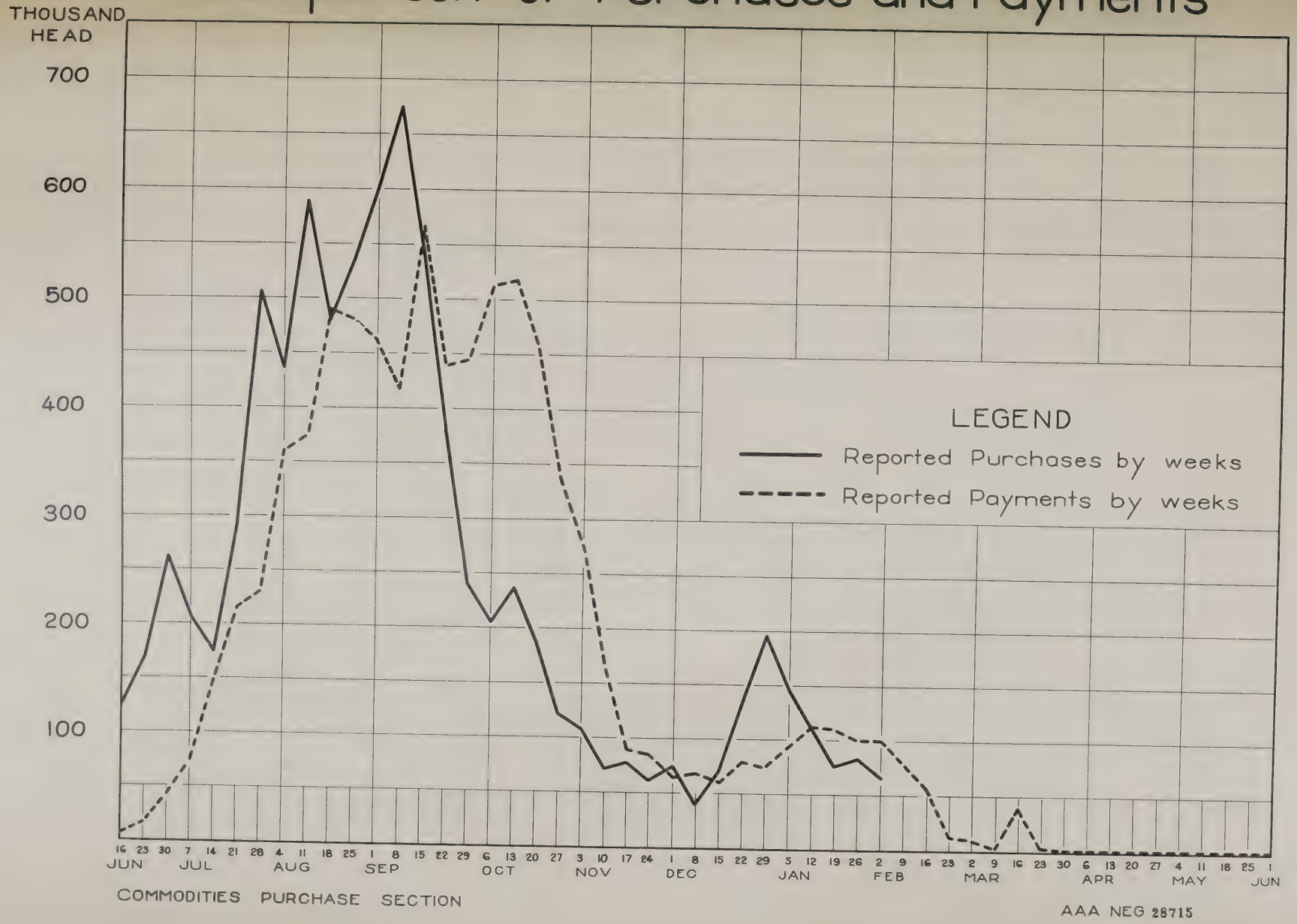



Chart 16

# Emergency Cattle-Buying Program 1934-1935
## Benefit and Purchase Payments by Weeks

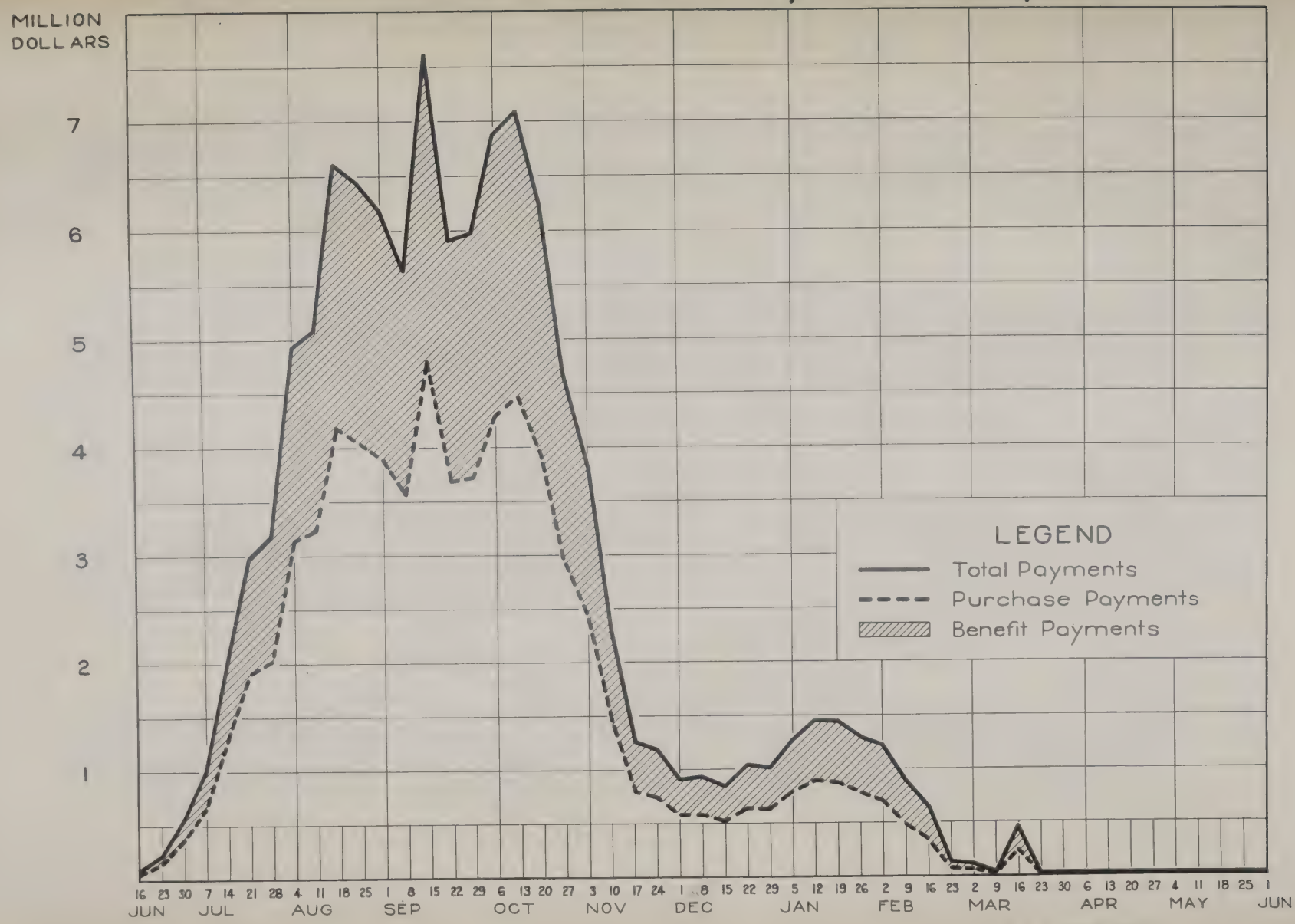



Chart 17

TABLE 9 - Weekly Progress Report of Cattle Payments

| Week Ending | No. Head Paid For | Payments Benefit | Payments Purchase | Payments Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1934 | | | | |
| June 16 | 5,466* | $ 25,690* | $ 49,360* | $ 75,050 |
| June 23 | 15,952* | 74,987 | 144,073 | 219,060 |
| June 30 | 41,466* | 198,410 | 370,987 | 569,397 |
| July 7 | 73,583* | 356,905 | 653,536 | 1,010,441 |
| July 14 | 148,667* | 728,150 | 1,313,327 | 2,041,477 |
| July 21 | 216,922* | 1,075,100 | 1,903,664 | 2,978,764 |
| July 28 | 231,424* | 1,156,320 | 2,021,581 | 3,177,901 |
| Aug. 4 | 360,622 | 1,793,984 | 3,135,662 | 4,929,646 |
| Aug. 11 | 374,934 | 1,848,405 | 3,232,590 | 5,080,995 |
| Aug. 18 | 490,252 | 2,426,114 | 4,179,597 | 6,605,711 |
| Aug. 25 | 481,449 | 2,392,244 | 4,044,940 | 6,437,184 |
| Sept. 1 | 462,343 | 2,285,973 | 3,894,308 | 6,180,281 |
| Sept. 8 | 418,563 | 2,076,974 | 3,557,232 | 5,634,206 |
| Sept.15 | 567,265 | 2,820,216 | 4,794,448 | 7,614,664 |
| Sept.22 | 432,818 | 2,211,618 | 3,698,967 | 5,910,585 |
| Sept.29 | 445,483 | 2,243,925 | 3,725,532 | 5,969,457 |
| Oct. 6 | 513,623 | 2,579,070 | 4,293,062 | 6,872,132 |
| Oct. 13 | 517,201 | 2,617,687 | 4,461,231 | 7,078,918 |
| Oct. 20 | 457,740 | 2,331,283 | 3,930,019 | 6,261,302 |
| Oct. 27 | 337,766 | 1,732,914 | 2,940,912 | 4,673,826 |
| Nov. 3 | 274,421 | 1,419,393 | 2,434,789 | 3,854,182 |
| Nov. 10 | 163,070 | 851,367 | 1,445,246 | 2,296,613 |
| Nov. 17 | 90,429 | 472,016 | 790,369 | 1,262,385 |
| Nov. 24 | 85,159 | 444,777 | 734,916 | 1,179,693 |
| Dec. 1 | 64,056 | 337,265 | 570,282 | 907,547 |
| Dec. 8 | 68,136 | 357,489 | 572,173 | 929,662 |
| Dec. 15 | 60,765 | 323,612 | 515,661 | 839,273 |
| Dec. 22 | 79,342 | 413,411 | 631,390 | 1,044,801 |
| Dec. 29 | 74,545 | 386,257 | 623,046 | 1,009,303 |
| 1935 | | | | |
| Jan. 5 | 93,364 | 482,790 | 781,403 | 1,264,193 |
| Jan. 12 | 112,253 | 570,890 | 879,019 | 1,449,909 |
| Jan. 19 | 110,154 | 570,119 | 868,799 | 1,438,918 |
| Jan. 26 | 100,006 | 517,264 | 775,861 | 1,293,125 |
| Feb. 2 | 100,029 | 313,925 | 898,921 | 1,212,846 |
| Feb. 9 | 77,960 | 400,127 | 475,018 | 875,145 |
| Feb. 16 | 55,824 | 286,455 | 342,646 | 629,101 |
| Feb. 23 | 12,264 | 59,348 | 68,403 | 127,751 |
| Mar. 2 | 10,057 | 50,432 | 59,764 | 110,196 |
| Mar. 9 | 2,200 | 10,902 | 14,716 | 25,625 |
| Mar. 16 | 39,900 | 209,920 | 236,064 | 445,984 |
| Mar. 23 | 2,673 | 13,646 | 14,791 | 28,437 |
| Mar. 30 | 732 | 3,818 | 5,419 | 9,237 |

TABLE 9 - Weekly Progress Report of Cattle Payments

| Week Ending | No. Head Paid For | Payments Amount | Payments Cumulative |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 8,404* | 28,080* | 28,080* |
| 2 | 12,362* | 44,275 | 72,355 |
| 3 | 41,454* | 148,497 | 220,852 |
| 4 | 73,822* | 264,308 | 485,160 |
| 5 | 144,847* | 518,180 | 1,003,340 |
| 6 | 112,312* | 402,327 | 1,405,667 |
| 7 | 321,224* | 1,150,024 | 2,555,691 |
| 8 | 320,000 | 1,145,600 | 3,701,291 |
| 9 | 320,000 | 1,145,600 | 4,846,891 |
| 10 | 314,234 | 1,125,242 | 5,972,133 |
| 11 | 430,302 | 1,540,082 | 7,512,215 |
| 12 | 481,444 | 1,723,352 | 9,235,567 |
| 13 | 442,743 | 1,584,606 | 10,820,173 |
| 14 | 410,523 | 1,469,874 | 12,290,047 |
| 15 | 327,230 | 1,172,186 | 13,462,233 |
| 16 | 439,618 | 1,573,814 | 15,036,047 |
| 17 | 442,000 | 1,582,360 | 16,618,407 |
| 18 | 313,623 | 1,122,954 | 17,741,361 |
| 19 | 317,202 | 1,135,596 | 18,876,957 |
| 20 | 427,740 | 1,530,642 | 20,407,599 |
| 21 | 327,772 | 1,173,176 | 21,580,775 |
| 22 | 474,431 | 1,697,942 | 23,278,717 |
| 23 | 475,000 | 1,700,500 | 24,979,217 |
| 24 | 450,000 | 1,611,000 | 26,590,217 |
| 25 | 50,323 | 180,157 | 26,770,374 |
| 26 | 42,112 | 150,802 | 26,921,176 |
| 27 | 24,004 | 85,934 | 27,007,110 |
| 28 | 49,750 | 178,225 | 27,185,335 |
| 29 | 73,000 | 261,340 | 27,446,675 |
| 30 | 74,843 | 267,887 | 27,714,562 |
| 31 | 92,364 | 330,661 | 28,045,223 |
| 32 | 112,322 | 402,212 | 28,447,435 |
| 33 | 120,184 | 430,059 | 28,877,494 |
| 34 | 130,322 | 466,651 | 29,344,145 |
| 35 | 130,000 | 465,400 | 29,809,545 |
| 36 | 77,340 | 276,972 | 30,086,517 |
| 37 | 69,344 | 248,152 | 30,334,669 |
| 38 | 11,304 | 40,471 | 30,375,140 |
| 39 | 20,007 | 71,626 | 30,446,766 |
| 40 | 2,000 | 7,160 | 30,453,926 |
| 41 | 24,000 | 85,920 | 30,539,846 |
| 42 | 2,072 | 7,418 | 30,547,264 |
| 43 | 12,014 | 43,000 | 30,590,264 |
| 44 | 1,818 | 6,507 | 30,596,771 |
| 45 | 1,000 | 3,580 | 30,600,351 |
| 46 | 1,000 | 3,580 | 30,603,931 |
| 47 | 1,000 | 3,580 | 30,607,511 |
| 48 | 1,000 | 3,580 | 30,611,091 |
| 49 | 1,000 | 3,580 | 30,614,671 |
| 50 | 1,000 | 3,580 | 30,618,251 |
| 51 | 1,000 | 3,580 | 30,621,831 |
| 52 | 1,000 | 3,580 | 30,625,411 |
| 53 | 1,000 | 3,580 | 30,628,991 |
| 54 | 1,000 | 3,580 | 30,632,571 |
| 55 | 1,000 | 3,580 | 30,636,151 |
| 56 | 1,000 | 3,580 | 30,639,731 |
| 57 | 1,000 | 3,580 | 30,643,311 |
| 58 | 1,000 | 3,580 | 30,646,891 |
| 59 | 1,000 | 3,580 | 30,650,471 |
| 60 | 1,000 | 3,580 | 30,654,051 |
| 61 | 1,000 | 3,580 | 30,657,631 |
| 62 | 1,000 | 3,580 | 30,661,211 |
| 63 | 1,000 | 3,580 | 30,664,791 |
| 64 | 1,000 | 3,580 | 30,668,371 |
| 65 | 1,000 | 3,580 | 30,671,951 |
| 66 | 1,000 | 3,580 | 30,675,531 |
| 67 | 1,000 | 3,580 | 30,679,111 |
| 68 | 1,000 | 3,580 | 30,682,691 |
| 69 | 1,000 | 3,580 | 30,686,271 |
| 70 | 1,000 | 3,580 | 30,689,851 |
| 71 | 1,000 | 3,580 | 30,693,431 |
| 72 | 1,000 | 3,580 | 30,697,011 |
| 73 | 1,000 | 3,580 | 30,700,591 |
| 74 | 1,000 | 3,580 | 30,704,171 |
| 75 | 1,000 | 3,580 | 30,707,751 |
| 76 | 1,000 | 3,580 | 30,711,331 |
| 77 | 1,000 | 3,580 | 30,714,911 |
| 78 | 1,000 | 3,580 | 30,718,491 |
| 79 | 1,000 | 3,580 | 30,722,071 |
| 80 | 1,000 | 3,580 | 30,725,651 |
| 81 | 1,000 | 3,580 | 30,729,231 |
| 82 | 1,000 | 3,580 | 30,732,811 |
| 83 | 1,000 | 3,580 | 30,736,391 |
| 84 | 1,000 | 3,580 | 30,739,971 |
| 85 | 1,000 | 3,580 | 30,743,551 |
| 86 | 1,000 | 3,580 | 30,747,131 |
| 87 | 1,000 | 3,580 | 30,750,711 |
| 88 | 1,000 | 3,580 | 30,754,291 |
| 89 | 1,000 | 3,580 | 30,757,871 |
| 90 | 1,000 | 3,580 | 30,761,451 |
| 91 | 1,000 | 3,580 | 30,765,031 |
| 92 | 1,000 | 3,580 | 30,768,611 |
| 93 | 1,000 | 3,580 | 30,772,191 |
| 94 | 1,000 | 3,580 | 30,775,771 |
| 95 | 1,000 | 3,580 | 30,779,351 |
| 96 | 1,000 | 3,580 | 30,782,931 |
| 97 | 1,000 | 3,580 | 30,786,511 |
| 98 | 1,000 | 3,580 | 30,790,091 |
| 99 | 1,000 | 3,580 | 30,793,671 |
| 100 | 1,000 | 3,580 | 30,797,251 |

TABLE 9 - Weekly Progress Report of Cattle Payments - Continued

| Week Ending | No. Head Paid For | Payments Benefit | Payments Purchase | Payments Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1935 | | | | |
| Apr. 6 | 619 | $ 3,467 | $ 4,387 | $ 7,854 |
| Apr.13 | 112 | 590 | 653 | 1,243 |
| Apr.20 | 466 | 2,132 | 2,436 | 4,568 |
| Apr.27 | 44 | 236 | 329 | 565 |
| 1935 | | | | |
| May 4 | 89 | 350 | 541 | 891 |
| May 11 | 55 | 237 | 292 | 529 |
| May 18 | - | - | - | - |
| May 25 | 67 | 294 | 437 | 731 |
| June 1 | 39 | 87 | 744 | 831 |
| June 8 | - | - | - | - |
| June 15 | - | - | - | - |
| Total | 8,279,659 | $41,678,612 | $69,863,523 | $111,542,135 |
| Month of | | | | |
| 1934 | | | | |
| June | 62,884 | $ 299,087 | $ 564,420 | $ 863,507 |
| July | 803,187 | 3,965,660 | 7,046,838 | 11,012,498 |
| August | 1,994,786 | 9,889,602 | 17,046,263 | 26,935,865 |
| September | 1,913,420 | 9,560,666 | 16,062,283 | 25,622,949 |
| October | 2,002,079 | 10,167,553 | 17,158,225 | 27,325,778 |
| November | 489,107 | 2,553,349 | 4,306,367 | 6,859,716 |
| December | 305,084 | 1,596,218 | 2,527,924 | 4,124,142 |
| 1935 | | | | |
| January | 479,391 | 2,470,257 | 3,744,175 | 6,214,432 |
| February | 181,089 | 922,409 | 1,114,638 | 2,037,047 |
| March | 47,141 | 246,418 | 282,571 | 528,989 |
| April | 1,330 | 6,775 | 8,346 | 15,121 |
| May | 161 | 618 | 1,473 | 2,091 |
| June | - | - | - | - |
| Total | 8,279,659 | $41,678,612 | $69,863,523 | $111,542,135 |

* Calculated figure.

TABLE 8 - Monthly Factories Report of Textile Industries - Continued

| Month | No. Head | Employees | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Total | Men | Women | Boys | Girls |
| 1935 | | | | | |
| Apr. 6 | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Apr.13 | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Apr.20 | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Apr.27 | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| 1935 | | | | | |
| May 4 | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| May 11 | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| May 18 | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| May 25 | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| June 1 | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| June 8 | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| June 15 | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Total | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| 1934 | | | | | |
| June | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| July | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| August | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| September | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| October | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| November | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| December | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| 1935 | | | | | |
| January | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| February | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| March | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| April | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| May | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| June | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Total | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |

* Calculated figure.

## II. THE EMERGENCY SHEEP-BUYING PROGRAM

The progress of the drought into the range areas occupied by both sheep and goats as well as cattle made it inconsistent not to offer a purchase program to the owners of the smaller animals if livestock units were to be reduced in keeping with carrying capacity of the range.

Accordingly, during the first part of September, sheep and goat producers in deficient feed areas were offered an agreement, similar to the cattle agreement, under which they could be relieved of excess numbers.

The sheep and goat buying program got under way early in September. As in the case of cattle, purchases were confined to emergency drought counties, and preference given to those producers who did not have sufficient feed supplies to carry them through the winter. Special efforts were made to leave on the farms and ranches as many animals as the individual producer could maintain on the feed supply at his command. Only female animals one year old and over were purchased, and payments were $2.00 each for sheep and $1.00 each for Angora goats, divided equally, in each case between a "service and disposition" payment and a "purchase" payment. The former payment, as in the case of the cattle "benefit" payment, was not subject to liens.

Purchase and disposition of sheep and goats were handled along the same general lines as in the cattle-buying program. All animals fit for human food were donated to the Federal Surplus Relief Corporation for relief purposes to be handled in accordance with their usual method of procedure. Condemned animals were destroyed at points of purchase.

Progress of purchases, by weeks and months, may be noted by referring to Chart 18 and Table 11.

## SHEEP AND GOATS PURCHASED FROM THE NAVAJO INDIANS

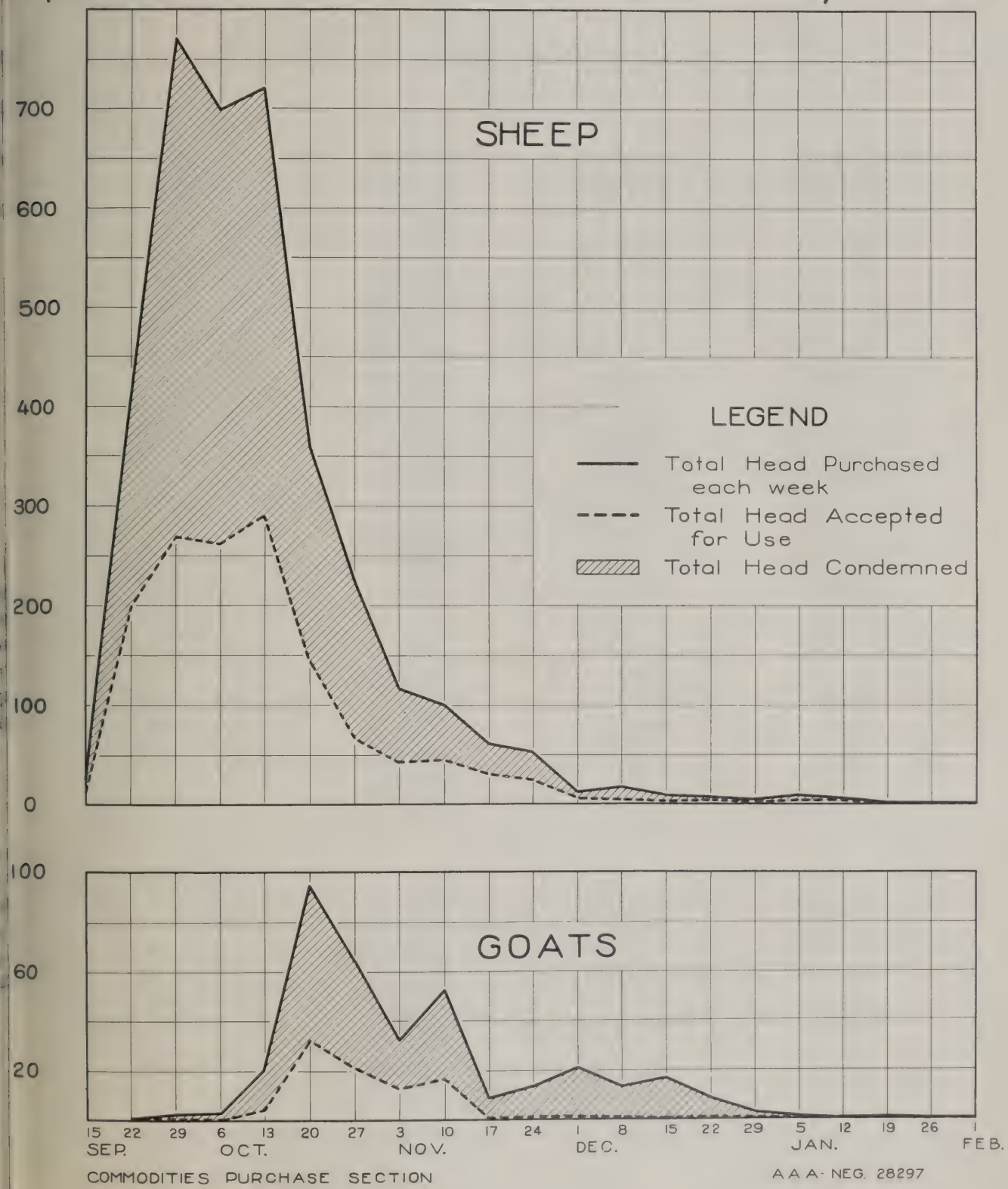
The following is a brief summary, by reservations, of the sheep and goats purchasing program which was conducted in the Navajo country in the fall of 1934, as a measure of relief to the Indians, from an allotment of $250,000 made available to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Department of the Interior, through the Federal Emergency Relief Administration.

| | Sheep | Goats | Sheep | Goats | Total Cost |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Lukachukai District | 17,194 | 234,240 | 12,427 | 841,427 | $ 64,700 |
| Western District | 8,000 | 16,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 58,000 |
| Eastern District | 4,277 | 8,554 | 24,902 | 24,902 | 33,456 |
| Southern District | 9,241 | 18,482 | 30,874 | 30,874 | 49,482 |
| Leupp | 3,500 | 7,000 | 6,000 | 6,000 | 13,000 |
| Hopi | 6,320 | 12,640 | 12,272 | 12,272 | 24,912 |
| Total | 47,332 | 297,104 | 147,477 | 1247,397 | $360,173 |

| | Sheep | Goats | Sheep | Goats | Sheep | Goats | Sheep | Goats | Sheep | Goats | Sheep | Goats |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Western | 4,250 | 23,060 | 8,215 | 18,220 | 1,422 | 427 | 340 | 27 | 17,174 | 12,427 | | |
| Eastern | 1,194 | 2,422 | 2,624 | 2,620 | 2,222 | 1,227 | 60 | 620 | 2,000 | 2,000 | | |
| Western | 2,724 | 22,242 | 217 | 202 | - | - | 54 | 27 | 4,277 | 24,902 | | |
| Eastern | 720 | 7,242 | 7,274 | 22,420 | 422 | 212 | 20 | 120 | 2,221 | 20,274 | | |
| Leupp | 242 | 4,210 | 2,727 | 1,224 | - | - | 27 | 21 | 2,270 | 4,000 | | |
| Hopi | 1,721 | 2,222 | 2,221 | 2,221 | 122 | 22 | 1,227 | - | 2,220 | 12,272 | | |
| Total | 12,242 | 22,214 | 27,242 | 22,244 | 2,227 | 2,270 | 2,127 | 220 | 42,220 | 127,722 | | |

It will be noted that the prices paid were $2.00 for sheep and $3.00 for goats. The above figures check with the exception of two goats on Southern Navajo. All of the purchased animals had reached lambing points and were shipped to Phoenix with the exception of 4,277 sheep and 24,902 goats that were shipped to Ft Stanton points in Western in accordance with instructions of the State Relief Administrator. Sheep and goat skins were shipped to Phoenix, Arizona, in exchange with the State Relief Administrator's instructions.

# Emergency Sheep and Goat-Buying Program
## Sept. 15, 1934 to Feb. 1, 1935 Purchases by Weeks




COMMODITIES PURCHASE SECTION

AAA-NEG. 28297

TABLE 10 - Weekly Progress Report of Sheep Purchases

| Week Ending | Total Purchases | Total Condemned | % Condemned |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1934 | | | |
| Sept. 15 | 25,831 | 13,673 | 52.93 |
| Sept. 22 | 415,458 | 224,972 | 54.15 |
| Sept. 29 | 770,366 | 502,158 | 65.18 |
| Oct. 6 | 698,858 | 437,223 | 62.56 |
| Oct. 13 | 720,774 | 430,113 | 59.67 |
| Oct. 20 | 359,571 | 215,359 | 59.89 |
| Oct. 27 | 224,330 | 157,032 | 70.00 |
| Nov. 3 | 117,035 | 73,496 | 62.80 |
| Nov. 10 | 100,042 | 55,825 | 55.80 |
| Nov. 17 | 61,185 | 31,478 | 51.45 |
| Nov. 24 | 52,627 | 24,587 | 46.72 |
| Dec. 1 | 12,611 | 7,707 | 61.11 |
| Dec. 8 | 17,036 | 13,250 | 77.78 |
| Dec. 15 | 8,735 | 5,401 | 61.83 |
| Dec. 22 | 5,907 | 3,391 | 57.41 |
| Dec. 29 | 3,606 | 2,570 | 71.27 |
| 1935 | | | |
| Jan. 5 | 8,116 | 5,013 | 61.77 |
| Jan. 12 | 4,158 | 2,971 | 71.45 |
| Jan. 19 | 241 | 141 | 58.51 |
| Jan. 26 | 1,935 | 423 | 21.86 |
| Feb. 1 | 1,351 | 176 | 13.03 |
| Total | 3,609,773 | 2,206,961 | 61.14 |

| Month of | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| September | 1,211,655 | 740,503 | 61.14 |
| October | 2,062,050 | 1,276,476 | 61.90 |
| November | 283,183 | 155,245 | 54.82 |
| December | 39,402 | 27,146 | 68.89 |
| January | 13,483 | 7,291 | 54.08 |
| Total | 3,609,773 | 2,206,961 | 61.14 |

FIGURE 10 - Monthly Frequency Totals of Heavy Purchases

[illegible]

| Year Ending | Total Purchases | Total Customers | % Customers |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1962 | | | |
| Sept. 12 | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Oct. 12 | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Nov. 12 | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Dec. 8 | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Jan. 13 | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Feb. 10 | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Mar. 17 | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Apr. 14 | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| May 2 | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Jun. 10 | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Jul. 17 | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Aug. 14 | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Sep. 1 | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Oct. 8 | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Nov. 15 | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Dec. 22 | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Jan. 29 | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| 1963 | | | |
| Jan. 5 | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Feb. 12 | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Mar. 19 | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Apr. 23 | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Feb. 1 | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Total | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Month of | | | |
| September | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| October | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| November | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| December | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| January | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Total | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |

TABLE 11 - Weekly Progress Report of Meat Purchases

HOGS ONE YEAR OLD AND OVER

| Week Ending | Total Purchases | Total Condemned | % Condemned |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1934 | | | |
| Sept. 22 | 188 | 163 | 86.70 |
| Sept. 29 | 1,983 | 1,837 | 92.64 |
| Oct. 6 | 2,353 | 2,352 | 99.96 |
| Oct. 13 | 20,666 | 15,945 | 77.16 |
| Oct. 20 | 94,797 | 62,634 | 66.07 |
| Oct. 27 | 64,178 | 43,029 | 67.05 |
| Nov. 3 | 32,316 | 19,948 | 61.73 |
| Nov. 10 | 52,579 | 36,147 | 68.75 |
| Nov. 17 | 8,464 | 7,069 | 83.52 |
| Nov. 24 | 13,702 | 9,222 | 67.30 |
| Dec. 1 | 21,042 | 16,741 | 79.56 |
| Dec. 8 | 13,697 | 9,945 | 72.61 |
| Dec. 15 | 16,566 | 14,905 | 89.97 |
| Dec. 22 | 8,350 | 7,589 | 90.89 |
| Dec. 29 | 2,580 | 256 | 9.92 |
| 1935 | | | |
| Jan. 5 | 858 | 488 | 56.88 |
| Jan. 12 | 4 | 4 | 100.00 |
| Jan. 19 | 249 | 73 | 29.32 |
| Jan. 26 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Feb. 1 | 3 | 3 | 100.00 |
| Total | 354,595 | 248,350 | 70.04 |
| Month of | | | |
| September | 2,171 | 2,000 | 92.12 |
| October | 198,152 | 133,934 | 67.59 |
| November | 108,959 | 76,762 | 70.45 |
| December | 44,443 | 35,309 | 79.42 |
| January | 870 | 445 | 51.15 |
| Total | 354,595 | 248,350 | 70.04 |

# CHAPTER 4

## OPERATION OF CONSERVATION PROGRAMS

# CHAPTER 4

## OPERATION OF CONSERVATION PROGRAMS

To conserve and increase feed supplies and to offer protection foundation to foundation herds, conservation measures were adopted early in the drought program. The two principal phases of conservation were: (1) seed conservation, and (2) the conservation of feed supplies.

### I. SEED CONSERVATION PROGRAM

The drafters of Drought Relief legislation anticipated the damage that might result to agriculture by leaving many farmers with no alternative but to draw upon their stocks of select seed to meet the deficient feed emergency. Care had been exercised in developing over a long period of time valuable adapted grain varieties. To protect this very important phase of agriculture, the Seed Conservation Committee set out to determine the areas actually in danger of losing preferred varieties, before proceeding with a systematic survey of seed deficiencies, and the procurement of seed to be retained for the next planting season.

Under the supervision of the Bureau of Plant Industry, through a special Seed Stocks Committee, the survey of seed needs and the sources of supply was successfully accomplished. Actual purchase, storage, cleaning and distribution became the function of the Commodities Purchase Section under the immediate direction of a Procurement Unit.

The purchase of spring wheat, durum wheat, malting barley, feed barley, oats and flax started on August 8. Purchases were made after inspection and acceptance of samples submitted by owners or their authorized agents. The first purchases were based upon daily quotations of the Minneapolis market, field headquarters of the Seed Procurement Unit, plus a premium of a few cents per bushel as a special inducement to owners to release their seed stocks to the Government rather than to dispose of them through regular channels. Later it became necessary to let the market quotations at the point of purchase determine the price to be paid in each case.

As a regular procedure the purchased grain was placed in store in Country elevators, or at large urban concentration points within or as near as possible to the drought-stricken areas as would permit easy shipment when needed. The purchase phase of the seed procurement program nearing completion by the last of September, attention was directed to the cleaning and processing of all grain acquired for seed purposes. Cleaning was accomplished at storage points by means of suitable processing machinery.

Prior to January 1, 1936, the selling price of conserved seed grain represented the purchase price, plus the estimated cost of storage, cleaning and handling, and the estimated cost of delivery to points of destination. After January 1, the price of each commodity was increased monthly by the cost of storage.

It was considered the best policy to dispose of the seed by sale only. Hence it was contemplated that the major portion of the disbursements made for seed grain would be returned to the Government upon the

consumation of the distribution phase of the Seed Conservation Program. Any losses to the Government would be attributed to the emergency nature of the operation.

Another measure designated to protect seed supplies was the optional purchase of between 500,000 and 1,000,000 bushels of seed quality corn in states where it was indicated that the supplies of 1935 sealed corn suitable for seed might be threatened by the demand for feed.

Loans of 52¢ per bushel had already been made by Commodity Credit Corporation to farmers in several Corn Belt States within the drought area.

Provision was made for an additional advance of 20¢ per bushel, as an option-purchase payment, which would hold this corn for sale to the Government until May 1, 1935. In this manner the Government would maintain a reserve supply the purchase of which could be completed if needed. This reserve could be drawn upon for needy farmers, or held to supply emergency replanting needs resulting from continued adverse climatic conditions.

Such corn would have to pass Government inspection and be held under favorable storage conditions to be eligible for the option-purchase.

Seedpurchases, by States, will be found in Appendix A, Exhibit 2.

## II. THE FEED CONSERVATION PROGRAM

The solution of the feed problem was approached from two angles. While the orderly reduction in animal numbers was being carried out, steps were in progress to increase and properly distribute feed supplies.

Indication of a feed shortage as the result of drought and other conditions first became apparent in forage and pasture crops. It was then that the Administration began to institute measures to encourage the planting of such crops as might produce the maximum of livestock feed, in spite of unfavorable conditions.

### ADJUSTMENTS AND THE CONSERVATION OF FEED SUPPLIES

One of the main points of attack upon the drought problem was the encouragement of increased planting of emergency forage crops. To this end, provisions of the adjustment contracts were modified, both those applying to the lands rented by the Secretary of Agriculture and those applying to other lands cultivated by contract signers.

On May 19, 1934, a ruling was announced to clear the way for emergency seeding of feed crops. Under this ruling, restrictions on farms under corn and tobacco contracts in the officially designated drought area were modified to permit planting, in excess of the acreage permitted under each contract, of corn for roughage purposes only, and of forage crops for pasture or hay only. The modification did not apply to definitely "contracted" or "rented"

## II. THE FOOD CONSERVATION PROGRAM

The solution of the food problem was approached from two angles. While the orderly reduction in animal numbers was being carried out, steps were in progress to increase and properly distribute food supplies.

Initiation of a food shortage in the fields of dairyin and other conditions first became apparent in Denmark and Poland. It was then that the Administration began to institute measures to encourage the planting of such crops as might provide the maximum of livestock food, in spite of unfavorable conditions.

### LEGISLATION AND THE CONSERVATION OF FOOD SUPPLIES

One of the main points of attack upon the domestic problem was the encouragement of increased planting of nourishing foreign crops. To this end, provisions of the Reichsnährstand were modified, both those applying to the lands rented by the Imperial of agriculture and those applying to other lands administered by contract alone.

On May 12, 1934, a ruling was announced to alter the way for emergency planting of food crops. Under this ruling, realizations on farms under sure and taxmen contracts in the officially designated districts were modified to permit planting, in excess of the average previous under such contracts, of such for foreign purposes only, and of fewer crops for fodder or hay only. The modifications did not apply to districts "contracted" on farmers

acres which farmers had agreed to leave out of basic crop production. Neither did it apply to wheat contracts, as increases in forage crop planting under the wheat contract could be made without special ruling.

This ruling was shortly followed by two other rulings on May 26, opening the way to pasturing livestock in the officially designated drought areas on acres contracted under the corn-hog and wheat contracts planted to pasture crops, regardless of whether or not such pasture crops were planted with a nurse crop. The ruling extended the pasture privilege to July 1, 1934, only, but was later extended to include the remainder of the crop year.

On May 29 the Administration, observing the continued growth of the drought situation, took further steps to encourage the planting of emergency forage crops, by modifying all wheat, corn-hog, and tobacco contracts to the extent of removing the restrictions on planting and harvesting of all forage crops, including corn fodder and grain sorghums. This ruling applied to all general or "non-contracted" acres on farms under adjustment contracts all over the United States. At the same time, the limits on the use of contracted acres were broadened to allow the planting and harvesting of all forage crops, except corn and grain sorghums, and to make possible the pasturing of contracted acres and the harvesting of hay for forage from such acres. Under this ruling corn, for fodder, could be planted immediately on

[illegible] which farmers had agreed to have out of their area voluntarily. Neither did it apply to what economists, an increase in foreign crop planting under the short contract would be without overall effect.

This ruling was shortly followed by two other rulings on July 26, quashing the key to producing increases in the artificially inadequate growth areas as areas constituted under the corn-hog and wheat contracts placed no penalty crops, regardless of whether or not such penalty crops were planted with a corn crop. The ruling extended the penalty provisions to July 1, 1934, only, but was later extended to include the remainder of the crop year.

On July 30 the Administration, considering the continued growth of the drought situation, made further steps to encourage the planting of overproduced farm crops, by modifying all corn-hog, and tobacco contracts to the extent of excluding the variations in planting and harvesting of all farm crops, including hay from fodder and green manures. This ruling applied to all general or "non-controlled" crops on farms under adjustment contracts all over the United States. At the same time, the limits on the use of contracted farms were increased to allow the planting and harvesting of all farm crops, except corn for green manures, and to make possible the planting of substituted crops and the harvesting of hay from farms from non-acres. Under this ruling corn, for fodder, could be planted immediately on

non-contracted acres for forage purposes in all counties in the Dakotas, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Michigan, Montana, and Wyoming.

On June 23, an interpretation of the ruling of May 29 was issued, allowing the harvesting of all seeds, except soybeans, cow peas, peanuts, and sorghums, from pasture and meadow crops grown on contracted acres under the wheat, corn-hog, or tobacco contracts. This interpretation was made in view of the reduced supplies of seed, and the unfavorable condition of pasture and meadow crops for the season's harvest.

On June 30, one week later, further modification of the above ruling was made to permit planting of corn and grain sorghums, for roughage purposes only on contracted acres.

August 2, 1934 the cotton contract was modified to permit planting, pasturing, and harvesting of pasture, hay, and roughage crops for unrestricted use for livestock feed and for sale for livestock feed; and the harvesting on rented acres of the seed of soybeans, cow peas, forage sorghums, millet and Sudan grass, and meadow and pasture crops such as alfalfa, lespedeza, sweet clover and other clovers, and grasses such as orchard grass, Dallis grass, rescue grass, carpet grass and similar grasses and legumes for use or sale as feed.

Corn-hog, wheat and tobacco contracts were also modified to permit harvesting in 1934 on rented acres of the seed of soybeans, cow peas, forage sorghums, millet, and Sudan grass, and

non-territorial zones for further purposes in all countries in the
industry, Minnesota, Florencio, Idaho, Sudan, and Tyrolia.

In June 20, an interpretation of the ruling of May 20 was
issued, allowing the importation of all goods, except explosives, ex-
pens, jewelry, and weapons, from Jaxtra and Qualex ships given
an exception zone under the above, conclusion, or between countries.
This interpretation was made in view of the reduced supplies of
wood, and the interpretable conditions of Jaxtra and Sudan zones
for the security journey.

On June 30, one week later, further modifications on the
above ruling was made to permit shipment of corn and grain, ex-
pens, for foreign purposes only on authorized zones.

August 8, 1984 the United Kingdom and Australia to permit
plantation, processing, and importation of products, hay, and products
zones for unrestricted use for livestock feed and for gain for
livestock feed; and the importation of wood zones of the wood
of products, are corn, foreign strychnine, nitrate and Qualex grain,
and Sudan and Jaxtra zones such as rights, lacquers, wood
clover and other viscera, and products such as brushed grass,
bulls grass, fresh corn, cement grass and shrubs grasses
and Jaxtra for use in air as feed.

Two-day, which had between countries were also modified
to permit harvesting in 1984 on certain zones of the wood of Jaxtra
bands, the corn, foreign strychnine, nitrate, and Sudan grass, and

meadow and pasture crops such as alfalfa, lespedeza, sweet clover and other clovers, and grasses such as orchard grass, Dallis grass, rescue grass, carpet grass and similar grasses and legumes for use or sale as seed.

September 13, 1934 a new ruling was put into effect to permit the utilization of contracted acreage under wheat allotment contract for the seeding of pasture and hay crops for pasture and/or seed, and the seeding of emergency forage crops for hay, pasture or roughage only, with certain restrictions.

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE FEDERAL LIVESTOCK FEED AGENCY

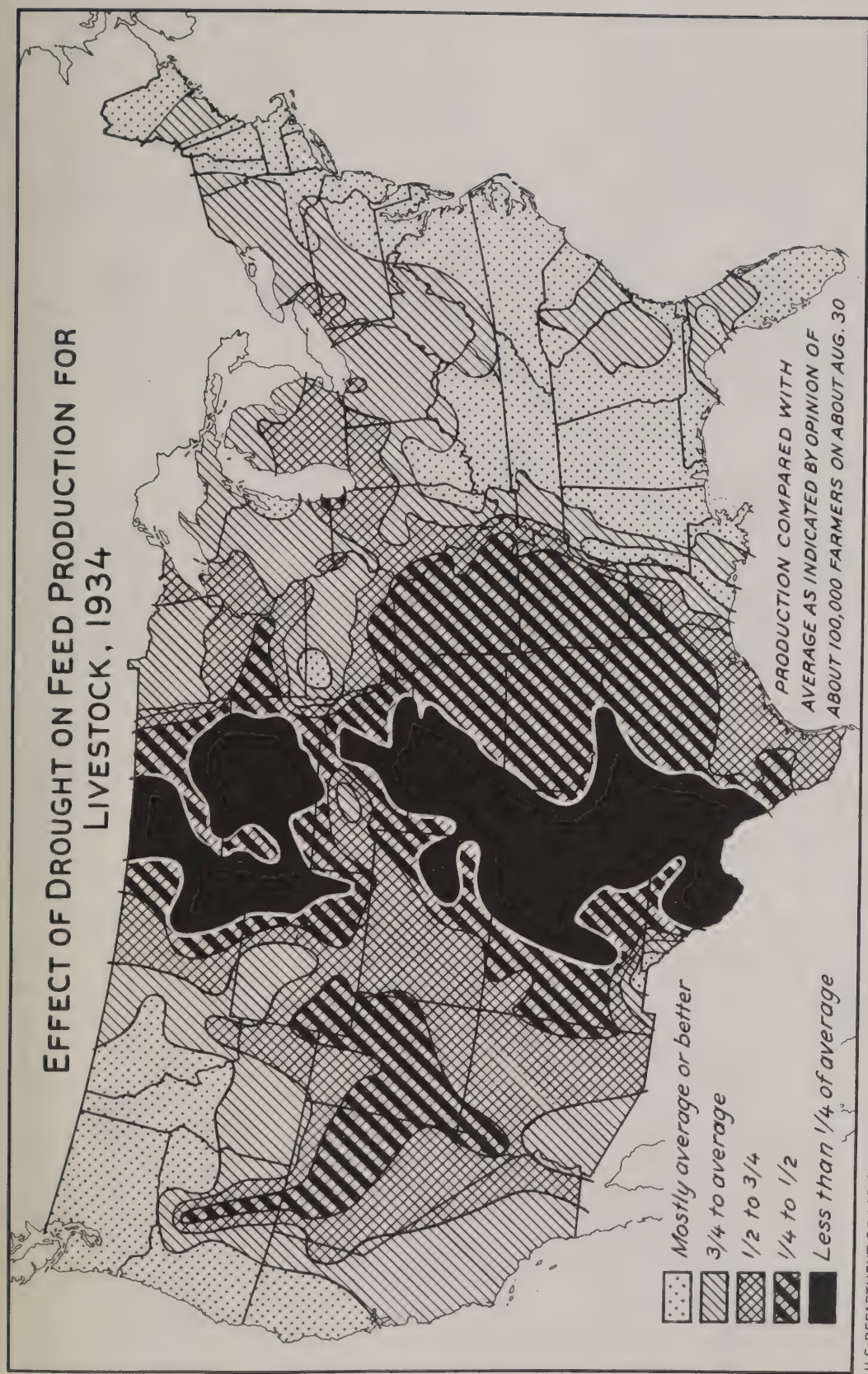
With available feed supplies drastically reduced, the Government had several courses of action open: First, to encourage conservation and the most efficient utilization of all feed available. Second, to locate regional surpluses which might exist, and to facilitate the widest possible distribution of such feeds in deficient areas. Third, to provide credit facilities for farmers with which to purchase feeds, in cases where commercial credit was not available; and in the case of producers without credit standing, to provide funds for the purchase of feed to maintain subsistence livestock.

The first and second divisions of the problem fell within the jurisdiction of the Department of Agriculture and the Agricultural Adjustment Administration. The provision of credit was the responsibility of the Farm Credit Administration. The

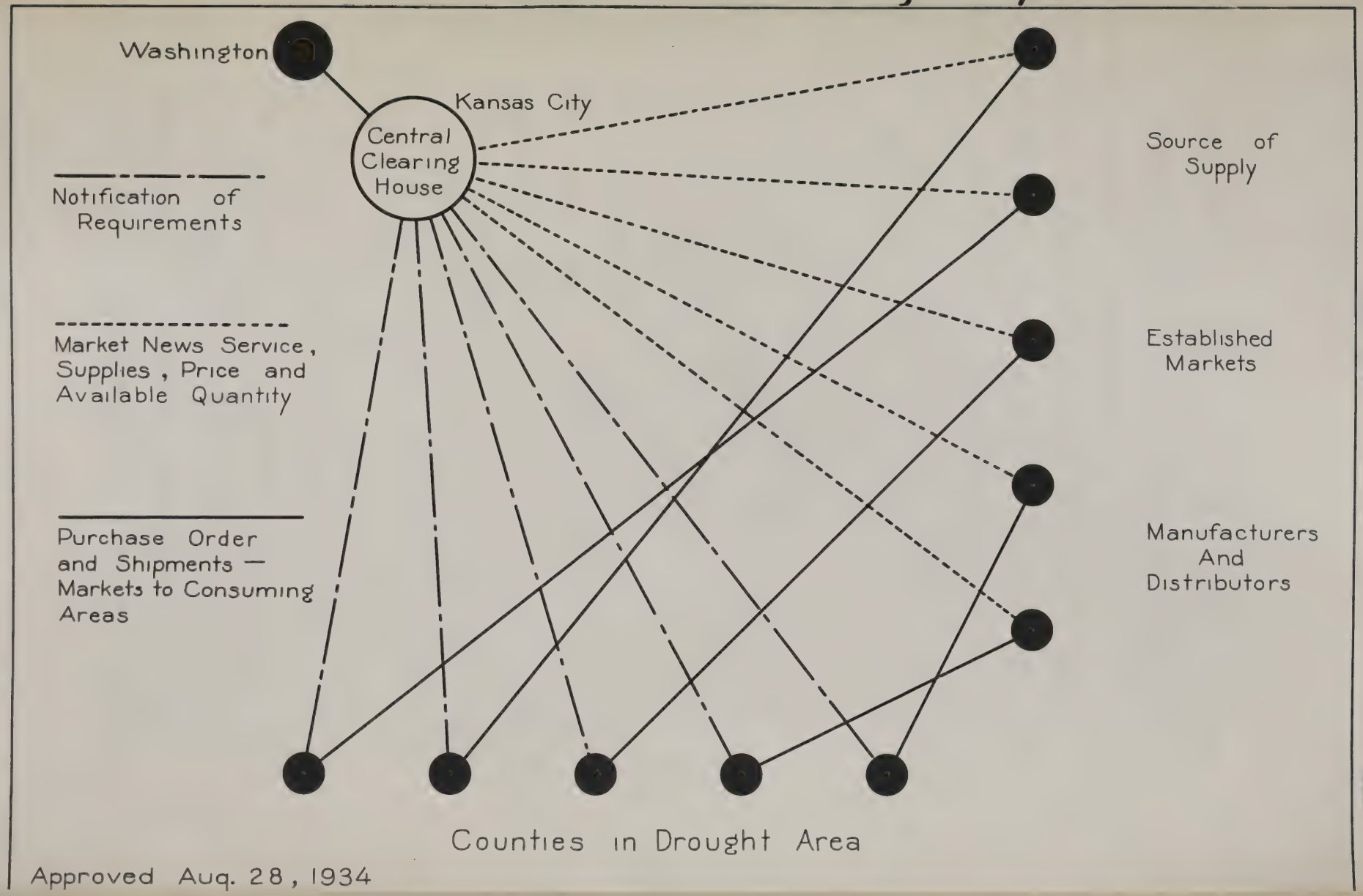
Federal Emergency Relief Administration provided funds for feed to producers who were reduced to a relief status.

Through the establishment of the Federal Livestock Feed Agency in Kansas City during the month of August, plans were completed for close cooperation between the Government and the livestock feed trade to assure, insofar as possible, an adequate supply of feed at equitable prices in the drought areas. Briefly, the plan provides that drought counties needing feeds of any kind consolidate all requirements and then notify the Federal Livestock Feed Agency, set up in Kansas City, of the nature and quantities of feeds required. At the same time, the feed agency was making a compilation from the Government surveys and reports from trade sources on supplies of feed available in surplus areas, the quantities of such feeds on hand, and the most reasonable delivered price. The agency functioned as a clearing house to supply inquiring counties with information on the best source of supply for their particular need, taking into consideration quantity, price, location, and kinds of feed needed. The counties were thus enabled to place consolidated orders covering all county needs, and dealers in the indicated market to ship such orders direct to the counties, consigned to local dealers.

A general survey made after the removal of the forage restrictions, indicated that 88.6 per cent of the contracted acres covered by cotton, wheat, corn-hog, and tobacco contracts


EFFECT OF DROUGHT ON FEED PRODUCTION FOR LIVESTOCK, 1934
PRODUCTION COMPARED WITH AVERAGE AS INDICATED BY OPINION OF ABOUT 100,000 FARMERS ON ABOUT AUG. 30
Mostly average or better
3/4 to average
1/2 to 3/4
1/4 to 1/2
Less than 1/4 of average
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
NEG. 27937
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

# Feed and Forage Distribution Plan
# Federal Livestock Feed Agency




Approved Aug. 28, 1934

Chart 20

were used for production of forage, and that less than 4 per cent of the land was idle. While the drought seriously affected new seedlings of pasture and meadow crops in the Corn Belt States and States within the drought area, the contract modifications permitted and encouraged the growing of forage crops and the use of pasture on contracted acres. The modifications resulted in the production of over 14 million tons of hay and roughage on contracted acres. This supply assisted to no small extent in alleviating the deficiency in roughage covered by the drought.

As a consequence of the encouragement given the planting of hay and the seeding of pasture, it is estimated that 2,409,000 tons of the hay and forage produced on contracted acres represent a gain over what would otherwise have been harvested.

At the same time, the supplies of grain, hay and pasture, per unit of consuming animal, were increased approximately 6 per cent for grain, and 17 per cent for hay and pasture above what would have been the case had there been no downward adjustment in hog, cattle, and sheep numbers as a result of the adjustment programs. (See Chart 20).

CATTLE FEEDER UNIT

With the establishment of the Federal Livestock Feed Agency at Kansas City it became possible to make an exhaustive survey of feed supplies throughout the nation. The result of this survey disclosed that there was considerable feed available in many places

more land for production of forage, and that land then is per land of the land use idle. While the drought particularly affected the meadlands of pastures and meadows except in the Dry Belt (which lies within the drought area), the summer modifications practiced and encouraged the growing of forage crops and the use of pasture on summerfallow acreage. The modifications resulted in the production of over 14 million tons of hay and roughage on summerfallow acres. This supply responded to an small extent in alleviating the deficiency in roughage caused by the drought.

In a consequence of the encouragement given the planting of hay and the seeding of pastures, it is seldom not than 5,000,000 acres of the hay and forage produced in northwestern states requires a gain over what would otherwise have been harvested.

In the same time, the supplies of grains, hay and pasture, per unit of livestock numbers, were increasing relatively to per head for grain, and if per head for hay and pasture there would have been the time that there been an economic adjustment in hay, cattle, and sheep numbers as a result of the adjustment process. (See Chart 20).

## CATTLE NUMBERS DROP

With the substitution of the Pulmonic Lungworm Test Lungworm as Disease drip is however possible to make an economic survey of feed supplies throughout the nation. The result of this survey disclosed that there was considerable feed available in many places

and a shortage of locally owned livestock to consume it. In contrast to this it was known that here were many herds of good livestock located throughout the drought area which the owners would not wish to dispose of but for which it would be very difficult to procure feed locally. In order to facilitate connecting the man with feed and no livestock with the livestock owner who had no feed, the Cattle Transfer Unit was established with headquarters at Kansas City, Missouri. Mr. Harry Reed of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics and Mr. James Wallace, Extension Specialist in Livestock Marketing, handled this unit. It functioned during November and December and into the month of January, 1935. A splendid service was rendered through it and many people were enabled to locate places where they might ship their livestock to be wintered on a reasonable basis. In some instances animals were to be fed on such harvested crops as fodder, ensilage, straw and hay. In others they were to be grazed upon fall seeded grains which had made a wonderful growth in those parts of the 1934 drought area which had received copious fall rains. The activities of this unit produced many favorable comments and resulted in constructive help to the livestock industry. At the time the unit was closed in January it was thought that activities along the lines of moving livestock were completed. However, in late April when it became evident that pasture would not be available in the "Dust Bowl" area and such contiguous territory as remained dry, the Cattle Transfer Unit was

and a shortage of locally owned livestock to consume it. In
addition to this it was known that there were many herds of goats
throughout the Jungle area which are absent
which not with a lifetime of hard for which it would be very difficult
to produce that locality. In order to facilitate commercial
the man who had not to livestock with the livestock under his
and to land, the Cattle Transfer Unit was established with headquarters
at Kaduna City, Nigeria. Mr. Harry Hood of the Bureau
of Agricultural Economics and Mr. Jerry Williams, veterinary specialist
in Livestock Marketing, headed this unit. It functioned during
October and December and into the month of January, 1956. A
epidemic service was rendered through it and many people were enabled
to locate places where they might sell their livestock or be attracted
to a marketable basis. In some instances animals were to be fed on
such borrowed crops as fodder, groundnut, straw and hay. In return
they were to be given some fill another origin which had made a
substantial growth in these parts of the Lower Jungle area which had
received previous fall rains. The activities of this unit proved
very favorable concerns and resulted in constructive help to the
livestock industry. At the time the unit was placed in Jungle it
was thought that uncertainty about the time of moving livestock were
complicated. However, in this first case it became evident that
markets would not be available in the "dust bowl" area, and that
sufficient territory on weekend day, the Cattle Transfer Unit was

reestablished as part of the Federal Livestock Feed Agency at Kansas City and under the guidance of Mr. H. C. Pollock, a list of available pastures was assembled. Likewise a list of men who were forced to put their cattle on pasture. Quite a few took advantage of the facilities made available and undoubtedly much good was done. Abundant rain through part of the dry area in late May and early June resulted in a cessation of activities along the line of cattle movement to pasture.

CORN STOVER CONSERVATION PROGRAM

Early in September the Agricultural Adjustment Administration announced plans for the conservation of corn fodder and corn stover, as a part of its program for making available to livestock feeders in the drought area a large supply of roughage which under normal conditions would not have been harvested. While the feeding value of this material has long been recognized, it has been the practice in the states of the corn belt to turn the stock in the stalk fields, let them eat what they could, and burn or plow under what was left.

As an inducement to farmers in this area to harvest, cure, bale and prepare this material for market the Administration guaranteed a market for those farmers who agreed to the terms which were offered. The announcement of the plan on September 8, 1934, established grades for corn fodder and corn stover and fixed the prices which were considered reasonable both to the producer and the ultimate purchaser. Allotments of quotas were made to the

responsibilities as part of the federal livestock feed loans in Lamar City and under the guidance of Dr. E. O. Wilson, a list of available pastures was assembled. Likewise a list of men who were fitted to put their cattle on pasture. Thus a by-product advantage of the facilities made available was additionally such good use made. Thousands rate through part of the dry-land by-and nearly five received his allotment of cattle along the line of cattle movement in pasture.

## RED RIVER DEMONSTRATION PROGRAM

Early in September the Agricultural Adjustment Administration commenced plans for the conservation of more Indian and more farmers, as a part of its program for making available to Indian farmers in the drought area a large variety of programs which under normal conditions would not have been interested. While the feeding value of this material has long been recognized, it has been the practice in the states of the corn belt to burn the stalks in the field instead of using them for feed, and burn or plow under what was left.

In an endeavor to farmers in this area to conserve, cure, bale and prepare this material for market the Administration generated a market for these farmers who appeal to the Lamar Wilson area office. The announcement of the plan on September 6, 1934, established prices for hay from fields and long lasting on first-class prices which were considered reasonable both to the producer and the ultimate purchaser. Allotments of quotas were made to the

States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, and Minnesota, and con-
tracts were entered into with individual farmers, through the
County Agents.

Under this contract the Government made no purchases, but
offered its facilities for the sale of this material, with the
guarantee that the portion remaining unsold on April 1, 1935 would
be taken over and paid for at the prices specified for the material
as graded. The closing date for signing contracts was fixed as
November 10, 1934.

A regional office was established at Waterloo, Iowa, for the
purpose of assisting the County Drought Directors and farmers in
accomplishing the aims of the program, and extensive educational
work was carried on through the Extension Service to induce farmers
in all sections to save fodder and stover for home feeding and
release the hay and high grade roughage for shipment to the drought
area.

As a result of this program it is conservatively estimated
that more than one million acres of corn fodder and stover were
harvested and the resulting product made available for feed. Much
of this material was fed on the farms where produced and a large
volume of hay released for shipment to the drought area. Many
farmers who harvested their corn fodder expecting to sign contracts
with the Government found a ready sale, and in some sections
favorably located with reference to movement of cattle, large numbers

of cattle from the drought area were brought in and fed upon this roughage.

It is estimated that 1,200,000 tons of fodder and stover were harvested and made available as feed. Of this amount only about 100,000 tons were offered for the Government guarantee.

The records of the Corn-fodder stover program as of July 15, 1935, indicate that the entire tonnage under Government contract had been disposed of either by cancellation or sale.

The amounts contracted for in the several states are as follows:

| | Tons Contracted |
|---|---|
| Iowa | 39,622.50 |
| Minnesota | 12,417.00 |
| Illinois | 8,529.75 |
| Ohio | 9,933.00 |
| Indiana | 5,599.00 |
| Total | 76,101.25 |

of metals from the drought area were brought in and the upper Ohio region.

It is estimated that 1,500,000 tons of lumber and coarser more barrelled and only available as fuel. Of this amount only about 100,000 tons were offered for the Government purchase.

The records of the Corps-Ladder clearer program as of July 15, 1933, indicate that the entire tonnage under Government contract had been disposed of either by accumulation or sale.

The records constructed for in the several states are as follows:

| | Tons Contracted |
|---|---|
| Iowa | 39,888.50 |
| Minnesota | 18,417.00 |
| Illinois | 6,888.75 |
| Ohio | 9,500.00 |
| Indiana | 2,177.50 |
| Total | 76,101.50 |

## SOY BEAN HAY PROGRAM

In a further effort to stimulate the maximum conservation of livestock forage a plan was perfected whereby the crop of soy beans growing in the state of Illinois might be cut for hay and growers be assured of an established market. This plan was developed through the agency of the Illinois Agricultural Association. The plan called for the hay to be delivered during the winter and payment for the same to be made on a basis of United States grades, the grading to be done by graders trained by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. Prices on the hay were to range from $12.50 to $15.00 per ton, f.o.b. car. Approximately thirty thousand tons of hay was salvaged under this program. Had it not been for the stimulation given to conserve this hay, the crop would undoubtedly havebeen permitted to ripen and would have been harvested for the beans, as these gave prospect of bringing a very good price.

This soy bean hay filled a most useful niche in the drought area. The Nebraska Relief Commission took a large amount, ground it and mixed with black strap molasses for distribution throughout the state. This feed contained 70% ground hay and 30% molasses and made a splendid addition to the ration of the impoverished animals in that state. The Missouri Relief Commission took a large amount of the soy bean hay for use as a component in a mixture containing a considerable portion of ground corn fodder which had been salvaged by that organization from the wrecked corn crop in Missouri. The

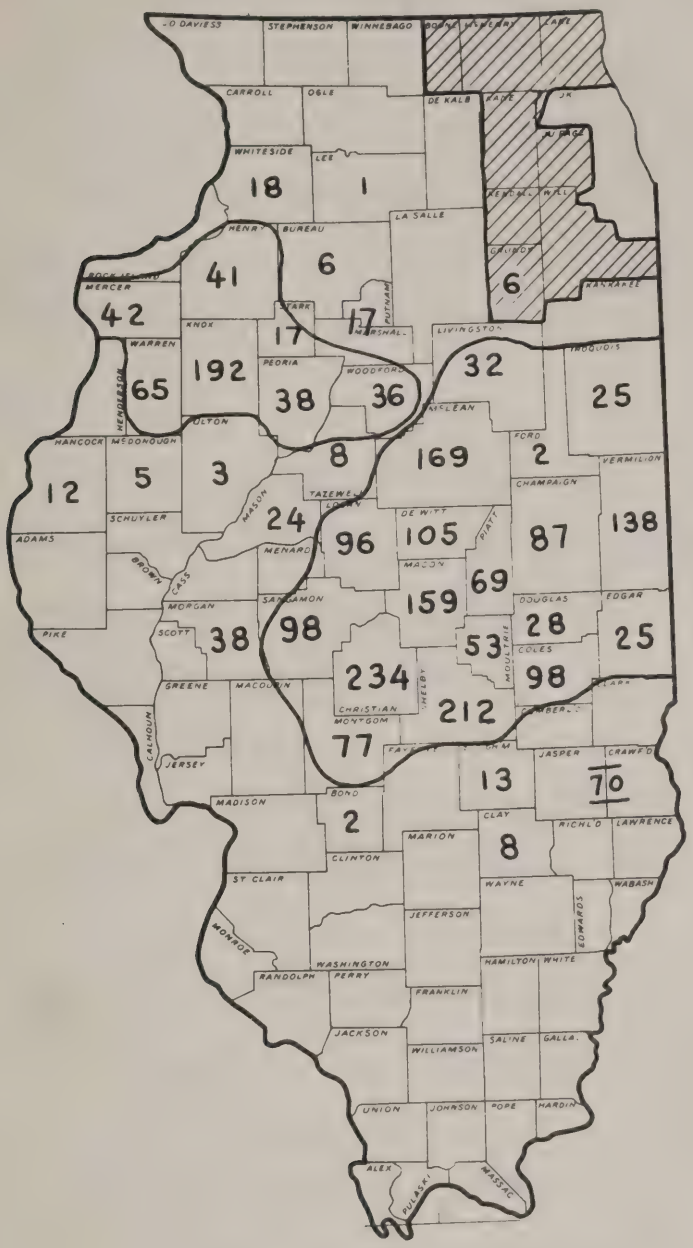
NAMOOK TAE NAM TOT

In a further effort to stimulate the soybean consumption of Illinois farmers a plan was participated whereby the corn of any farmer growing in the state of Illinois might be set for hog and growers be secured of an established market. This plan was developed through the agency of the Illinois Agricultural Association. The plan called for the hog to be delivered during the winter and payment for the same to be made on a basis of Chicago Prices, the grading to be done by graders trained by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. Prices on the hog were to range from $10.00 to $12.00 per ton, f.o.b. car. Approximately thirty thousand tons of hog corn entered under this program. And if not been for the stimulation given to consumer this hog, the corn would undoubtedly Bureau permitted to ships and would have interested for the beans, as these give promise of bringing a very good price.

This soy bean hog filled a most useful place in the Illinois area. The Bureau Field Demonstrator took a large amount, ground it and mixed with black strap molasses for distribution throughout the state. This feed contained 70% ground hay and 30% molasses and made a splendid addition to the ration of the improvished animals in that state. The Bureau Relief Commission took a large amount of the soy bean hay for use as a concentrate in a mixture containing a considerable portion of ground corn fodder which had been salvaged by that organization from the wrecked corn crop in Missouri. The

# ILLINOIS SOYBEAN STOCKS△

## Figures in Counties Represent Carloads




△ According to Grower Agreements on file 11-10-34

▨ Emergency Drought Counties

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
FARM ADJUSTMENT ADMINISTRATION
Commodities Purchase Section

soy bean hay improved the mixture, increased the protein and proved to be a very useful adjunct. Incidentally, when spring rains made it obvious that Missouri would not need all of the feed which it was in position to manufacture, considerable quantities were distributed in the 1935 drought area. Most of this feed was known as a horse and mule mixture and contained 20% ground soy bean hay. It was used very extensively in the states of Kansas, Colorado, Texas, and Oklahoma.

AGENCY FOR DEFICIENCY DISTRIBUTION

Under an executive order issued by the President, it was possible to bring feed stuffs into the United States duty-free in order to help farmers in the drought area conserve their livestock. During the early winter it became obvious that there would be a serious shortage of roughage in the states of Wisconsin, Minnesota, and North and South Dakota; furthermore, the only sources of roughage in the United States were located at great distances from this area. In order to help procure feed for the people of this area, it was decided to establish at Minneapolis the Agency for Deficiency Distribution. This organization had as its chief function the location of and contracting for supplies of hay and straw in Canada at points reasonably close to the border; likewise, the distribution of this feed to dealers and other agencies equipped to handle it in the four states mentioned above. A considerable quantity of wheat straw, oat straw, oat hay, alfalfa hay, and coarse hays of various kinds

any been duly declared the statute, increased the problem not trivial to be a very useful adjunct. Incidentally, when varying rules made it obvious that discovery would not take all of the land which it was in position to manufacture, considerable quantities were distributed in the IJZO Drought area. Most of this land was known as a large and male nature and contained 30% gypsum and been dug. It was used very extensively in the states of Kansas, Colorado, Texas, and Oklahoma.

AGENCY FOR EMPLOYMENT STABILIZATION

Under an executive order issued by the President, it was possible to bring land wholly into the United States only-free in order to duly farmers in the drought area economy that livestock. During the early winter it became obvious that there would be a serious shortage of foodstuffs in the states of Oklahoma, Kansas, and Texas and South Dakota; furthermore, the only sources of foodstuffs in the United States were located at great distances from this area. In order to [illegible] food for the people of this area, it was decided to establish at Minneapolis the agency for Nationwide Distribution. This organization had as its chief function the improvement of and contracting for supplies of hay and where it should be potato transmitting plans to the Drought Stations. The distribution of this land to dealers and other agencies equipped to handle it in the four states mentioned above. A considerable quantity of clean straw, oat straw, oat hay, alfalfa hay, and mixture hays of various kinds

TABLE 11-A. - Canadian Hay and Straw Clearances

Agency for Deficiency Distribution
as of June 5, 1935.

| Class | Minnesota | Wisconsin | North Dakota | South Dakota | Montana | Total tons |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Wheat straw | 2,488 | 392 | 21 | 44 | | 2,945 |
| Oat straw | 943 | 366 | 148 | 23 | | 1,480 |
| Grain straw | 10 | 198 | | | | 208 |
| Timothy straw | 91 | 106 | | | | 197 |
| Clover straw | 72 | 33 | | | | 105 |
| Barley straw | 173 | 515 | 10 | 55 | | 753 |
| Straw (Unclassified) | 48 | | | | | 48 |
| Upland Hay | 5,129 | 51 | 3,291 | 1,552 | 9 | 10,032 |
| Prairie Hay | 2,261 | 12 | 2,529 | 758 | 39 | 5,599 |
| Alfalfa Hay | 1,887 | 241 | 856 | 384 | | 3,368 |
| Timothy Hay | 2,958 | 2,594 | 392 | 62 | | 6,006 |
| Clover Hay | 695 | 140 | 51 | 79 | | 965 |
| Alfalfa & Timothy | 398 | 98 | | | | 496 |
| Timothy & Clover | 227 | 48 | 58 | 155 | | 488 |
| Alfalfa & Clover | | | 11 | | | 11 |
| Upland & Timothy | 76 | 21 | | 14 | | 111 |
| Lowland Hay | 287 | | 24 | 15 | | 326 |
| Grain Hay | 325 | 20 | 215 | 22 | | 582 |
| Oat Hay | 117 | | | | | 117 |
| Wild Hay | | | | 328 | | 328 |
| Brome Grass | 293 | | 53 | 51 | | 397 |
| Scutch Grass | 396 | | 24 | 118 | | 538 |
| Total tons | 18,874 | 4,835 | 7,683 | 3,660 | 48 | 35,100 |
| Plus unclassified prior to January 25, 1935. | | | | | | 650 |
| Total clearance to June 5, 1935. | | | | | | 35,750 |

TABLE 1[illegible]-1. - Shelling Hay and Other Shortages

Agency for Deficiency Distribution
as of June 5, 1935.

| Place | Minnesota | Minnesota | Minnesota | Minnesota | Minnesota | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sweet clover | 2,[illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | | [illegible] |
| Red clover | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | | [illegible] |
| Grass clover | [illegible] | [illegible] | | | | [illegible] |
| Timothy alone | [illegible] | [illegible] | | | | [illegible] |
| Clover alone | [illegible] | [illegible] | | | | [illegible] |
| Barley alone | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | | | [illegible] |
| Straw (Unclassified) | [illegible] | | | | | [illegible] |
| Prairie hay | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Alfalfa hay | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Timothy hay | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | | [illegible] |
| Clover hay | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | | [illegible] |
| Alfalfa & Timothy | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | | [illegible] |
| Timothy & Clover | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | | [illegible] |
| Alfalfa & Clover | | | [illegible] | | | |
| Sudan & Timothy | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | | | [illegible] |
| Lawland hay | [illegible] | | [illegible] | [illegible] | | [illegible] |
| Stack hay | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | | [illegible] |
| Tame hay | [illegible] | | | | | [illegible] |
| Wild hay | | | [illegible] | | | [illegible] |
| Straw grass | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | | | [illegible] |
| Sudan grass | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | | | [illegible] |
| Total sums | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Plus requisitioned prior to January 20, 1935. | | | | | | [illegible] |
| Total shortage to June 5, 1935. | | | | | | [illegible] |

were handled through this agency. A constant set of prices was used during the activities of this organization. Reduced rates were granted by Canadian and United States railroads which permitted the handling of this roughage on a reasonable basis. These rates were practically equal to the concessions granted by the United States railroad for handling feed on interstate basis. (See Table 11-A, page 110-1.)

THE MOLASSES PROGRAM

One of the efforts to assist in providing emergency feeds in the drought area was the consideration of the use of molasses or syrup from the surplus cane in Puerto Rico and the Philippines.

It was at first proposed that the Government arrange for the processing of the surplus cane and contract for the movement and distribution of the resulting syrup or molasses into the drought area and arrange for the complete handling through trade distribution channels under Government control.

It was finally determined that the most effective way to provide a sufficient quantity of molasses for feed in the drought area at the least possible expense would be by accepting an informal agreement with the Commercial Molasses Corporation that they make available for distribution as livestock feed in the drought area up to 15,000,000 gallons at a price of 7½ cents gulf coast ports and 6 cents Pacific coast ports. As a result of these arrangements and cooperation of other molasses handlers in the governmental program of education with regard to use of molasses for feed, it is estimated

PURCHASE SECTION

were handled through this agency. A minimum set of prices was used during the activities of this organization. Natural rubber was purchased by Canadian and United States tailoring firms, which controlled the handling; this procedure on a reciprocal basis. Under rules were practically equal in the commission charged by the United States tailors for handling feed on intra-state basis. (See Table II-A, page 110-1.)

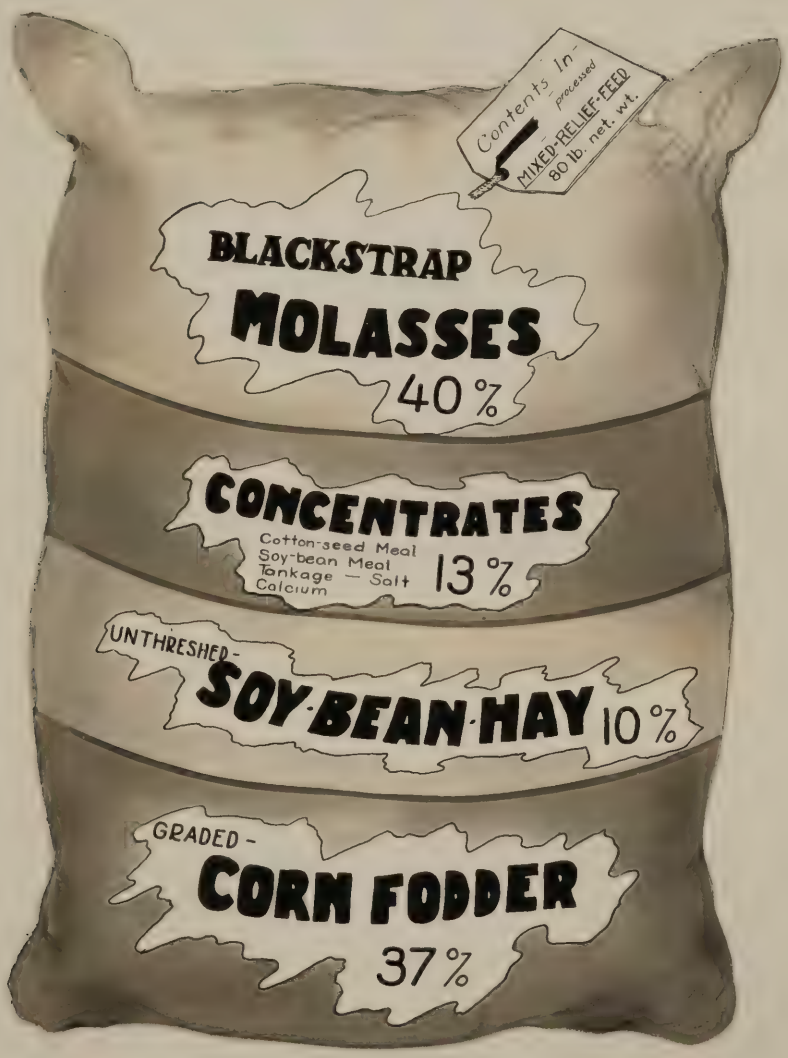
## THE MOLASSES PROGRAM

One of the efforts to assist in controlling emergency feeds in the drought area was the distribution of the use of molasses as spring from the surplus made in Prairie Pine and the Provinces.

It was at first proposed that the Government arrange for the processing of the surplus sugar and contract for the movement and distribution of the resulting syrup or molasses into the drought area and arrange for the actual handling through trade channels, subject under Government control.

It was finally determined that the most effective way to secure a sufficient quantity of molasses for feed in the drought area at the least possible expense would be by arranging an informal agreement with the commercial molasses interests that they make available for distribution as livestock feed in the drought area up to 12,000,000 gallons at a price of 7½ cents gill cents per and 6 cents Pacific coast ports. As a result of these arrangements and distribution of other molasses handled in the governmental program of attempting with regard to use of molasses for feed, it is estimated

# Graphic presentation of Contents of Drought Ration as prepared by Missouri Relief Commission




COMMODITIES PURCHASE SECTION

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

AAA - NEG. 28538

that nearly 22,000,000 gallons of molasses went into the drought area between January 1935 and June 1935. It is estimated that at least 10,000,000 gallons were directly attributable to governmental programs and that the use of this molasses in connection with roughage which might not otherwise have been usable added a considerable quantity to the emergency feed supplies required in the drought area during these months.

Molasses being practically equal to corn as a livestock feed, it was deemed wise to call the attention of farmers in the drought stricken areas to the practicability of using it as a conserver of grain. With the production of feed grains in the United States the lowest in many years and in the drought area the lowest since records have been kept, the encouraging of the use of molasses seemed doubly justifiable.

The sack of mixed feed manufactured by the Missouri Relief Commission depicted in Chart 21 contains in addition to low grade roughage, 40 per cent black strap molasses. The Missouri Relief Commission used a large quantity of this product in its forage and feed conservation programs.

RURAL REHABILITATION CORPORATION

In the fall of 1934 it became obvious it would be advisable for State and Federal Agencies to supplement already existing facilities for feed distribution. The Rural Rehabilitation Corporation cooperated with the Department of Agriculture in making

that nearly 28,000,000 gallons of molasses went into the stream area between January 1950 and June 1952. It is estimated that at least 12,000,000 gallons were directly attributable to gastrointestinal problems and that the use of this molasses in connection with drought which might not otherwise have been usable added a considerable quantity to the emergency feed supplies required in the drought area during these months.

Molasses being practically equal to corn in a livestock feed, it was hoped also to call the attention of farmers in the drought stricken areas to the practicability of using it as a conservator of grain. Even the production of feed grains in the United States the lowest in many years and in the drought area the lowest since records have been kept, the conserving of the use of molasses caused deeply gratification.

The sale of mixed feed manufactured by the Vigorout Relief Commission described in Chart 22 contains 22 additive to the grain ingredients, 40 per cent black strap molasses. The Vigorout Relief Commission used a large quantity of this product in its forage and feed conservation programs.

## SOME REHABILITATION CONSIDERATIONS

In the fall of 1952 it became obvious it would be advisable for State and Federal agencies to supplement already existing facilities for feed distribution. The Farm Rehabilitation Corporation cooperated with the Department of Agriculture in making

its facilities available for this purpose. This Corporation had clients for whom it was obligated to supply feed in places where there were not sufficient facilities or where those who handled feed through usual channels were unable to keep stocks on hand. The Rural Rehabilitation Corporation honored orders from farmers who were benefitting from the emergency feed loans and in some instances from others who were unable to procure feed. Activities along this line did not reach a momentous scale until late in the spring of 1935 when in the "Dust Bowl" area it became obvious that dealers were hesitant to keep stocked on high priced roughage and were having difficulty locating the same. Furthermore credit facilities were taxed to the limit and it seemed best to develop a plan whereby all farmers in the affected area might be assured of a supply of feed at reasonable prices until the acute emergency resulting from the protraction of the drought through the winter and spring had been overcome. Arrangements were made with State Relief Administrators whereby feed was consigned to County Relief Administrators and they in turn honored not only the request of their clients but likewise those of farmers receiving emergency feed loans and others who had obtained certificates from County Agricultural Agents stating that they were owners of breeding herds of livestock and entitled to procure feed to help carry them through the emergency.

CHAPTER 5.

FARM CREDIT ADMINISTRATION PROGRAM

From Dr. 1934, the President approved the Farmers' Emergency Relief Act. The part of the Farm Credit Administration Act of 1933 regulating grazing loans to drought-stricken areas by the Emergency Crop and Feed Loan Section of the Farm Credit Administration.

These regulations provided for loans for the purchase of feed for livestock and for the [illegible] of livestock, [illegible] of these regulations.

CHAPTER 5. FARM CREDIT ADMINISTRATION PROGRAM

The Governor designated the stricken areas in which loans might be made on the basis of recommendations from the Department of Agriculture. The following limitations governed these emergency loans:

(a) Approval of number of animals to be fed.

(b) A per capita monthly maximum for each type of livestock.

(c) Livestock must have been owned prior to April 7, 1934.

(d) Good faith on the part of the farmer.

(e) No mortgage to be placed on livestock, feed or crops without the consent of the Governor.

(f) Livestock must be in drought-designated areas.

(g) Nondisturbance agreement from lienholders agreeing to postpone rights in general payment of chattel liens, prior to January 1, 1936 except with the consent of the Governor of the Farm Credit Administration.

(h) Loans to be available only to landowners without sufficient feed and without credit to purchase feed.

## CHAPTER 5.

## FARM CREDIT ADMINISTRATION PROGRAMS

June 19, 1934, the President approved the Emergency Appropriation Act. The same day the Governor of the Farm Credit Administration issued regulations governing loans in drought-stricken areas by the Emergency Crop and Feed Loan Section of the Farm Credit Administration.

These regulations provided for loans for the purchase of feed for livestock and for the production of forage crops. A copy of these regulations appears as appendix D, exhibit 4.

The Governor designated the stricken areas in which loans might be made on the basis of recommendations from the Department of Agriculture. The following limitations governed these emergency loans:

(a) Approval of number of animals to be fed.

(b) A per capita monthly maximum for each type of livestock.

(c) Livestock must have been owned prior to April 2, 1934.

(d) Good faith in the use of the funds.

(e) No encumbrance to be placed on livestock, feed or crops without the consent of the Governor.

(f) Livestock must be in drought-designated areas.

(g) Nondisturbance agreement from lienholders agreeing to take no steps to enforce payment of their liens before January 1, 1936 except with the consent of the Governor of the Farm Credit Administration.

(h) Loans to be available only to applicants without necessary feed and without credit to procure feed.

## CHAPTER 5.

## FARM CREDIT ADMINISTRATION PROGRAMS

June 17, 1934, the President approved the Emergency Appropriation Act. The same day the Governor of the Farm Credit Administration issued regulations governing loans in emergency-stricken areas by the Emergency Crop and Feed Loan Section of the Farm Credit Administration.

These regulations provided for loans for the purchase of feed for livestock and for the production of farmers crops. A copy of these regulations appears as appendix D , exhibit A .

The Governor designated the stricken areas in which loans might be made on the basis of recommendations from the Department of Agriculture. The following limitations governed these emergency loans:

(a) Approval of number of animals to be fed.

(b) A per month maximum for each type of livestock.

(c) Livestock must have been owned prior to April 1, 1934.

(d) Need fully in the case of the feeds.

(e) The mortgagee is to be placed on livestock, but to secure without the consent of the mortgagee.

(f) Livestock must be in Farmers-designated areas.

(g) Constitutional agreement from lienholders agreeing to take no steps to enforce payment of their liens before January 1, 1935 except with the consent of the director of the Farm Credit Administration.

(h) Loans to be available only to applicants without sufficient feed and without credit to secure feed.

(i) Loans to be made in monthly installments on the basis of actual requirements.

(k) Loans for production of forage crops not to exceed $1.00 per acre.

(l) No loans for commercial or contract feeding or fattening.

(m) No loans where first month's requirements total less than $25.00. (Loans less than $25.00 for first month were to be made by relief administration agencies.)

A copy of the application required and of the note executed by the borrowers are included as exhibits 4, appendix D.

July 2, 1934, the following maximum allowances were announced for the purchase of feed for livestock.

AMOUNTS PER HEAD PER MONTH

| Livestock | Farm | Range |
|---|---|---|
| Horses and mules | $4.00 | $2.00 |
| Cattle | 3.00 | 1.50 |
| Sheep and goats | .75 | .50 |
| Hogs | 1.00 | None |
| Poultry | .05 | None |

July 28, 1934, loans were limited to cattle one to eight years old; sheep one to six years; goats one to six years; hogs limited to brood sows, boars and gilts. Allowances for pack saddle horses were added at $2.00 per month each.

August 1, 1934, provision was made for loans to pay actual cost of transportation, water and feed for movement of livestock to new

SECTION 8.

(i) Loans to be made in monthly installments on the basis of actual requirements.

(ii) Loans for production of farmer crops not to exceed $5.00 per acre.

(iii) No loans for commercial or contract feeding or fattening.

(iv) No loans where first mortgage's relationship total less than $50,000. (Loans less than $50,000 for first mortgage were to be made by relief administration agencies.)

A copy of the application required and of the note executed by the borrowers are included as exhibits 4 , appendix D .

July 5, 1934, the following maximum allowances were recommended for the purchase of feed for livestock.

| Livestock | Farm | Range |
|---|---|---|
| Horses and mules | $4.00 | $2.00 |
| Cattle | 3.00 | 1.50 |
| Sheep and goats | .75 | .50 |
| Hogs | 1.00 | None |
| Poultry | .05 | None |

July 12, 1934, loans were limited to cattle and to eight years with among one to six years grace and to six years loan limited to good cows, heifers and bulls. Allowances for other cattle loans were added at $2.00 per month each.

August 1, 1934, provision was made for loans to pay actual cost of transportation, water and feed for movement of livestock to ten

pasture or range, either within or without designated areas. Provision was also made for permitting rental of pasture and range.

August 9, it was announced that no applications for loans for production of forage crops would be accepted after September 15, 1934. This date was subsequently changed to October 15, 1934.

August 17, 1934, it was provided that proceeds of loans might be used for paying actual cost of preparing feed for storage or consumption on the borrower's farm or range.

August 31, 1934, proceeds of loans were made available for purchase of reserve feed supplies required for 60 days in addition to current requirements. When loans for reserve feed supplies were made, no supplemental loan was to be made for the months of February and March, 1935. This applied to areas where winter weather conditions would prevent transportation of feed to feed locations. Such loans were made with a lien upon the feed and upon the livestock. It was required that such reserve feed could not be sold or otherwise disposed of except by feeding to the borrower's livestock without written consent of the Governor.

In order to assist in maintaining pure-bred livestock, the restriction as to ownership prior to April 2 was modified October 9 to permit loans to owners of such stock kept for breeding purposes when such stock had been acquired after April 1, 1934, from other owners who had owned the animals as of April 1, 1934, and when the animals had been kept within the drought areas.

pasture or range, either within or without designated areas. Dye-
vision was also made for permitting renewal of pastures and ranges.

August 9, it was announced that no applications for loans for
production of foreign crops would be accepted after September 15, 1934.
This date was subsequently changed to October 15, 1934.

August 17, 1934, it was provided that proceeds of loans might
be used for paying actual cost of transporting feed for storage or con-
sumption on the borrower's farm or range.

August 31, 1934, procedure of loans were made available for con-
sumer of reserve feed supplies required for 60 days in addition to
current requirements. Some loans for reserve feed supplies were made,
no supplementary loan was to be made for the purpose of replenishing feed
stocks, 1935. This applied to areas where winter weather conditions
would prevent transportation of feed to feed locations. Such loans
were made with a lien upon the feed and upon the livestock. It was
required that such reserve feed could not be sold or otherwise dis-
posed of except by feeding to the borrower's livestock without written
consent of the Governor.

In order to assist in maintaining pure-bred livestock, the
restriction as to ownership prior to April 7 was modified January 7
to permit loans to owners of such stock kept for breeding purposes
when such stock had been acquired after April 1, 1934, from other
owners who had owned the animals as of April 1, 1934, and when the
animals had been kept within the drought areas.

Because of the exhaustion of pastures and ranges and the small amount of feed available to many producers, the maximum allowance per month for cattle on farms was raised to $4.50, and range cattle were increased to a maximum of $2.00 per head a month, as of January 5 and 11, 1935. The monthly allowance per head of work animals was increased to $6.00, as of January 5 and 11, 1935; to $8.00, as of January 26, 1935; and to $10.00, as of May 1, 1935. January 26, 1935, further modifications of the loan provisions were made providing loans on 1934 ewe lambs to a maximum of $0.50 each farm or range; on 1934 heifer calves $3.00 farm, $1.50 range; on 1934 female kids $0.35 farm and range. Tables showing the number of head of each type of livestock on which the loans were made in each state are included in this report, together with summary tables and tables showing the total amounts of money loaned in each state from the funds provided by the Emergency Appropriation Act for the fiscal year 1935. These amounts include not only the total of loans made for maintenance of livestock but also the total amounts loaned in various states under the general authority of the act for relief in stricken agricultural areas. The other programs for which funds were loaned by the Farm Credit Administration from this appropriation are set forth in the paragraphs following the tables of figures appearing on the succeeding pages.

Based on the number of animals listed in the initial applications of borrowers to whom loans were made feed was provided for a

* See tables on pages 134-11 to 134-20.

total of 18,990,425 head of livestock with funds loaned by the Farm Credit Administration under authority of the Emergency Appropriation Act (Drought): *

| Stock | Number of head |
|---|---|
| Cows | 4,277,515 |
| Steers | 508,565 |
| Bulls | 151,691 |
| Calves (1934) | 1,202,252 |
| Ewes | 6,738,728 |
| Bucks | 212,822 |
| Lambs (1934) | 2,146,110 |
| Goats | 610,977 |
| Hogs | 1,570,951 |
| Horses and Mules | 1,570,814 |
| | 18,990,425 |

In addition funds were advanced for the production of 1,174,859 acres of forage crops and for the maintenance of 28,192,214 head of poultry. The total area of all counties designated as emergency drought counties was 1,786,473 square miles.

A total of 320,571 initial applications was filed. Loans were made to 300,597 farmers on initial applications and 788,294 supplemental loans were made to these same borrowers.

A total of 818,633 supplemental applications were filed of which 29,339 were not approved or were canceled after approval. Of the total number of initial applications filed, that is, 320,571, a total of 19,974 were not approved or were canceled after approval. All loans were made on a monthly basis. Supplemental applications being required each month to justify the need for the additional loan.

* See tables on pages 134-11 to 134-20.

total of 12,700,000 head of livestock with funds loaned by the Farm Credit Administration under authority of the Emergency Livestock Relief Act (Jones) :*

| Kind | Number of head |
|---|---|
| Cows | 4,077,000 |
| Steers | 906,000 |
| Bulls | 181,000 |
| Calves (1)(4) | 1,000,000 |
| Ewes | 6,700,000 |
| Bucks | 212,000 |
| Lambs (1)(4) | 2,700,000 |
| Goats | 210,000 |
| Hogs | 1,270,000 |
| Horses and Mules | 1,570,814 |
| | 12,700,000 |

In addition funds were advanced for the production of 1,124,000 acres of forage crops and for the maintenance of 28,100,000 head of poultry. The total amount of all outlets financed in emergency drought counties was 1,000,000 square miles.

A total of 320,571 initial applications was filed. Loans were made to 300,000 farmers on initial applications and 180,000 supplemental loans were made to these same borrowers.

A total of 312,000 supplemental applications were filed of which 70,000 were not approved or were cancelled after approval. Of the total number of initial applications filed, that is, 320,571, a total of 15,000 were not approved or were cancelled after approval. All loans were made on a monthly basis. Supplemental applications were required each month to justify the need for the additional loan.

* See tables on pages 124-11 to 124-20.

Prior to the approval of the act no funds were available to make any preparation for the operation; nevertheless, the first check in disbursement of these funds was made July 3, 1934, the fourteenth day after the approval of the Act by the President.

The amount loaned on the 300,597 initial applications was $21,654,018; on the 789,294 supplemental applications it was $50,351,437, a total of $72,005,455 in 27 states between June 19, 1934 and June 30, 1935. None of the notes have yet matured, but 1,093,426 have been repaid on principal and 5,939 loans made between December 1, 1934 and June 30, 1935 have been repaid in full.

Between the date of the first disbursement, July 3, 1934, and July 28, 1934, a total of $2,451,572.00 had been loaned to 26,301 farmers. By September 1, 1934 a total of $8,543,851 had been loaned on 114,285 initial and supplemental applications to 95,298 producers of livestock. The need for this type of assistance became increasingly apparent, and loans made in the winter feeding months reflected the great shortage of feed on the farms and ranges. This situation is shown both by the increased total of loans made in these months and in the increased average per borrower. Between February 2 and March 2 the largest amount was loaned for a one-month period, the total was $9,943,902.00. The average loan per borrower July 28, 1934 was $93.21; March 2, 1935, this amount was $186.55 and June 30, 1935 it was $239.54. Details of disbursements and collections will be found in appendix exhibits. pages 190-2 to 190-5 inclusive.

Table 11-B

1934 - 1935 DROUGHT RELIEF LOANS

Table - Loans made, collections, and balances outstanding, by months, July 3, 1934 through June 30, 1935

| Month | Loans made | | | | | Collections | | Balance oustanding | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Initial | | Supplemental | | Total amount | Number collected in full | Total amount | Number | Amount |
| | Number | Amount | Number | Amount | | | | | |
| 1934: | | | | | | | | | |
| July | 33,145 | $3,023,339 | - | - | $3,023,339 | - | - | 33,145 | $3,023,339 |
| August | 61,082 | 4,170,158 | 18,864 | $1,282,526 | 5,452,684 | - | - | 94,227 | 8,476,023 |
| September | 57,589 | 3,641,560 | 45,216 | 2,777,143 | 6,418,703 | - | - | 151,816 | 14,894,726 |
| October | 39,432 | 2,544,994 | 70,457 | 4,137,502 | 6,682,496 | - | - | 191,248 | 21,577,222 |
| November | 15,428 | 1,359,375 | 60,193 | 3,716,240 | 5,075,615 | - | - | 206,676 | 26,652,837 |
| December | 14,360 | 1,514,005 | 68,738 | 4,412,676 | 5,926,681 | 1,076 | $135,184 | 219,960 | 32,444,334 |
| 1935: | | | | | | | | | |
| January | 22,376 | 1,542,233 | 96,254 | 6,379,541 | 7,921,774 | 612 | 66,048 | 241,724 | 40,300,060 |
| February | 25,398 | 1,429,083 | 119,094 | 7,925,767 | 9,354,850 | 1,062 | 154,239 | 266,060 | 49,500,671 |
| March | 20,864 | 1,159,838 | 138,362 | 9,113,077 | 10,272,915 | 1,118 | 204,046 | 285,806 | 59,569,540 |
| April | 9,069 | 741,173 | 102,794 | 7,201,311 | 7,942,484 | 781 | 180,002 | 294,094 | 67,332,022 |
| May | 1,334 | 145,864 | 59,533 | 3,078,904 | 3,224,768 | 644 | 158,366 | 294,784 | 70,398,424 |
| June | 520 | 382,396 | 9,789 | 326,750 | 709,146 | 646 | 195,541 | 294,658 | 70,912,029 |
| Total | 300,597 | $21,654,018 | 789,294 | $50,351,437 | $72,005,455 | 5,939 | $1,093,426 | - | - |

Farm Credit Administration - Division of Finance and Research.

July 18, 1935

115-6

TABLE 11-C

FARM CREDIT ADMINISTRATION

Emergency Crop Loan Section

Summary of Collections By States - 1934 Drought Loans
As of June 30, 1935

| Loans made | | Districts and States | COLLECTIONS TO DATE | | | | | | Loans outstanding | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | Loans collected in full | | | | | | |
| Number | Approved Amount | | Amount | Percent of loans made | Number | Percent of loans made | Approved amount | Percent of loans made | Number | Approved amount | Balance receivable |
| | | | | | RECAPITULATION REGIONAL OFFICES | | | | | | |
| 746 | $ 48,748.00 | Springfield | $ 575.00 | 1.18 | 4 | .54 | 361.00 | .74 | 742 | $ 48,387.00 | $ 48,173.00 |
| 42,234 | 1,533,647.50 | Memphis | 74,769.72 | 4.88 | 607 | 1.44 | 22,368.00 | 1.46 | 41,627 | 1,5[illegible],279.50 | 1,458,877.78 |
| 57,269 | 2,150,247.00 | St. Louis | 139,268.05 | 6.48 | — | — | — | — | 57,269 | 2,150,247.00 | 2,010,978.95 |
| 357,570 | 19,825,522.00 | St. Paul | 76,180.04 | .38 | 622 | .17 | 53,122.00 | .27 | 356,948 | 19,772,400.00 | 19,749,341.96 |
| 352,299 | 27,387,915.00 | Omaha | 263,553.84 | .96 | 1,253 | .36 | 151,427.00 | .55 | 351,046 | 27,236,488.00 | 27,124,361.16 |
| 126,695 | 8,694,140.00 | Wichita | 306,139.92 | 3.52 | 1,646 | 1.30 | 194,529.00 | 2.24 | 125,049 | 8,499,611.00 | 8,388,000.08 |
| 108,381 | 6,962,143.00 | Dallas | 132,533.05 | 1.90 | 1,426 | 1.32 | 79,080.00 | 1.14 | 106,955 | 6,883,063.00 | 6,829,609.95 |
| 16,400 | 2,171,732.00 | Salt Lake | 69,193.24 | 3.19 | 248 | 1.51 | 33,833.00 | 1.56 | 16,152 | 2,137,899.00 | 2,102,538.76 |
| 28,297 | 3,231,360.00 | Spokane | 31,212.61 | .97 | 133 | .47 | 24,085.00 | .75 | 28,164 | 3,207,275.00 | 3,200,147.39 |
| 1,089,891 | $72,005,454.50 | Totals | $1,095,425.47 | 1.52 | 5,939 | .54 | $558,805.00 | .78 | 1,083,952 | $71,446,649.50 | $70,912,029.03 |

Division of Finance and Research - Washington Accounting Section.

TABLE 11-D

## RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS OF EMERGENCY FEED LOANS (PURSUANT TO ACT, JUNE 19, 1934) BY E. C. & F. L. CENTERS AND BY BRANCHES

| | | Initial Loans | | Supplemental Loans | | Total Amount | Listed in Initial Application | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Number | Amount | Number | Amount | Initial and Supplemental | No. of Cows | No. of Steers | No. of Bulls | No. of 1934 Calves | No. of Ewes | No. of Rucks | No. of 1934 Lambs | No. of Goats | No. of Brood-sows Boars and Gilts | No. of Horses & Mules | No. of Poultry | No. of Acres Forage Crops | No. of Miscellaneous Loans |
| District 1 | New York | 398 | 26,587 | 348 | 23,161 | 49,748 | 4,463 | 96 | 132 | 537 | 317 | 5 | 20 | 16 | 93 | 844 | 11,890 | | |
| District 3 | Florida | 1,041 | 412,596 | | | 412,596 | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1,041 |
| District 5 | Louisiana | 7,364 | 297,085 | 7,039 | 155,536 | 452,621 | 47,611 | 544 | 1,006 | 6,016 | 280 | 2 | 20 | 1,405 | 27,010 | 17,763 | 179,772 | 67,045 | |
| District 6 | Arkansas | 13,417 | 404,880 | 13,454 | 278,510 | 683,390 | 77,473 | 7,556 | 1,152 | 12,768 | 6,190 | 331 | 942 | 7,568 | 34,311 | 33,847 | 532,757 | 71,053 | 214 |
| | Missouri | 20,866 | 849,203 | 33,969 | 1,182,028 | 2,031,231 | 139,076 | 6,170 | 3,328 | 33,015 | 72,595 | 2,551 | 15,890 | 12,867 | 98,544 | 64,474 | 2,371,636 | 85,114 | 25 |
| | Illinois | 1,441 | 68,835 | 1,455 | 61,561 | 134,396 | 9,522 | 224 | 296 | 2,375 | 3,467 | 151 | 775 | 66 | 6,775 | 5,768 | 194,001 | 6,876 | |
| District 7 | Wisconsin | 5,78[illegible] | 315,040 | 13,323 | 706,746 | 1,021,786 | 78,315 | 609 | 3,994 | 10,528 | 13,033 | 412 | 4,501 | 97 | 22,465 | 21,191 | 594,482 | 2,560 | |
| | North Dakota | 44,435 | 2,511,723 | 183,418 | 9,529,720 | 12,041,443 | 528,788 | 66,352 | 22,455 | 132,209 | 327,510 | 9,015 | 199,488 | 824 | 241,870 | 297,919 | 4,225,057 | 56,584 | |
| | Minnesota | 27,164 | 1,499,479 | 77,268 | 4,936,589 | 6,436,168 | 319,324 | 17,288 | 17,000 | 69,298 | 111,945 | 3,294 | 27,63[illegible] | 461 | 226,072 | 181,119 | 3,3[illegible],952 | 7,466 | |
| District 8 | Iowa | 7,118 | 392,591 | 11,[illegible]19 | 609,257 | 1,001,808 | 61,115 | 3,530 | 2,047 | 24,479 | 29,065 | 1,016 | 5,852 | 115 | 56,357 | 28,677 | 794,406 | 935 | |
| | South Dakota | 44,194 | 3,7[illegible],498 | 180,462 | 10,[illegible],[illegible]05 | 14,[illegible],103 | 646,447 | 103,638 | 24,759 | 217,303 | 528,964 | 13,851 | 219,896 | 1,598 | 407,032 | 275,774 | 5,3[illegible],890 | 55,708 | |
| | Nebraska | 24,940 | 1,9[illegible],65[illegible] | 72,7[illegible] | 5,[illegible],189 | 7,294,825 | 401,[illegible] | 4[illegible],158 | 19,819 | 14[illegible],748 | 27,785 | 785 | [illegible],735 | 429 | 183,035 | 146,993 | 2,723,681 | 37,856 | |
| | Wyoming | 3,394 | 1,702,113 | 7,007 | 1,794,976 | 2,826,089 | 124,253 | 31,819 | 6,526 | 69,857 | 1,273,475 | 40,618 | 450,987 | 878 | 5,080 | 30,870 | 138,834 | 462 | |
| District 9 | Oklahoma | 12,513 | 554,770 | 14,032 | 593,308 | 1,148,678 | 142,679 | 29,837 | 3,862 | 45,[illegible]11 | 4,922 | 291 | 1,5[illegible]1 | 3,1[illegible]5 | 32,724 | 46,[illegible]14 | 756,081 | 84,208 | |
| | Colorado | 7,419 | 719,453 | 19,287 | 1,57[illegible],824 | 2,296,477 | 204,986 | 34,223 | 8,[illegible]06 | 45,041 | 267,045 | 9,848 | 80,147 | 1,811 | 24,353 | 48,987 | 589,595 | 56,941 | |
| | Kansas | 16,394 | 980,174 | 40,277 | 2,391,[illegible]4 | 3,371,374 | 295,783 | 23,850 | 6,876 | 60,[illegible]97 | 14,283 | 530 | 3,855 | 597 | 49,263 | 78,152 | 2,[illegible],[illegible]36 | 40,710 | |
| | New Mexico | 5,486 | 780,068 | 9,322 | 1,015,379 | 1,795,447 | 244,929 | 33,298 | 8,350 | 80,602 | 462,919 | 18,024 | 117,306 | 36,582 | 14,215 | 35,[illegible]49 | 2[illegible],870 | 56,391 | |
| District 10 | Texas | 42,639 | 2,552,226 | 65,395 | 4,357,164 | 6,909,390 | 719,061 | 53,352 | 15,684 | 146,944 | 1,427,680 | 56,528 | 505,150 | 540,179 | 114,897 | 174,751 | 2,748,036 | 564,979 | |
| District 11 | Utah | 4,007 | 654,642 | 9,007 | 1,097,197 | 1,751,839 | 68,068 | 10,445 | 2,041 | 18,263 | 964,670 | 24,207 | 222,296 | | 6,043 | 16,557 | 442,986 | 154 | |
| | Arizona | 276 | 36,361 | 190 | 25,844 | 62,202 | 7,352 | 1,228 | 253 | 1,6[illegible]1 | 15,026 | 820 | 8,930 | 657 | 819 | 1,292 | 35,624 | 2,428½ | |
| | Nevada | 101 | 90,938 | 107 | 28,284 | 119,222 | 10,510 | 2,898 | 371 | 3,115 | 157,782 | 3,246 | 25,803 | 62 | 232 | 1,398 | 3,020 | | |
| | California | 1,228 | 121,865 | 1,449 | 115,073 | 236,938 | 29,590 | 2,887 | 936 | 4,819 | 25,255 | 445 | 4,085 | 635 | 4,871 | 2,896 | 3[illegible],215 | 6,169 | |
| District 12 | Oregon | 182 | 71,561 | 261 | 71,193 | 142,754 | 7,386 | 2,586 | 283 | 2,455 | 113,157 | 3,968 | 24,404 | 18 | 269 | 1,562 | 3,330 | 1,404 | |
| | Idaho | 1,[illegible] | [illegible],794 | 2,[illegible] | [illegible],822 | 1,04[illegible],5[illegible]6 | 36,297 | 7,779 | 1,065 | 10,731 | 461,093 | 9,898 | 141,939 | 288 | 3,884 | 10,529 | 44,012 | 675 | |
| | Montana | 6,192 | 573,435 | 19,[illegible] | 1,08[illegible],330 | 1,6[illegible]2,745 | 122,856 | 21,480 | 4,700 | 37,590 | 320,331 | 10,845 | 97,906 | 557 | 11,727 | 49,816 | 2[illegible],379 | 9,138 | |
| | Washington | 1,102 | 399,275 | | | 399,275 | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1,135 |
| TOTALS . . . . . | | 300,738 | 21,636,233 | 789,324 | 50,366,903 | 72,003,136 | 4,277,515 | 508,585 | 151,691 | 1,202,252 | 6,738,768 | 212,822 | 2,146,110 | 610,977 | 1,570,951 | 1,970,614 | 28,1[illegible],214 | 1,174,859 | 2,415 |

TABLE I-3

In all cases of loans from funds made available by the Emergency Appropriation Act of the fiscal year 1935 (drought) no deductions were made from the loan when advanced to the borrowers. The notes bear interest at the rate of 5%. No loans from this appropriation could be made after June 30, 1935, the end of the fiscal year.

The funds were made available by the Act to be used for relief in stricken agricultural areas. This phrasing and the apparent intent of Congress permitted loans to areas other than those affected by drought.

ORCHARDS - REHABILITATION

September 15, 1934, the Governor provided for the rehabilitation of orchards in all counties of the following states:

| | |
|---|---|
| Maine | Massachusetts |
| Rhode Island | Connecticut |
| New Hampshire | Vermont |
| New York | New Jersey |

by loans for the planting of fruit trees to replace those killed or severely damaged by the winter of 1933-34 and the storms of August, 1933. The amount of the loan was not to exceed the cost of the trees with the following limitation:

(1) For each apple or pear tree 50¢; for each peach, plum and cherry tree 30¢, and in any case not more than $35.00 per acre. Loans were also authorized for the maintenance of peach and sweet cherry orchards in which the 1934 crop was killed by the severe winter of 1933-34 without killing the trees. The loan was not to exceed the

In all cases of loans from funds made available by the Interpretation Act of the fiscal year 1951 (Oregon) no deductions were made from the loan when delivered to the borrower. The maximum that interest at the rate of 5%. No loans from this appropriation could be made after June 30, 1953, the end of the fiscal year.

The funds were made available for the aid to be made for raising in stricken agricultural areas. This guaranteed the economic interest of Oregonian potential loans to farmers whose crops have suffered by drought.

CONCLUSION - RECAPITULATION

September 30, 1954, the previous provisions for the rehabilitation of orchards in all counties of the following states:

| | |
|---|---|
| Maine | Pennsylvania |
| Rhode Island | Connecticut |
| New Hampshire | Vermont |
| New York | New Jersey |

by loans for the planting of fruit trees to replace those killed or severely damaged by the winter of 1951-52 and the winter of August, 1953. The amount of the loan was not to exceed the lesser of the lesser with the following limitations:

(1) For each apple or pear tree 50%; for each peach, plum and cherry tree 50%, and in no case not more than $25.00 per acre. Loans were also authorized for the replacement of vines and small fruitage in which the 1953 crop was killed by the severe winter of 1953-54 without killing the trees. The loan was not to exceed the

actual cost of fertilizer, spraying materials, pruning and worming, with a maximum loan per acre of $25 for bearing peach trees or $12 per acre for bearing sweet cherry trees. Such loans were limited to:

(a) Borrowers who were owners of the orchards at the time of destruction or damage;

(b) Experienced fruit growers who had given personal care to their orchards;

(c) Farmers for replanting not more than the number of trees or number of acres occupied by trees destroyed;

(d) To the farm upon which the damaged orchard was located;

(e) Applications not to be received after June 30, 1935;

(f) No loans for restoring damage caused prior to August, 1933;

(g) No loans to those having other credit;

(h) No loans on mortgaged property unless application was accompanied by nondisturbance agreement;

(i) Minimum loan $25; maximum loan $5,000;

(j) Satisfactory liens to secure repayment.

January 25 and March 19, 1935 regulations with regard to liens were amended. Among other changes was a provision for liens on crops to be harvested during the years 1936, 1937 and 1938.

STRAWBERRIES

December 11, 1934, the Governor provided for making loans to farmers for the purpose of purchasing strawberry plants in certain counties of Arkansas, Missouri and Oklahoma, the minimum loan to be

natural gas or fertilizer, according whichever yielding one overall with a maximum loss per acre of $20 for beating peanut vines or $12 per acre for beating green pasture vines. Such losses were limited to:

(a) Destroying the main growth of the grassvine or the time of fertilization or sowing;

(b) Injuriously affected crops who had given permission for their treatment;

(c) Damages for replanting but more than the number of trees or number of acres occupied by owner determined;

(d) In the case where which the damage occurred was involuntary;

(e) Notification is to be received after June 30, 1973;

(f) No issue for restoring damage caused prior to August, 1972;

(g) No loss to those having other crops;

(h) No loss to deteriorated property values attributed and accompanied by administration expenses;

(i) Statewide loss $20; maximum loss $4,000;

(j) Satisfactory lines to secure payment.

January 25 and March 12, 1970 regulations with regard to lines were adopted. Among other changes was a provision for lines on crops to be harvested during the years 1970, 1971 and 1972.

CONCLUSION

November 11, 1970, the Governor revoked for making loans to farmers for the purpose of producing strawberry plants in certain counties of Arkansas, Stewart and Jefferson. The statewide loss is to

$25 and the maximum $4,000, with a maximum loan per acre of $10.

Arkansas Counties

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Benton | Howard | Prairie |
| Boone | Jackson | Pulaski |
| Carroll | Johnson | Scott |
| Conway | Lonoke | Sebastian |
| Crawford | Madison | Sevier |
| Faulkner | Pike | Washington |
| Franklin | Polk | White |
| Hempstead | Pope | |

Missouri Counties

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Barry | Jasper | Newton |
| Christian | Lawrence | Stone |
| Dade | McDonald | Taney |
| Green | | Webster |

Oklahoma Counties

| | |
|---|---|
| Adair | |
| Craig | |
| Delaware | |
| Ottawa | |

The basis of the loan was similar to the requirements as provided for other crops and required a first lien on the crops grown during 1935 and 1936. A provision that loans would be made to growers of strawberries for commercial marketing and that the growers must have at least 2½ acres available for planting in 1935, was amended January 30, 1935 by reducing the minimum acreage required as available for planting in 1935 to 1 acre.

FLORIDA VEGETABLE AND TRUCK CROPS

January 9, 1935, because of the severe crop-destroying freeze, all counties in the State of Florida were designated stricken agricultural areas in which loans might be made for the purpose of producing,

planting and cultivating commercial vegetable and truck crops to be planted and harvested during the year 1935. Applicants were required to agree to the use of seed and methods approved by the Department of Agriculture, and to plant gardens for home use and to plant a sufficient acreage of feed crops to supply feed for their livestock. A certificate of cooperation from the county production council was required. No loan for $150 or more was to be made from emergency funds unless the applicant had been refused a loan by a production credit association, nor to any applicant who had not observed good faith with the Government in connection with prior loans. The maximum loan was to be $250 and the total to the occupants of any one farm or plantation was to be not in excess of $750 without specific approval of the regional manager. The total amount to be loaned to one borrower from the emergency appropriation, including 1935 loans, made under these regulations and any prior loans made from the emergency appropriation funds was not to exceed $400. Other provisions were similar to those noted above in other loans. The maximum allowances per acre were:

| | Without commercial fertilizer | Where commerical fertilizer is used | Where commercial fertilizer and spraying material including dust, are used. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Truck (Commercial) | 10.00 | 22.00 | 24.00 |
| Irish Potatoes (Commercial) | 10.00 | 25.00 | 27.00 |
| Misc. Vegetable Crops (Commerical) | 2.50 | 4.00 | |

shipping and distributing commercial fertilizer and lime, mainly in
in planting and harvested during the year 1919. Instructions have
required to agree to the use of land and authority approved by the
Department of Agriculture, not to plant crops, for lease are
to plant a sufficient acreage of land crops to supply feed for their
livestock. A certificate of inspection from the county agricultural
agent was required. No land for sale or rent was to be made from
mortgage from which the affiliate had been refused a loan by a
reclamation credit association, nor to any mortgagor who had not re-
served good faith with the Government in connection with prior loans.
The maximum loan was to be 50% and the yield to the economic of
any one farm or plantation was to be not in excess of 50% of the
specific mortgage of the original mortgage. The total amount to be
loaned to one borrower from the emergency appropriation, including
1922 loans, under these regulations did not prior loans made
from the emergency appropriation funds was not to exceed $500.
Other provisions were similar to those noted above in other loans.
The maximum allowance per acre was:

| | Allowance commercial fertilizer | Same commercial fertilizer in seed | Same commercial fertilizer and supplying mechanical tackling dust, see 1918. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Corn (Commercial) | 20.00 | 2[illegible] | [illegible] |
| Irish Potatoes (Commercial) | 10.00 | 25.00 | 37.00 |
| Misc. Vegetable Crops (Commercial) | 5.00 | [illegible] | |

DAIRY CATTLE IN NEW YORK STATE

February 28, 1935, the Governor provided for loans to farmers for the purchase of feed to maintain dairy cattle on a milk-production basis and to maintain other livestock in counties in the State of New York, heretofore or hereafter designated as stricken agricultural areas. In addition to the general provisions governing the loans previously described an applicant was required to certify that he had called his herd in accordance with the program of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration and/or the requirements of the Farm Credit Administration. No loans were to be made to applicants who had assigned all or part of the proceeds to be derived from sale of milk or the produce therefrom unless the assignee waived his rights in a manner and form prescribed by the Governor. There was required to be submitted with the application an agreement and assignment in the form prescribed by the Governor and duly accepted by the party purchasing or who was to purchase the milk and/or milk products of the applicant, authorizing the purchaser to deduct and remit monthly to the Governor, or his representatives, an amount not less than 15% and not more than 50% of the proceeds of the monthly milk check until the loan and interest should have been paid.

FRUIT GROWERS - STATE OF WASHINGTON

April 5 and 15, 1935, the Governor authorized loans to fruit growers in Chelan, Douglas, Grant and Okanogan Counties, Washington, from emergency funds with the same general provisions as applied to

loans made in the authority of the Act of February 20, 1935 and with the additional provision that the required first lien might be subsequently subordinated by the Governor to a production credit association or other lender making advances during the year 1935 to such a fruit grower for the production, harvesting or packing of the fruit governed by such a lien, to the extent of such advances.

FLORIDA - CITRUS LOANS

May 4, 1935, 47 counties in Florida were designated as emergency counties in which loans might be made for the maintenance of citrus groves under the provisions of the Emergency Appropriation Act.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Alachua | Escambia | Lee | Polk |
| Baker | Flagler | Levy | Putnam |
| Bay | Glades | Manatee | Santa Rosa |
| Bradford | Gulf | Marion | Sarasota |
| Brevard | Hardee | Martin | Seminole |
| Broward | Hendry | Okaloosa | St. Johns |
| Calhoun | Hernando | Okeechobee | St. Lucie |
| Citrus | Highlands | Orange | Sumter |
| Charlotte | Hillsborough | Osceola | Volusia |
| Collier | Indian River | Palm Beach | Walton |
| Dade | Jackson | Pasco | Washington |
| DeSoto | Lake | Pinellas | |

The regulations provided for loans for fertilizing, spraying, dusting and pruning citrus trees. No loans were to be made to a borrower unless his citrus grove had been damaged by the 1934-35 winter freeze. The maximum loan was $50 per acre and not more than $2,000 total to one borrower. A first lien was required upon all citrus crops to be grown during 1935 and 1936 for marketing in the 1935-1936 season. Provision was also made for requiring a first lien on all citrus growing or to be grown in the years 1935, 1936, 1937 and 1938 (later amended

Jones made in the authority of the Act of February 20, 1933 and with the additional provision that the required fixer line might be independently authorized by the Governor in a proclamation emergency association or other Lander making announcement during the year 1933 is made a first power for the prescribed investigation or permission of the first purchase by such a line, to the extent of such authorization.

## FLORIDA - GIVEN LICENSE

May 4, 1933, 87 permits in Florida were cancelled in emergency counties in which Jones might be made for the maintenance of other power under the provisions of the emergency interpretation act.

| Jasper | Enumclaw | Leo | Polk |
|---|---|---|---|
| Baker | Magler | Levy | Pasco |
| Lily | Stanke | Martin | Jimin Jones |
| Hartford | Bell | Devine | Thompson |
| Tarrant | Tarbe | Curtis | Hamilton |
| Howard | Emory | Chelsea | St. Johns |
| Salem | Tarrant | Cheyenne | St. Louis |
| Sitka | Highlands | Irvine | Baker |
| Charlotte | Millsborough | Ionesia | Fulton |
| Dolfier | Indian Stem | Pole Jones | Allen |
| Jade | Jackson | Fresno | Washington |
| Indio | Dade | Flagstaff | |

The regulations provided for Jones for fertilizing, watering, dusting and growing citrus trees. In Jones area is to made to a percentage where his citrus groves had been damaged by the 1933-34 winter freeze. The maximum loss was 8% per acre and not more than 40,000 bats in one harvest. A first time was required some all citrus cause in Jones during 1932 was 1932 for everything in the 1933-34 season.

Positions was also made for requiring a first lien on all citrus groves or to be given in the years 1932, 1933, 1937 and 1934 fixer-remedial

to include 1939), and in addition thereto a real estate mortgage covering the borrower's entire farming unit, superior to all other instruments except liens for taxes and the first mortgage of record. Non-disturbance agreements were required. Other requirements were similar to the provisions set forth above in connection with other fruit and vegetable loans.

FRUIT AND VEGETABLE LOANS

Number of loans and amount loaned from Emergency Appropriation Funds Act, June 19, 1934

STRAWBERRY LOANS

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Arkansas | 214 | $ 7,175.00 |
| Canceled | 3 | 190.00 |
| Present | 211 | $ 6,985.00 |
| Missouri | 25 | 418.00 |
| Total | 236 | $ 7,403.00 |

CITRUS FRUIT LOANS (FLORIDA)

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Applications | 671 | $ --------- |
| Loans | 569 | 361,006.00 |

FLORIDA TRUCK LOANS

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Loans | 472 | $44,415.00 |
| Canceled | 77 | 7,720.00 |
| Present | 395 | $36,695.00 |

Note: See tables on pages 134-21 to 134-23.

to include LTTI, and in addition thereon a real estate mortgage covering the borrower's entire original unit, superior to any other instruments except liens for taxes and the first mortgage of record. Subordination agreements were required. Other requirements were related to the provisions and terms upon which to commitments also over Fred's and regularly issue.

## FIRST AND CONTINUED LOANS

Number of loans and amount loaned from Department of Veterans Affairs Loan Guaranty Service, June 30, 1974

### INTERCOUNTY LOANS

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Orleans | 114 | $ 6,189,000 |
| Commodore | 3 | 150,000 |
| Brewer | 221 | $ 4,049,000 |
| Elmwood | 30 | 414,000 |
| Total | 368 | $ 4,463,000 |

### CITIES FIRST LOANS (BROKERS)

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Applications | 671 | $ |
| Loans | 283 | 343,000 |

### FACTORY TRUST LOANS

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Loans | 423 | $44,000 |
| Commodore | 71 | 5,000 |
| Brewer | 386 | $34,000 |

Note: See tables on pages IV-11 to IV-13.

CHAPTER 5

FEDERAL SURPLUS RELIEF CORPORATION

(To be Supplied)

CHAPTER 6.

FEDERAL EMERGENCY RELIEF ADMINISTRATION

(To Be Supplied)

NOTE: Disposition Data will be found in Appendix C, covering the movement of livestock from the drought area after delivery by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration to the Federal Surplus Relief Corporation, and by the Federal Surplus Relief Corporation to state emergency relief administrations. These tables will eventually be supplemented and further detailed by additional reports.

# CHAPTER 7

## FEDERAL SURPLUS RELIEF CORPORATION

(To be Supplied)

Note: Disposition tables will be found in Appendix C, covering the movement of livestock from the Drought Area after delivery by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration to the Federal Surplus Relief Corporation, and by the Federal Surplus Relief Corporation to State Emergency Relief Administrations. These tables will eventually be supplemented and further detailed by additional reports.

# Chapter 8.

## EMERGENCY CONSERVATION ADMINISTRATION -

## Civilian Conservation Corps

(To Be Supplied)

## CHAPTER 9

## THE 1935 DROUGHT

In the late fall of 1934 rather generous rainfall was received in many parts of the drought area. This was especially true on the western coast and along the eastern part of the drought area. The states of Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri and Arkansas being very well covered with moisture and the eastern parts of Texas, Oklahoma, Kansas and Nebraska likewise received copious rains. This left a dry strip extending from the Mexican border on the south to the Canadian border on the North and from the 95th meridian on the East to the Rocky Mountains on the West. This strip remained dry throughout the winter of 1934-35 and the south end of it until late in the spring of 1935. March and April brought abundant rainfall to the Dakotas, Eastern Montana, Wyoming and most of Nebraska. Upon May 1 an area embodying that part of the states of Colorado and New Mexico lying east of the Rocky Mountains, together with the western third of Texas, Oklahoma and Kansas and certain southwestern counties in the state of Nebraska was very dry. The center of the driest area was frequently alluded to as the "dust bowl" and constituted parts of the states of Texas, New Mexico, Colorado, Kansas and Oklahoma, centering at the junction of these states. Abnormally high winds throughout the spring carried large quantities of dust over this area and resulted in a terrific wind

## CHAPTER 8

## THE LATE SEASONS

In the late fall of 1934 prolonged precipitation prevailed one-half in many parts of the Ground area. This was responsible for the western areas and along the southern part of the Ground area. The states of Nebraska, Iowa, Illinois and Indiana being very well covered with moisture and the western parts of Texas, Oklahoma, Kansas and Southern Illinois received copious rains. This left a dry strip extending from the Western border to the Canadian border in the North and from the Rocky mountains to the East to the Rocky mountains on the West. This strip remained dry throughout the winter of 1934-35 and the month and of it until late in the spring of 1935. March and April brought abundant rainfall to the Dakotas, Western Nebraska, Wyoming and most of Montana. Upon May 1 an area embracing the part of the states of Colorado and New Mexico lying east of the Rocky mountains, together with the western third of Texas, Oklahoma and Kansas and certain eastern counties in the state of Nebraska was very dry. The center of the driest area was frequently alluded to as the "dust bowl" and constituted parts of the states of Texas, New Mexico, Colorado, Kansas and Oklahoma, centering at the junction of these states. Unusually high winds throughout the entire region carried large quantities of dust over this area and resulted in a terrible wind

erosion. While this comparatively limited area remained dry during the spring months, the balance of the 1934 drought area received copious rains. In fact, in many sections rains were so heavy that floods and water submergence were common - in other words, one extreme followed the other.

The 1934 drought area designation was permitted to stand until June 1. At this time the drought Area Designation Committee consisting of Dr. C. W. Warburton, Mr. W. F. Callander and Dr. A. W. Miller, removed all old designations and set up as the official 1935 drought area a total of 131 counties in the 6 states of Texas, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Kansas, Colorado and Nebraska. Rains during June materially improved the situation in the central part of the Texas Panhandle, in central western Kansas, south Nebraska and east central Colorado. Consequently the Committee made plans to withdraw certain counties in these areas from the drought zone.

Because of the scarcity of feed in this section and the failure of pastures to be ready at the usual date, it became imperative in April for assistance to be rendered to the livestock men in order that their animals might be kept alive. The reserves of feed and fodder conserved under the Federal Feed Conservation Program were shipped into the area and distributed through the Rural Rehabilitation Corporations to livestock owners who were out of feed and experiencing difficulty in procuring feed or

credit with which to make feed purchases. A total of 2,000 carloads of feed was sent into this drought area during the months of April, May and June. This included large amounts of corn fodder, straw, mixed feed including ground soy bean hay, ground corn fodder and molasses, three items which had been conserved under the federal program to help get the livestock of the drought area through the critical period following the 1934 drought. But for this feed being available it is entirely possible that livestock losses in the 1935 drought area would have been materially greater.

The entire 1935 drought area of 189 counties in six states is shown on Chart 21-A, dated June 5, 1935 at which time seven new drought counties were added, with the exception of El Paso County, Texas, which was designated on July 1. Cheyenne, Decatur, Lincoln, Norton, and Rawlins Counties, Kansas, and Culberson and Hudspeth Counties, Texas, were designated June 5. All other counties were designated on May 13, 1935. Thirty-five counties were cancelled on July 1, leaving the present total of 84 counties in effect.

A complete list of 1935 drought counties is shown on the next page. (See also Chart 22, indicating the moisture situation at the end of winter.)

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Hall | Hansford | Deaf |
| *Crosby | Hartley | Gentry | *Hockley |
| Dallam | Hockley | Hutchinson | Yoakum |
| Dawson | Howard | Jones | |

*Removed from drought list July 1, 1935.

# COMPLETE LIST OF 1935 DROUGHT COUNTIES

EMERGENCY DROUGHT AREA AS OF JUNE 1, 1935

## COLORADO

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Baca | *Elbert | *Kit Carson | Prowers |
| Bent | *El Paso | Las Animas | *Pueblo |
| *Cheyenne | *Huerfano | *Lincoln | |
| Crowley | Kiowa | Otero | |

## KANSAS

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| *Cheyenne | Greeley | *Mitchell | Scott |
| Clark | Hamilton | Morton | Seward |
| *Decatur | Haskell | *Ness | *Sheridan |
| *Ellis | *Hodgeman | *Norton | *Sherman |
| Finney | *Jewell | *Osborne | *Smith |
| Ford | Kearney | *Phillips | Stanton |
| *Gove | *Lane | *Rawlins | Stevens |
| *Graham | *Lincoln | *Rooks | *Thomas |
| Grant | *Logan | *Rush | *Trego |
| Gray | Meade | *Russell | *Wallace |
| | | | Wichita |

## NEBRASKA

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| *Franklin | *Harlan | *Nuckolls | *Webster |

## NEW MEXICO

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Colfax | Guadalupe | Quay | Union |
| Curry | Harding | Roosevelt | |
| De Baca | Lea | San Miguel | |

## OKLAHOMA

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Beaver | Cimarron | *Harper | Texas |
| *Beckham | *Ellis | *Roger Mills | |

## TEXAS

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Andrews | Deaf Smith | Hudspeth | Potter |
| Armstrong | *Donley | Hutchinson | Presidio |
| Bailey | Ector | Jeff Davis | Randall |
| Borden | El Paso | Lamb | Reagan |
| Brewster | *Floyd | *Lipscomb | Reeves |
| *Briscoe | Gaines | Loving | *Roberts |
| Carson | *Garza | Lubbock | Sherman |
| Castro | Glasscock | Lynn | Swisher |
| Cochran | *Gray | Martin | *Terrell |
| *Collingsworth | Hale | Midland | Terry |
| Crane | *Hall | Moore | Upton |
| *Crockett | Hansford | *Motley | Ward |
| *Crosby | Hartley | Ochiltree | *Wheeler |
| Culberson | *Hemphill | Oldham | Winkler |
| Dallam | Hockley | Parmer | Yoakum |
| Dawson | Howard | Pecos | |

*Removed from drought list July 1, 1935.

# [illegible] LIST OF [illegible] DISTRICT

## [illegible]

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bean | *Elmore | *Ely Larson | Stevens |
| Beck | *E. Pope | Ora Simon | *Wells |
| *Chapman | *Sherrick | *Lindell | |
| Crosby | Elms | Sims | |

## [illegible]

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| *Chapman | Crosby | *Kendall | Smith |
| Clark | Kendall | Sutton | Sweet |
| *Dawson | Kendall | *Cox | *Sutton |
| *Ellis | *Hagman | *Irvin | *[illegible] |
| Finney | *Jewell | *Osborne | *Smith |
| Ford | Kearney | *Phillips | Stanton |
| *Cox | *Lane | *Walling | Stevens |
| *Graham | *Kendall | *Owen | *Owen |
| Grant | *Lane | *Cook | *Owen |
| Gray | Meek | *Kendall | *Walker |
| | | | Wright |

## [illegible]

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| *Franklin | *Martin | *Sandlin | *Tobias |

## NEW MEXICO

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Calfee | Hamilton | Jay | Lucas |
| Curry | Hewitt | Kennedy | |
| De Moss | Lee | Ora Edgar | |

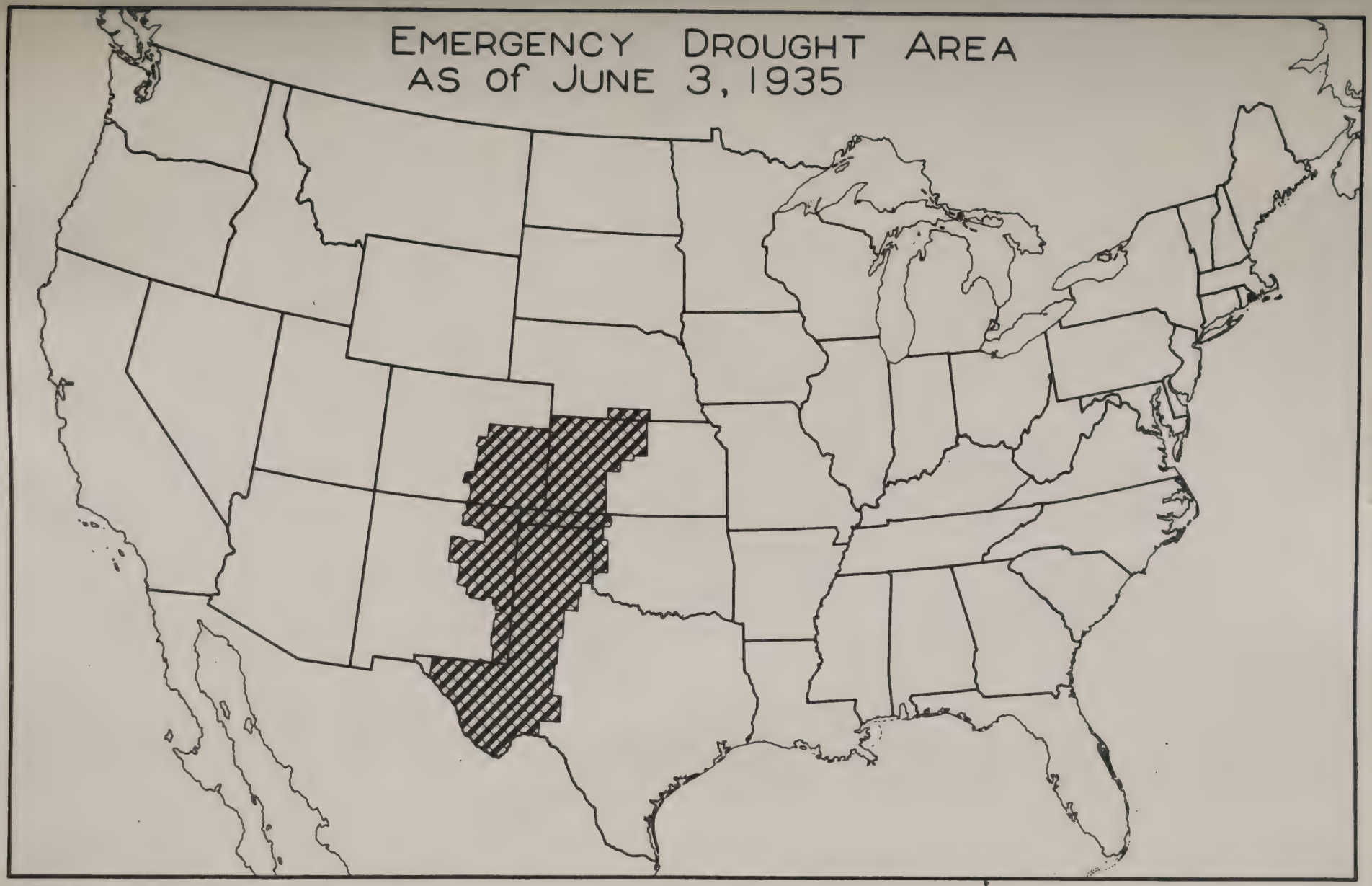
## OKLAHOMA

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Brown | Gammon | *Hodge | *Cook |
| *Perkins | *Ellis | *Edgar Ellis | |

## TEXAS

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Andrews | Dear Smith | Hudspeth | Lewis |
| Armstrong | *Dodge | Hutchinson | Penelitz |
| Bailey | Erhr | Jeff Davis | Mobell |
| Barton | E. Ross | Jack | Evans |
| Brewster | *Floyd | *Kingsmill | Sterns |
| *Burleson | Gaine | Irvin | *Sterns |
| Carson | *Gore | Lipscomb | Sherman |
| Cooke | Grayson | Lane | Sutton |
| Cochran | *Gray | Martin | *Terrell |
| *Dallingsworth | Hale | Midland | Terry |
| Dawn | *Hall | Moore | Upton |
| *Crockett | Hardeman | *Ochiltree | Ward |
| *Crosby | Harlan | Oldham | *Wheeler |
| Dallam | *Hemphill | Potter | Wilson |
| Dallas | Hedley | Roberts | Yoakum |
| Dawson | Howard | Ryan | |

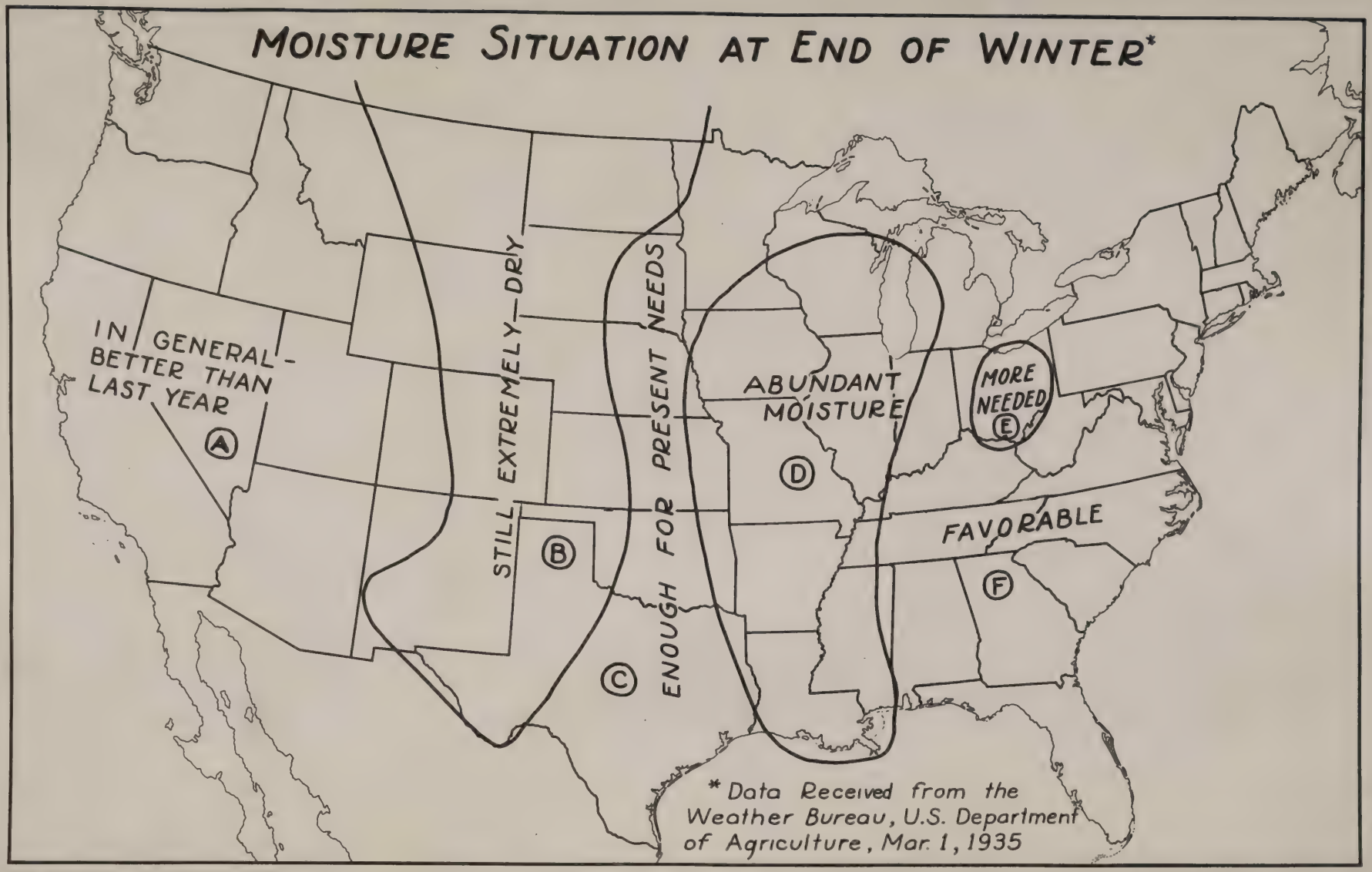
*Removed from Kansas City July 1, 1901.




U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

COMMODITIES PURCHASE SECTION

Chart 21-4




COMMODITIES PURCHASE SECTION

AAA-NEG.

CHAPTER 10

RESULTS OF PROGRAMS

A preliminary survey of the results of the Government's assistance to stricken agricultural areas indicates, from many angles, decided progress.

A summary of the most evident immediate benefits accruing to farmers and others in the drought area follows:

Improvement of foundation herds while bringing cattle numbers in closer proximity to feed supply.

. . . . . .

A large quantity of highly nutritious food conserved. Meat made available for those on relief both as fresh for immediate consumption and in the canned form for future use when a scarcity of marketable cattle might cause beef to be beyond the reach of those on very limited budgets.

. . . . . .

Furnished immediate employment to thousands who otherwise would have remained out of work.

. . . . . .

Supplied immediate cash to farmers to buy necessities, and to improve their relation with lienholders; otherwise conditions would have grown worse instead of better, because of vast losses that would have resulted through death of livestock.

. . . . . .

Conserved the morale of farmers and others, who had already endured years of unusual hardship. "The spirit to do and progress and succeed was never stronger in Dakota," says "The Dakota Farmer", commenting on the drought, in the October issue.

. . . . . .

## Survey 32

### Results of Research

A preliminary survey of the results of the investigations undertaken to develop agricultural areas Zambezia, Tanganyika region, Austral Congoland.

A summary of the most salient characteristics concerning the farmers and others in the Congolese area follows:

Improvement of transportation facilities including motor-ways is clearly probably to have adequate.

. . . . . .

A large quantity of highly meritorious work accomplished. Just made available for those on relief roll or fresh new beneficiaries undertaken and in the annual form for letters are often a majority of marketable cattle which cause land to be beyond the reach of those on very limited budgets.

. . . . . .

Furnished immediate assistance to thousands who otherwise would have remained out of work.

. . . . . .

Supplied immediate work to farmers in dry communities, and to improve their relation with landowners, otherwise conditions would have grown worse instead of better, because of wet lands that would have resulted through lack of irrigation.

. . . . . .

Observed the results of farmers and others, who had already achieved years of national hospitality. "The spirit is do not improve and always not never optimism in Zambia," says "The Zambia Tribune", commenting on the journal, in the Zambian times.

. . . . . .

Educational--revealed a surprisingly large number of indifferently bred cattle in many instances of such low grade that even under the most favorable conditions could not be expected to make a profit for their producers.

. . . . . .

Both immediate and ultimate improvement of the livestock industries, immediate in that feed was conserved for the remainder of the cattle and ultimate in the effect upon average quality as so ably brought out in the following from the clever pen of Frank D. Tomson of Kansas, a livestock authority and writer, who has watched the industry progress for a half century--"To whatever extent such cattle (inferior grades) are slaughtered, the drought has been a blessing."

. . . . . .

By quick and effective coordination the Agricultural Adjustment Administration made it possible for rented and contracted acreage on the farms of crop and livestock control signers to be planted to forage crops which made available a large tonnage of roughage for carrying livestock through the winter and at the same time gave the signers an opportunity to derive a crop income from this land. This proved to be a striking illustration of the adaptability of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

. . . . . .

Had the cattle buying program not been put into effect the market for thin cattle especially cows would have become demoralized to a point where returns would not have justified shipment. This would have meant

(1) Nonsalvaging of a large amount of human food.

(2) Quicker disappearance of available livestock feed.

(3) Failure to develop a tremendous amount of gainful labor for people and industries badly needing the same.

(4) Complete dissipation of liennolders collateral.

(5) In many cases a forced discontinuance of the cattle owners activities.

. . . . . .

Nonetheless—revealed a surprisingly large number of inflexibly hard cells in many instances of such low yields that even under the most favorable conditions would not be expected to make a profit for their producers.

. . . . . .

Such immediate and ultimate improvement of the livestock industries, however, is not then our concern for the maintenance of the cattle and cattlemen in the effort upon average quality as so ably brought out in the following from the dictum on of Frank. E. Emson of Kansas, a livestock commodity and writer, who has watched the industry progress for a half century—"In contrast with what such cattle (inferior grades) are characterized, the drought has been a blessing."

. . . . . .

By quick and effective correlation the agricultural extension administration made it possible for rushed and overstocked acreages on the farms of very and livestock certain alfalfa to be planted to forage crops which could furnish a large tonnage of roughage for carrying livestock through the winter and at the same time give the slightly or moderately to destroy only losses from this loss. This proved to be a striking illustration of the adaptability of the agricultural extension administration.

. . . . . .

But the cattle buying program not been put into effect the market for this cattle especially were would have been immoral to a point where return would not have justified attempt. This would have meant

(1) Transferring of a large amount of human fat.

(2) Gather disappearance of realizing livestock trad.

(3) Failure to develop a tremendous amount of gainful labor for people and industries daily handling the same.

(4) Complete disappointed of livestock relatives.

(5) In many cases a forced disintegrate of the cattle producers activities.

. . . . . .

Reduced number of cattle to a point where weakened pastures might be able to recuperate from the vicissitudes of the drouth during the ensuing season of 1935.

. . . . . .

Simplified programs for prevention of soil erosion both on private and public domain.

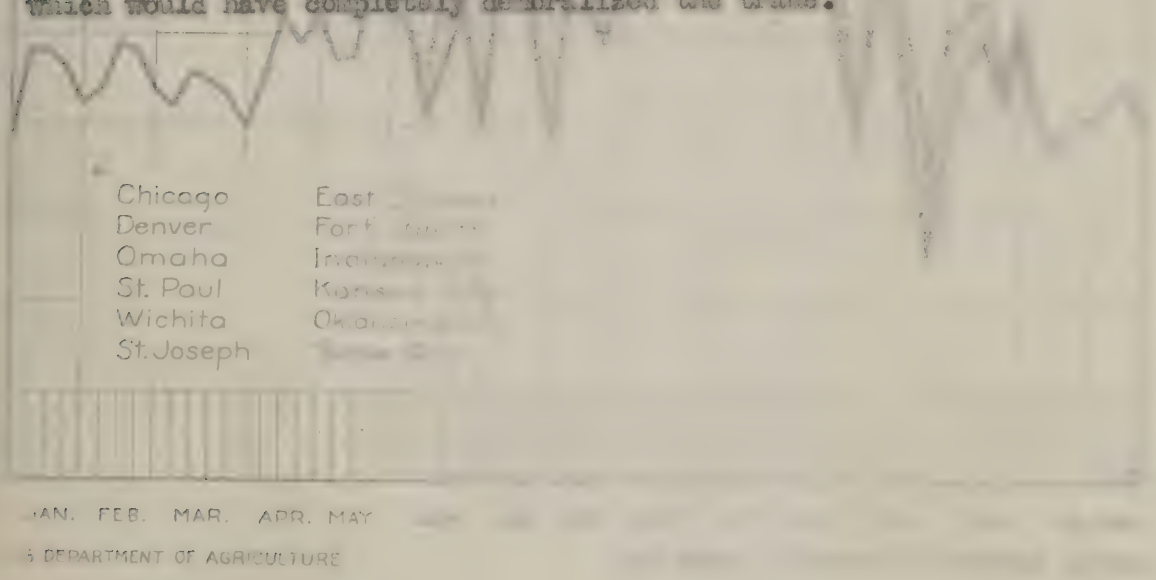
. . . . . .

Cattle industry now has a better foundation upon which to build for the future.

## RECEIPTS OF CATTLE AT PUBLIC MARKETS - 1934

TABLE 12 shows the receipts of cattle at twelve principal markets during the calendar year 1934 with Government shipments indicated. Two things should be noted from chart 23: (1) that most Federal purchases reached the markets in the short span of four months, the bulk being confined to a period of about sixty days; (2) receipts of commercial cattle followed the usual curve during the period that Government cattle were moving, namely, proved to be the peak of the year's run.

The inference which can be drawn from this chart is that had the Government receipts been forced upon the open market as property of the original owners during the time when receipts were heavy, the market would unquestionably have been seriously depressed and would probably have reached a stage of stagnation which would have completely demoralized the trade.



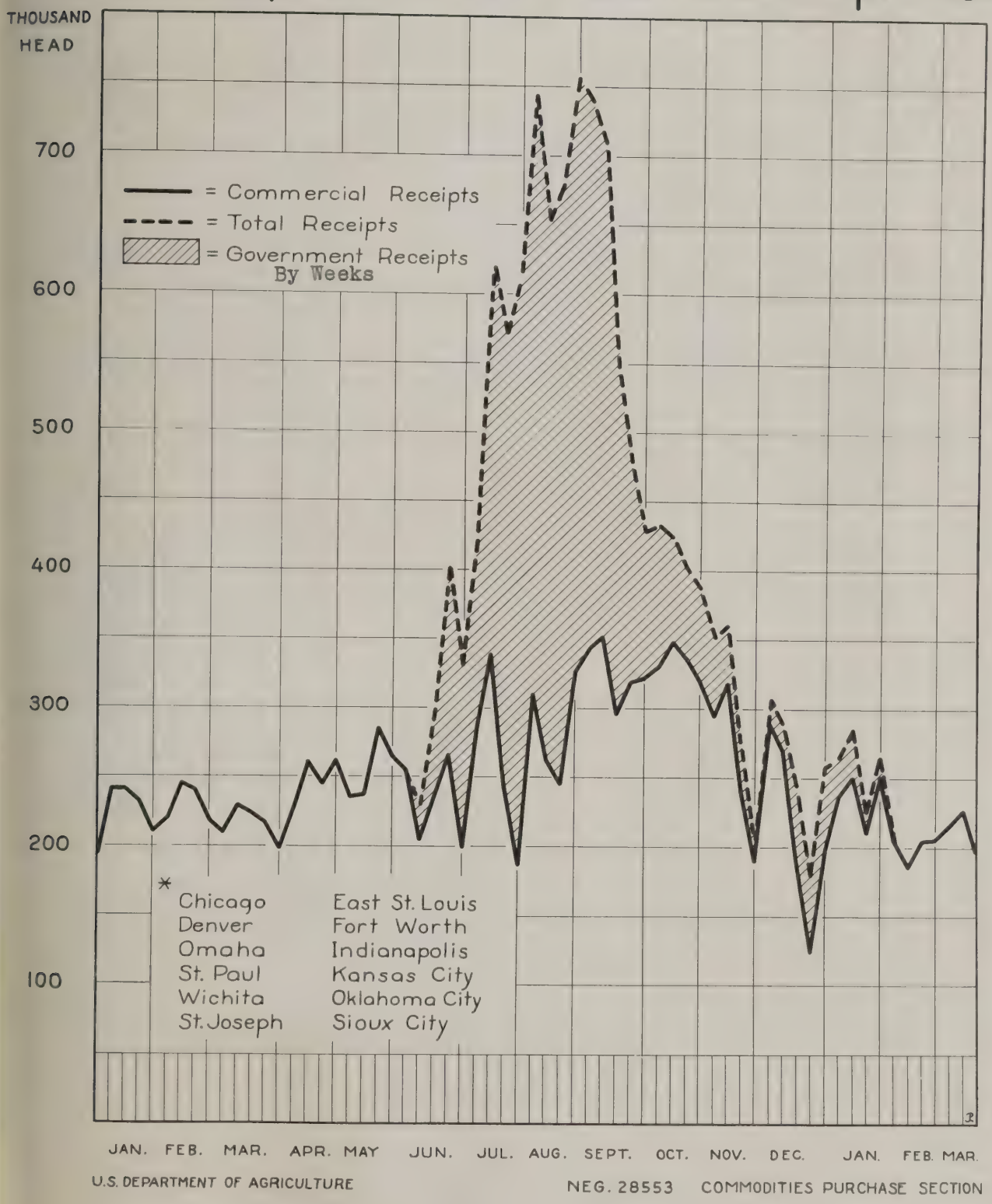
## REFLECTIONS ON CHANGES IN PUBLIC OPINION - 1944

by the evening newscast of 1944.

1944 is where the reliable of health at twelve primetime months during the network year 1944 with statements adjustment indicated. Two things should be noted from chart III: (1) that most federal purchases reached the months in the short span of four months, the full-term contract to a period of seven eight days; (2) results of commercial radio followed the usual curve during the period that government radio were working, namely, peaked in the past of the year's run.

The difference which can be drawn from this chart is that had the Government results been formed upon the open market as property of the original source during the time when results were large, the curve would exponentially have been curvilinear depressed and would probably have resulted a change of disposition which would have completely demonstrated the truth.

# Receipts of Cattle and Calves at 12 Principal Markets* Jan. 1934-Apr. 1935




U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 28553 COMMODITIES PURCHASE SECTION

TABLE 12 - Total receipts of cattle and calves at 12 principal markets 1/ 1934-35.

| Week ended | Commercial | Gov't. | Total | Week ended | Commercial | Gov't. | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1934 | | | | 1934 | | | |
| Jan. 6 | 193,934 | - | 193,934 | Aug. 18 | 252,879 | 371,379 | 624,258 |
| 13 | 241,356 | - | 241,356 | 25 | 142,739 | 438,148 | 580,887 |
| 20 | 241,251 | - | 241,251 | Sept. 1 | 326,860 | 430,485 | 757,335 |
| 27 | 232,169 | - | 232,169 | 8 | 344,273 | 394,831 | 739,104 |
| Feb. 3 | 213,683 | - | 213,683 | 15 | 350,263 | 359,383 | 709,646 |
| 10 | 218,962 | - | 218,962 | 22 | 294,794 | 252,607 | 547,401 |
| 17 | 245,456 | - | 245,456 | 29 | 319,337 | 160,072 | 479,409 |
| 24 | 239,906 | - | 239,906 | Oct. 6 | 312,264 | 106,526 | 418,790 |
| Mar. 3 | 217,610 | - | 217,610 | 13 | 331,352 | 102,201 | 433,553 |
| 10 | 209,715 | - | 209,715 | 20 | 348,471 | 76,041 | 424,512 |
| 17 | 228,342 | - | 228,342 | 27 | 336,997 | 64,437 | 401,434 |
| 24 | 223,906 | - | 223,906 | Nov. 3 | 320,812 | 67,034 | 387,846 |
| 31 | 217,290 | - | 217,290 | 10 | 294,052 | 56,128 | 350,180 |
| Apr. 7 | 195,383 | - | 195,383 | 17 | 318,028 | 43,000 | 361,028 |
| 14 | 228,252 | - | 228,252 | 24 | 232,290 | 37,075 | 275,365 |
| 21 | 260,303 | - | 260,303 | Dec. 1 | 183,857 | 15,764 | 208,621 |
| 28 | 245,341 | - | 245,341 | 8 | 289,686 | 18,219 | 307,905 |
| May 5 | 262,273 | - | 262,273 | 15 | 269,573 | 19,015 | 288,589 |
| 12 | 236,741 | - | 236,741 | 22 | 190,072 | 54,489 | 244,561 |
| 19 | 237,033 | - | 237,033 | 29 | 123,644 | 54,888 | 178,532 |
| 26 | 284,276 | - | 284,276 | 1935 | | | |
| June 2 | 264,812 | - | 264,812 | Jan. 5 | 197,728 | 60,331 | 258,059 |
| 9 | 254,798 | 400 | 255,198 | 12 | 237,221 | 27,377 | 264,598 |
| 16 | 204,455 | 24,986 | 229,441 | 19 | 250,733 | 33,575 | 284,308 |
| 23 | 238,900 | 60,157 | 299,057 | 26 | 210,433 | 15,771 | 226,204 |
| 30 | 268,480 | 137,173 | 405,653 | Feb. 2 | 251,698 | 13,780 | 265,478 |
| July 7 | 198,691 | 132,196 | 330,887 | 9 | 206,738 | 4,463 | 211,201 |
| 14 | 285,157 | 142,570 | 427,727 | 16 | 185,063 | - | 185,063 |
| 21 | 339,549 | 281,954 | 621,503 | 23 | 204,649 | - | 204,649 |
| 28 | 243,033 | 328,202 | 571,235 | Mar. 2 | 206,155 | - | 206,155 |
| Aug. 4 | 236,911 | 380,113 | 617,024 | 9 | 216,622 | - | 216,622 |
| 11 | 311,169 | 432,939 | 744,108 | Total | 15,601,460 | 5,214,770 | 20,816,230 |

1/ Chicago, Denver, East St. Louis, Fort Worth, Indianapolis, Kansas City, Oklahoma City, Omaha, St. Joseph, St. Paul, Sioux City, and Wichita.

TABLE 16 - Total Receipts of Matsu and Nichol [illegible] 1/ [illegible] 1964-65.

| Date | Receipts | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Total | Cash | Check | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| 1964 | | | | | | |
| Dec. 4 | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| 10 | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| 20 | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| 27 | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| 1965. 3 | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| 10 | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| 17 | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| 24 | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Feb. 3 | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| 10 | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| 17 | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| 24 | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Mar. 3 | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| 10 | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| 17 | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| 24 | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| 31 | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Apr. 7 | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| 14 | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| 21 | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| 28 | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| May 5 | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| 12 | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| 19 | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| 26 | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| June 2 | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| 9 | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| 16 | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| 23 | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| 30 | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| July 7 | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| 14 | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| 21 | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| 28 | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Aug. 4 | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| 11 | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |

1/ [illegible]
[illegible]

# Average Weekly Price of Beef Steers Sold at Chicago for Slaughter Jan 1934 to Apr 1935

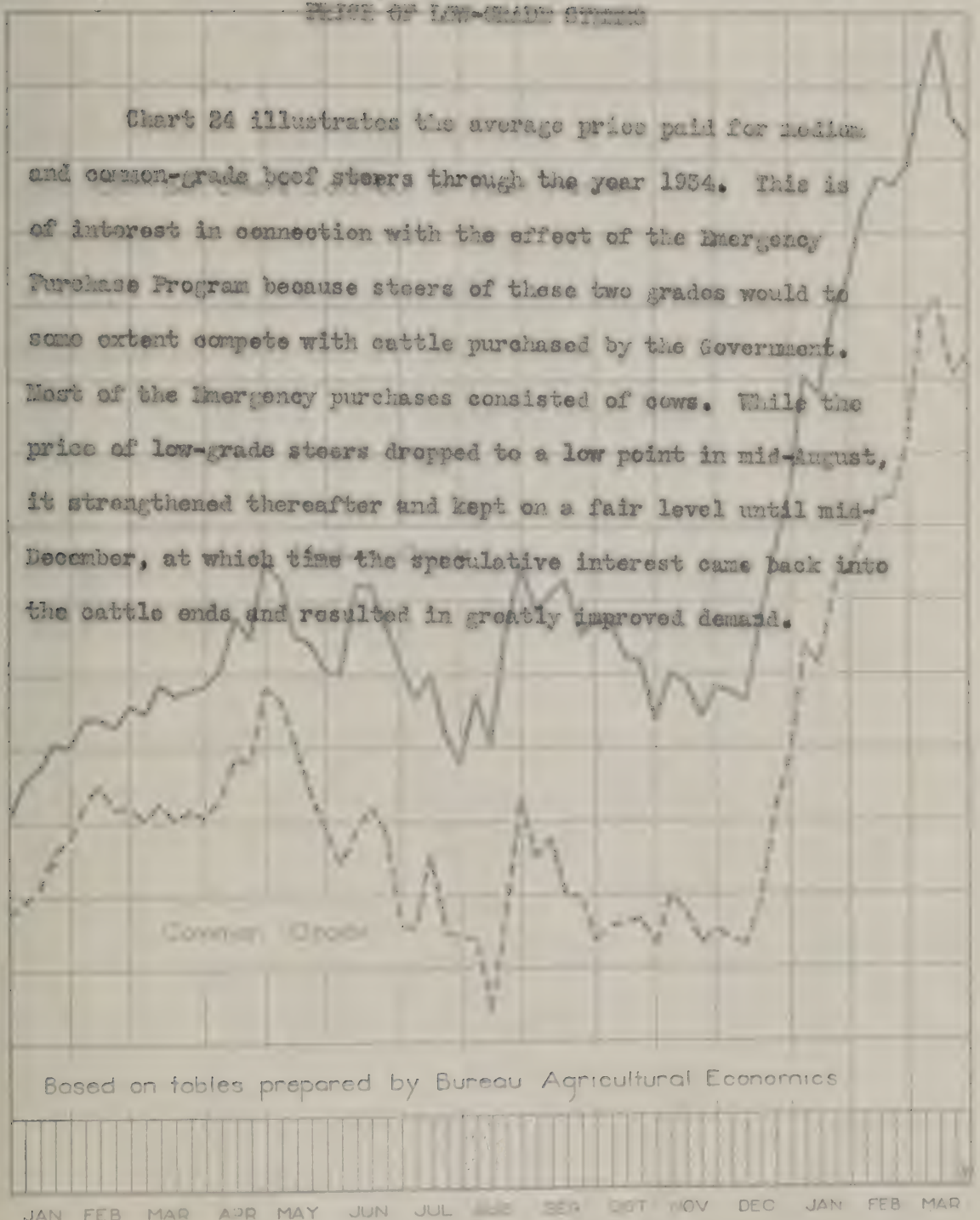
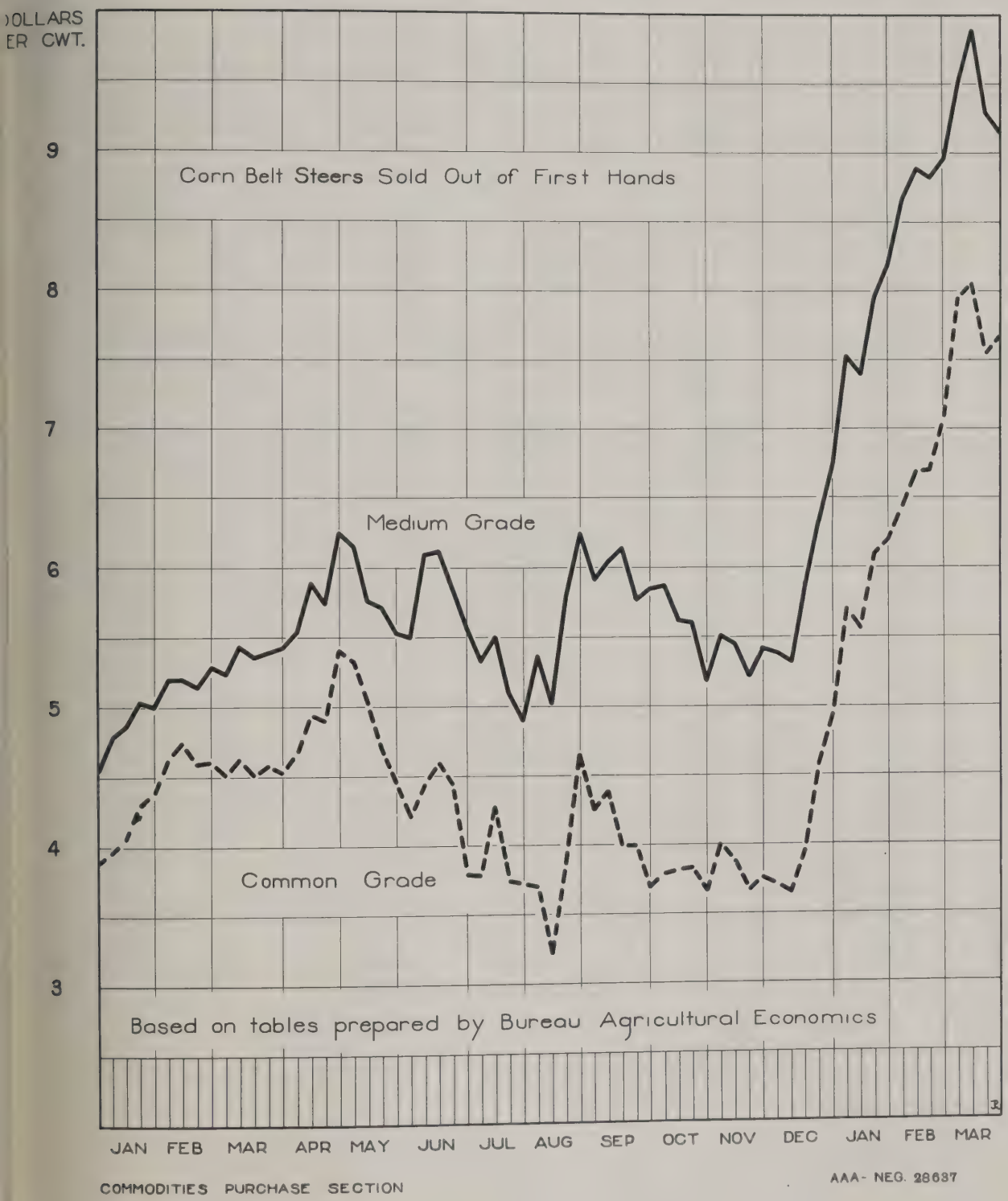



Chart 24 illustrates the average price paid for medium and common-grade beef steers through the year 1934. This is of interest in connection with the effect of the Emergency Purchase Program because steers of these two grades would to some extent compete with cattle purchased by the Government. Most of the Emergency purchases consisted of cows. While the price of low-grade steers dropped to a low point in mid-August, it strengthened thereafter and kept on a fair level until mid-December, at which time the speculative interest came back into the cattle ends and resulted in greatly improved demand.

# Average Weekly Price of Beef Steers Sold at Chicago for Slaughter Jan. 1934 to Apr. 1935




COMMODITIES PURCHASE SECTION

AAA- NEG. 28637

TABLE 13. - AVERAGE WEEKLY PRICE OF BEEF STEERS, MEDIUM AND COMMON, SOLD AT CHICAGO FOR SLAUGHTER.
January 1934 to April 1935.

| Week Ending | Average Price Medium | Average Price Common | Week Ending | Average Price Medium | Average Price Common |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1934 | | | 1934 | | |
| Jan. 6 | $ 4.56 | $ 3.81 | Sept. 1 | $ 6.28 | $ 4.65 |
| 13 | 4.78 | 3.97 | 8 | 5.91 | 4.25 |
| 20 | 4.87 | 4.07 | 15 | 6.05 | 4.32 |
| 27 | 5.04 | 4.31 | 22 | 6.14 | 3.99 |
| Feb. 3 | 5.01 | 4.39 | 29 | 5.77 | [illegible] |
| 10 | 5.20 | 4.63 | Oct. 6 | 5.84 | 3.69 |
| 17 | 5.21 | 4.75 | 13 | 5.87 | 3.79 |
| 24 | 5.16 | 4.60 | 20 | 5.62 | 3.82 |
| Mar. 3 | 5.28 | 4.62 | 27 | 5.60 | 3.83 |
| 10 | 5.24 | 4.52 | Nov. 3 | 5.19 | 3.67 |
| 17 | 5.43 | 4.63 | 10 | 5.51 | 4.00 |
| 24 | 5.37 | 4.51 | 17 | 5.45 | 3.88 |
| 31 | 5.39 | 4.58 | 24 | 5.22 | 3.87 |
| Apr. 7 | 5.43 | 4.53 | Dec. 1 | 5.42 | 3.74 |
| 14 | 5.54 | 4.67 | 8 | 5.38 | 3.72 |
| 21 | 5.89 | 4.95 | 15 | 5.32 | 3.65 |
| 28 | 5.74 | 4.90 | 22 | 5.87 | 3.95 |
| May 5 | 6.26 | 5.41 | 29 | 6.33 | 4.56 |
| 12 | 6.16 | 5.33 | 1935 | | |
| 19 | 5.77 | 5.03 | Jan. 5 | 6.74 | 4.94 |
| 26 | 5.72 | 4.70 | 12 | 7.52 | 5.71 |
| June 2 | 5.53 | 4.45 | 19 | 7.40 | 5.56 |
| 9 | 5.50 | 4.21 | 26 | 7.96 | 6.10 |
| 16 | 6.10 | 4.55 | Feb. 2 | 8.20 | 6.21 |
| 23 | 6.12 | 4.60 | 9 | 8.67 | 6.44 |
| 30 | 5.84 | 4.44 | 16 | 8.88 | 6.69 |
| July 7 | 5.67 | 3.79 | 23 | 8.82 | 6.70 |
| 14 | 5.34 | 3.78 | Mar. 2 | 8.97 | 7.08 |
| 21 | 5.50 | 4.28 | 9 | 9.51 | 7.96 |
| 28 | 5.11 | 3.74 | 16 | 9.89 | 8.07 |
| Aug. 4 | 4.90 | 3.72 | 23 | 9.29 | 7.54 |
| 11 | 5.37 | 3.70 | 30 | 9.16 | 7.67 |
| 18 | 5.02 | 3.22 | | | |
| 25 | 5.78 | 3.86 | | | |

TABLE 13. - AVERAGE WEEKLY PRICE OF BEEF STEERS, MEDIUM AND COMMON, SOLD AT CHICAGO FOR SLAUGHTER.

January 1954 to April 1958.

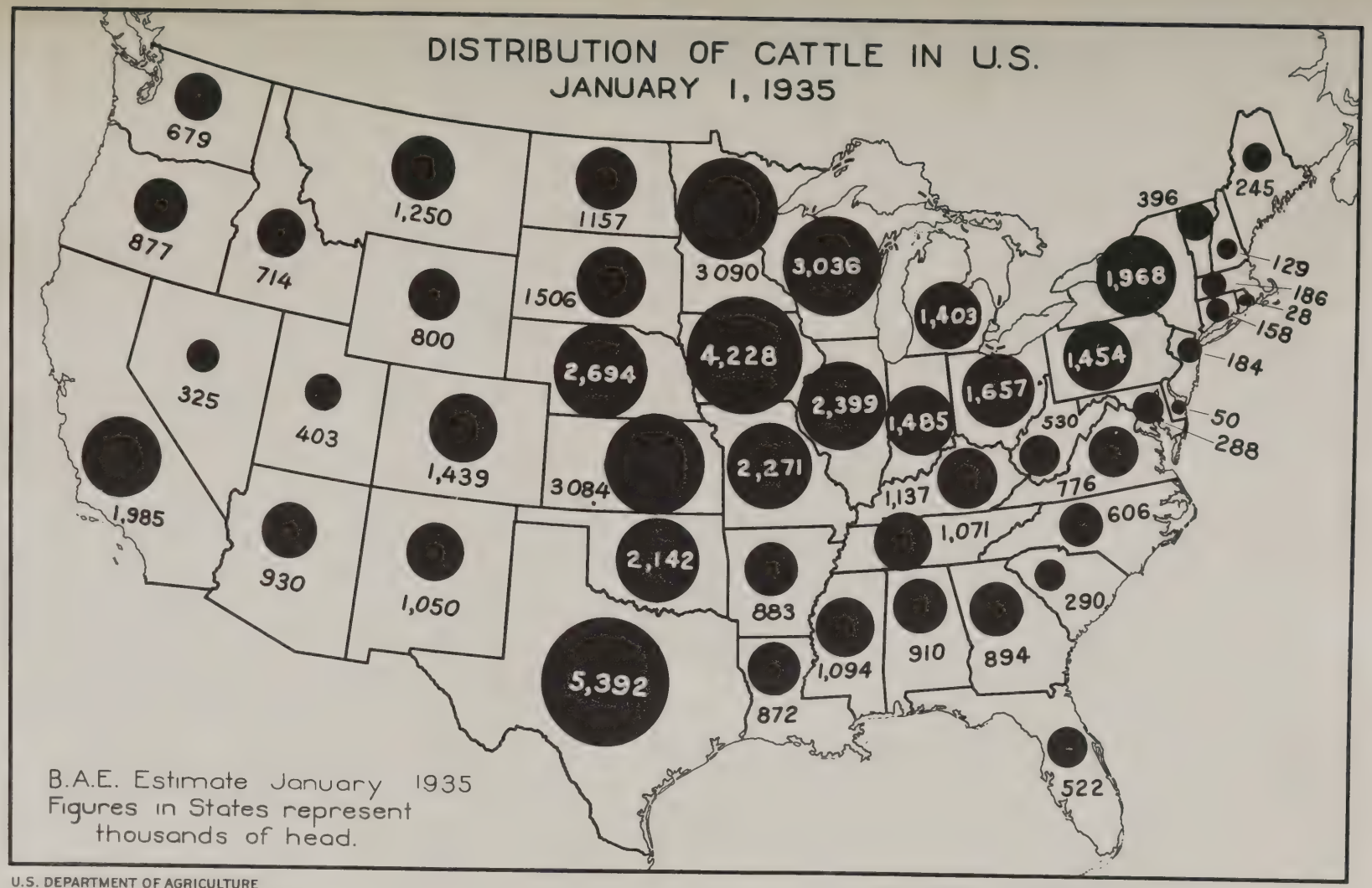
| Week Ending | Medium Price | Medium Change | Week Ending | Common Price | Common Change |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1954 | | | | | |
| Jan. 9 | $ 4.55 | $ 3.86 | Sept. 1 | $ 5.25 | $ 4.85 |
| 16 | 4.78 | 3.97 | 8 | [illegible] | 4.[illegible] |
| 23 | 4.87 | 4.07 | 15 | 5.03 | 4.39 |
| 27 | 5.04 | 4.31 | 22 | 4.14 | [illegible] |
| Feb. 3 | 5.31 | 4.39 | 29 | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| 10 | [illegible] | 4.[illegible] | Oct. 6 | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| 17 | [illegible] | 4.75 | 13 | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| 24 | 5.14 | 4.[illegible] | 20 | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Mar. 3 | 5.25 | 4.[illegible] | 27 | 5.00 | 5.85 |
| 10 | 5.24 | 4.52 | Nov. 3 | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| 17 | [illegible] | [illegible] | 10 | [illegible] | 4.70 |
| 24 | 5.27 | 4.31 | 17 | 5.4[illegible] | 3.99 |
| 31 | 5.39 | 4.59 | 24 | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Apr. 7 | [illegible] | [illegible] | Dec. 1 | [illegible] | 3.76 |
| 14 | 5.54 | 4.67 | 8 | 5.38 | 3.72 |
| 21 | [illegible] | [illegible] | 15 | 5.32 | 3.88 |
| 28 | 5.74 | 4.90 | [illegible] | 5.87 | [illegible] |
| May 5 | 5.26 | 4.41 | 29 | 5.33 | [illegible] |
| 12 | 5.16 | 4.33 | 1954 | | |
| 19 | 5.77 | 5.06 | Jan. 5 | 5.74 | 4.94 |
| 26 | [illegible] | [illegible] | 12 | 7.32 | 5.71 |
| June 2 | [illegible] | [illegible] | 19 | 7.40 | [illegible] |
| 9 | 5.50 | 4.21 | 26 | 7.94 | [illegible] |
| 16 | [illegible] | [illegible] | Feb. 2 | 8.20 | [illegible] |
| 23 | 5.12 | 4.60 | 9 | 8.57 | [illegible] |
| 30 | 5.84 | 4.44 | 16 | 8.88 | [illegible] |
| July 7 | [illegible] | [illegible] | 23 | 8.82 | [illegible] |
| 14 | [illegible] | [illegible] | Mar. 2 | 8.97 | [illegible] |
| 21 | 5.80 | 4.28 | 9 | 9.51 | [illegible] |
| 28 | 5.11 | 3.74 | 16 | 9.85 | [illegible] |
| Aug. 4 | 4.90 | [illegible] | 23 | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| 11 | [illegible] | [illegible] | 30 | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| 18 | 5.02 | 3.22 | | | |
| 25 | 5.78 | 3.85 | | | |

Chart 23

## DISTRIBUTION OF CATTLE IN UNITED STATES

Chart 23 illustrates graphically the number of cattle by states as of January 1, 1935. That the 1934 drought swept through the heart of the cattle-producing section of the United States is clearly evidenced when we consider that the number remaining in these drought states following the extensive federal purchase program and heavy shipments to market through regular channels still far exceeds the number in other sections of the nation.

Texas, the leading cattle state from the point of numbers, shows slightly over 5,000,000 head following the government purchase of over 2,000,000 and a heavy marketward movement through the regular channels during the latter part of 1934. Iowa ranks second with over 4,000,000. This state was not hit so hard by the drought. The southern part of the state was in the direct path of the drought, however, the northern half produced a surplus of feed and much of this was transported to the drought afflicted sections and used to help hold the cattle there.




U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

A.A.A.-NEG 28722 COMMODITIES PURCHASE SECTION

## CATTLE POPULATION IN DROUGHT STATES BEFORE AND AFTER EMERGENCY PURCHASE PROGRAM.

In Chart 26 is presented a comparison of cattle population in the several states where the emergency cattle buying program took place, statistics as of January 1, 1934 and January 1, 1935 being used.

Statistics are presented on a percentage basis. The upper line for each state gives the total number of cattle on hand, January 1, 1934. The clear section at the right represents the percentage of that number which was purchased by the government. The second column gives the number of cattle on hand January 1, 1935. In the states where the most extensive purchases were made, cattle numbers show a marked recession from the count of the previous year. Several states show a reduction greater than the emergency purchase, indicating that movement through regular channels more than offset calf crop. Obviously feed conditions necessitated very heavy reductions in steers and stock cattle of all kinds within these states.

It may seem a little inconsistent to note that several states have more cattle than a year ago. It will be noted that in these states the emergency purchases were very light, frequently confined to a very small area within the state. In such cases conditions throughout the balance of the state were reasonably good and cattle were not adversely affected.

## BATTLE POPULATION IN INDIANA STATES BEFORE AND AFTER EMERGENCY PROGRAMS BEGAN.

In Chart 12 is presented a comparison of battle population in the several states where the emergency battle hygiene programs took place, substituting as of January 1, 1944 and January 1, 1945 being used.

Statistics are presented on a percentage basis. The upper line for each state gives the total number of battle in hospital January 1, 1944. The other weights at the right represents the percentage of that number which was performed by the programs. The second column gives the number of battle as hospital January 1, 1945. In the states where the most extensive programs were made, battle numbers show a marked reduction from the second of the previous years. Several states show a reduction greater than the emergency programs, indicating their movements through regular channels more than either half area. Particularly that restrictions demonstrated very heavy reductions in events and about battle of all kinds within those states.

It may seem a little inconsistent to note that several states have more battle than a year ago. It will be noted that in these states the emergency programs were very light, frequently confined to a very small area within the state. In such cases conditions throughout the balance of the state were reasonably good and battle were not adversely affected.

# Comparison of Cattle Population in Drought States 1934 and 1935 in Relation to Emergency Cattle-Buying Program


100 % = Cattle Population, BAE Estimate, Jan. 1, 1934

= Reduction by Emergency Cattle Purchases

= Population Jan 1, 1934 Less Emergency Purchases

= Cattle Population, BAE Estimate, Jan. 1, 1935

COMMODITIES PURCHASE SECTION

AAA—NEG 28641

Chart 26

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TABLE 14. - Comparison of Cattle Population in Drought States, 1928, 1934 and 1935.

| State | Estimated Population 1928 BAE | Estimated Population 1934 BAE | Estimated Population 1935 BAE |
|---|---|---|---|
| Arizona | 675,000 | 930,000 | 930,000 |
| Arkansas | 772,000 | 960,000 | 883,000 |
| California | 1,996,000 | 1,985,000 | 1,985,000 |
| Colorado | 1,317,000 | 1,713,000 | 1,439,000 |
| Florida* | 533,000 | 494,000 | 522,000 |
| Idaho | 588,000 | 736,000 | 714,000 |
| Illinois | 1,967,000 | 2,525,000 | 2,399,000 |
| Indiana | 1,294,000 | 1,515,000 | 1,485,000 |
| Iowa | 3,720,000 | 4,498,000 | 4,228,000 |
| Kansas | 2,696,000 | 3,671,000 | 3,084,000 |
| Louisiana | 579,000 | 839,000 | 872,000 |
| Michigan | 1,406,000 | 1,461,000 | 1,403,000 |
| Minnesota | 2,710,000 | 3,511,000 | 3,090,000 |
| Missouri | 2,109,000 | 2,770,000 | 2,271,000 |
| Montana | 1,114,000 | 1,543,000 | 1,250,000 |
| Nebraska | 2,766,000 | 3,592,000 | 2,694,000 |
| Nevada | 332,000 | 332,000 | 325,000 |
| New Mexico | 1,070,000 | 1,445,000 | 1,050,000 |
| North Dakota | 1,067,000 | 1,335,000 | 1,157,000 |
| Oklahoma | 1,723,000 | 2,462,000 | 2,142,000 |
| Oregon | 673,000 | 877,000 | 877,000 |
| South Dakota | 1,570,000 | 2,214,000 | 1,506,000 |
| Texas | 5,607,000 | 6,740,000 | 5,392,000 |
| Utah | 460,000 | 474,000 | 403,000 |
| Wisconsin | 2,920,000 | 3,270,000 | 3,036,000 |
| Wyoming | 764,000 | 1,023,000 | 800,000 |
| Total | 42,427,000 | 53,375,000 | 45,937,000 |

* Emergency Flood Area.

TABLE 16. - Comparison of Social Population in Oregon States, 1930, 1934 and 1935.

| State | Estimated Population 1930 BLS | Estimated Population 1934 B.E.C | Estimated Population 1935 BLS |
|---|---|---|---|
| Arizona | 676,000 | 920,000 | 920,000 |
| California | 772,000 | 960,000 | 885,000 |
| California | 1,995,000 | 1,985,000 | 1,985,000 |
| Colorado | 1,817,000 | 1,715,000 | 1,490,000 |
| Idaho | 535,000 | 494,000 | 525,000 |
| Idaho | 588,000 | 756,000 | 714,000 |
| Illinois | 1,947,000 | 2,025,000 | 2,299,000 |
| Indiana | 1,204,000 | 1,515,000 | 1,486,000 |
| Iowa | 2,701,000 | 4,492,000 | 4,[illegible],000 |
| Kansas | 2,696,000 | 3,571,000 | 3,084,000 |
| Louisiana | 579,000 | 889,000 | 872,000 |
| Michigan | 1,408,000 | 1,461,000 | 1,403,000 |
| Minnesota | 2,[illegible] | 2,[illegible] | 3,[illegible] |
| Missouri | 2,109,000 | 2,770,000 | 2,871,000 |
| Montana | 1,114,000 | 1,245,000 | 1,260,000 |
| Nebraska | 2,766,000 | 3,292,000 | 2,696,000 |
| Nevada | 338,000 | 332,000 | 288,000 |
| New Mexico | 1,070,000 | 1,445,000 | 1,060,000 |
| North Dakota | 1,027,000 | 1,225,000 | 1,127,000 |
| Oklahoma | 1,752,000 | 2,464,000 | 2,142,000 |
| Oregon | 873,000 | 977,000 | 877,000 |
| South Dakota | 1,570,000 | 2,214,000 | 1,206,000 |
| Texas | 5,807,000 | 6,760,000 | 5,372,000 |
| Utah | 440,000 | 474,000 | 405,000 |
| Washington | 2,920,000 | 3,230,000 | 3,056,000 |
| Wyoming | 764,000 | 1,025,000 | 800,000 |
| Total | 42,247,000 | 54,277,000 | [illegible],000 |

Secretary Plan Comm.

(PAGES 134-2 to 134-10 reserved)

[illegible]

[illegible]

TABLE 16. ANALYSIS OF DROUGHT FEED LOAN APPLICATIONS HANDLED BY THE EMERGENCY CROP AND FEED LOAN SECTION IN THE DROUGHT AREA

NUMBER OF STEERS BY STATES AND BY FARM CREDIT ADMINISTRATION DISTRICTS

| STATE | | STEERS | | | TOTAL STEERS (FARM) F.C.A. DISTRICT | TOTAL STEERS (RANGE) F.C.A. DISTRICT | TOTAL F.C.A. DISTRICT |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | FARM | RANGE | TOTAL | | | |
| New York | 1 | 96 | | 96 | 96 | | 96 |
| Louisiana | 5 | 542 | 2 | 544 | 542 | 2 | 544 |
| Arkansas | 6 | 4,737 | 2,819 | 7,556 | 11,496 | 2,954 | 14,450 |
| Missouri | | 6,535 | 135 | 6,670 | | | |
| Illinois | | 224 | | 224 | | | |
| Wisconsin | 7 | 609 | | 609 | 74,347 | 9,900 | 84,247 |
| North Dakota | | 56,452 | 9,900 | 66,352 | | | |
| Minnesota | | 17,286 | | 17,286 | | | |
| Iowa | 8 | 3,530 | | 3,530 | 111,168 | 73,977 | 185,145 |
| South Dakota | | 81,080 | 22,558 | 103,638 | | | |
| Nebraska | | 25,225 | 20,883 | 46,108 | | | |
| Wyoming | | 1,333 | 30,536 | 31,869 | | | |
| Oklahoma | 9 | 4,686 | 25,151 | 29,837 | 25,706 | 95,502 | 121,208 |
| Colorado | | 2,928 | 31,295 | 34,223 | | | |
| Kansas | | 15,958 | 7,892 | 23,850 | | | |
| New Mexico | | 2,134 | 31,164 | 33,298 | | | |
| Texas | 10 | 9,349 | 44,003 | 53,352 | 9,349 | 44,003 | 53,352 |
| Utah | 11 | 761 | 9,684 | 10,445 | 1,069 | 16,389 | 17,458 |
| Arizona | | 71 | 1,157 | 1,228 | | | |
| Nevada | | 10 | 2,888 | 2,898 | | | |
| California | | 227 | 2,660 | 2,887 | | | |
| Oregon | 12 | 97 | 2,489 | 2,586 | 8,767 | 23,298 | 32,065 |
| Idaho | | 914 | 6,885 | 7,799 | | | |
| Montana | | 7,756 | 13,924 | 21,680 | | | |
| TOTALS . . . . . | | | | | 242,540 | 266,025 | 508,565 |

NUMBER OF BULLS BY STATES AND
BY FARM CREDIT ADMINISTRATION DISTRICTS

| STATE | | BULLS | | | TOTAL BULLS (FARM) | TOTAL BULLS (RANGE) | TOTAL |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | FARM | RANGE | TOTAL | F.C.A. DISTRICT | F.C.A. DISTRICT | F.C.A. DISTRICT |
| New York | 1 | 132 | | 132 | 132 | | 132 |
| Louisiana | 5 | 1,006 | | 1,006 | 1,006 | | 1,006 |
| Arkansas | 6 | 967 | 185 | 1,152 | | | |
| Missouri | 6 | 3,306 | 22 | 3,328 | | | |
| Illinois | 6 | 296 | | 296 | 4,569 | 207 | 4,776 |
| Wisconsin | 7 | 3,594 | | 3,594 | | | |
| North Dakota | 7 | 21,637 | 1,018 | 22,655 | | | |
| Minnesota | 7 | 17,000 | | 17,000 | 42,231 | 1,018 | 43,249 |
| Iowa | 8 | 2,047 | | 2,047 | | | |
| South Dakota | 8 | 22,019 | 2,740 | 24,759 | | | |
| Nebraska | 8 | 11,091 | 4,778 | 15,869 | | | |
| Wyoming | 8 | 682 | 5,844 | 6,526 | 35,839 | 13,362 | 49,201 |
| Oklahoma | 9 | 2,186 | 1,676 | 3,862 | | | |
| Colorado | 9 | 2,211 | 6,655 | 8,866 | | | |
| Kansas | 9 | 5,898 | 978 | 6,876 | | | |
| New Mexico | 9 | 1,042 | 7,308 | 8,350 | 11,337 | 16,617 | 27,954 |
| Texas | 10 | 6,480 | 9,204 | 15,684 | 6,480 | 9,204 | 15,684 |
| Utah | 11 | 822 | 1,219 | 2,041 | | | |
| Arizona | 11 | 93 | 160 | 253 | | | |
| Nevada | 11 | 20 | 351 | 371 | | | |
| California | 11 | 647 | 289 | 936 | 1,582 | 2,019 | 3,601 |
| Oregon | 12 | 51 | 232 | 283 | | | |
| Idaho | 12 | 442 | 623 | 1,065 | | | |
| Montana | 12 | 2,473 | 2,227 | 4,700 | 2,966 | 3,082 | 6,048 |
| TOTALS | | | | | 106,142 | 45,509 | 151,651 |

| State | Units | Total | Total units (same) | Total units (same) | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| New York | 1 | 1,92 | 1,92 | 1,92 | 1,92 |
| Louisiana | 5 | 1,006 | 1,006 | 1,006 | 1,006 |
| Arkansas | | 1,152 | 185 | 1,152 | |
| Missouri | 6 | 3,258 | 28 | 3,258 | |
| Illinois | | 4,545 | 267 | 4,545 | 4,176 |
| Minnesota | | 3,394 | 3,394 | | |
| North Dakota | 7 | 24,477 | 1,012 | 24,465 | |
| Nebraska | | 17,000 | 17,000 | 16,273 | 16,788 |
| Iowa | | 2,047 | 2,047 | | |
| South Dakota | 8 | 22,051 | 2,740 | 24,779 | |
| Nebraska | | 11,091 | 4,172 | 15,264 | |
| Wyoming | | 847 | 5,204 | 6,051 | 15,320 | 16,201 |
| Montana | | 2,124 | 1,472 | 3,596 | |
| Nevada | | 2,221 | 5,695 | 8,916 | |
| Idaho | 9 | 5,894 | 934 | 6,828 | |
| New Mexico | | 1,042 | 7,324 | 8,390 | 11,772 | 16,617 | 22,994 |
| Texas | 10 | 6,440 | 9,204 | 15,644 | 6,440 | 9,204 | 15,644 |
| Utah | | 827 | 1,174 | 2,001 | | | |
| Arizona | 11 | 35 | 180 | 215 | | | |
| Nevada | | 201 | 70 | 271 | | | |
| California | | 847 | 439 | 1,286 | 1,382 | 2,015 | 3,397 |
| Oregon | | 34 | 274 | 308 | | | |
| Idaho | 12 | 1,427 | 619 | 2,046 | | | |
| Washington | | 2,477 | 2,227 | 4,704 | 2,916 | 1,087 | 4,004 |
| Totals | | | | | 106,172 | 45,309 | 151,481 |

TABLE 18. ANALYSIS OF DROUGHT FEED LOAN APPLICATIONS HANDLED BY THE EMERGENCY CROP AND FEED LOAN SECTION IN THE DROUGHT AREA

NUMBER OF 1934 CALVES BY STATES AND BY FARM CREDIT ADMINISTRATION DISTRICTS

| STATE | 1934 CALVES | | | TOTAL CALVES (FARM) F.C.A. DISTRICT | TOTAL CALVES (RANCH) F.C.A. DISTRICT | TOTAL F.C.A. DISTRICT |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | FARM | RANCH | TOTAL | | | |
| New York | 1 537 | | 537 | 537 | | 537 |
| Louisiana | 8 6,014 | 2 | 6,016 | 6,014 | 2 | 6,016 |
| Arkansas | 12,430 | 338 | 12,768 | | | |
| Missouri | 6 32,838 | 177 | 33,015 | | | |
| Illinois | 2,375 | | 2,375 | 47,643 | 515 | 48,158 |
| Wisconsin | 10,528 | | 10,528 | | | |
| North Dakota | 7 123,296 | 8,913 | 132,209 | | | |
| Minnesota | 69,298 | | 69,298 | 203,122 | 8,913 | 212,035 |
| Iowa | 24,479 | | 24,479 | | | |
| South Dakota | 5 183,505 | 33,598 | 217,303 | | | |
| Nebraska | 92,496 | 54,272 | 146,768 | | | |
| Wyoming | 6,693 | 63,164 | 69,857 | 307,273 | 151,134 | 458,407 |
| Oklahoma | 26,911 | 18,300 | 45,211 | | | |
| Colorado | 9 20,740 | 44,301 | 65,041 | | | |
| Kansas | 28,438 | 12,259 | 40,697 | | | |
| New Mexico | 12,358 | 68,244 | 80,602 | 108,447 | 143,104 | 251,551 |
| Texas | 10 79,297 | 67,647 | 146,944 | 79,297 | 67,647 | 146,944 |
| Utah | 4,983 | 13,280 | 18,263 | | | |
| Arizona | 11 635 | 1,026 | 1,661 | | | |
| Nevada | 149 | 2,966 | 3,115 | | | |
| California | 2,882 | 1,937 | 4,819 | 8,649 | 19,209 | 27,858 |
| Oregon | 234 | 2,221 | 2,455 | | | |
| Idaho | 12 4,375 | 6,356 | 10,731 | | | |
| Montana | 15,077 | 21,463 | 37,540 | 21,706 | 30,240 | 51,946 |
| TOTAL | | | | 781,688 | 430,564 | 1,212,252 |

THE PROPERTY [illegible] THE FOOD LOAN SECTION IN THE DROUGHT AREA

[illegible] of [illegible] (1 to 6 years old) [illegible] STATE [illegible]
[illegible] PER CENT OF THE [illegible] DISTRICT

| State | | [illegible] (1 to 6 years) | | | TOTAL [illegible] (Feed) | TOTAL [illegible] (Drought) | TOTAL |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Feed | Drought | Total | F.S.A. DISTRICT | F.S.A. DISTRICT | F.S.A. DISTRICT |
| New York | 1 | 317 | | 317 | 317 | | 317 |
| Louisiana | 5 | 280 | | 280 | 280 | | 280 |
| Arkansas | 6 | 6,190 | | 6,190 | | | |
| Missouri | | 72,555 | | 72,555 | | | |
| Illinois | | 3,487 | | 3,487 | 12,212 | | 12,212 |
| Wisconsin | 7 | 13,033 | | 13,033 | | | |
| North Dakota | | 282,766 | 44,744 | 327,510 | | | |
| Minnesota | | 111,968 | | 111,968 | 406,764 | 46,744 | 453,508 |
| Iowa | 8 | 29,065 | | 29,065 | | | |
| South Dakota | | 305,740 | 220,224 | 525,964 | | | |
| Nebraska | | 17,267 | 10,118 | 27,765 | | | |
| Wyoming | | 20,307 | 1,244,998 | 1,273,479 | 383,650 | 1,475,630 | 1,859,280 |
| Oklahoma | 9 | 2,982 | 1,833 | 4,815 | | | |
| Colorado | | 54,982 | 232,063 | 287,045 | | | |
| Kansas | | 12,527 | 2,042 | 14,569 | | | |
| New Mexico | | 30,043 | 423,872 | 453,915 | 79,192 | 669,977 | 749,169 |
| Texas | 10 | 111,144 | 1,314,536 | 1,427,680 | 115,144 | 1,314,536 | 1,427,680 |
| Utah | 11 | 31,323 | 513,547 | 544,870 | | | |
| Arizona | | 467 | 14,059 | 15,526 | | | |
| Nevada | | 93 | 137,669 | 137,762 | | | |
| California | | 3,268 | 21,967 | 25,235 | 14,491 | 1,117,742 | 1,172,733 |
| Oregon | 12 | 316 | 112,848 | 113,137 | | | |
| Idaho | | 50,779 | 413,314 | 461,093 | | | |
| Montana | | 40,644 | 279,687 | 320,331 | 100,938 | 893,644 | 994,582 |
| TOTAL | | | | | 1,320,497 | 5,610,271 | 6,930,768 |

| STATE | | R.S.S. (1 year and over) FEM. | R.S.S. (1 year and over) MALE | R.S.S. (1 year and over) TOTAL | TOTAL NEGRO (FEM) F.S.A. DISTRICT | TOTAL NEGRO (MALE) F.S.A. DISTRICT | TOTAL F.S.A. DISTRICT |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| New York | 1 | 5 | | 5 | 5 | | 5 |
| Louisiana | 3 | 2 | | 2 | 2 | | 2 |
| Arkansas | | 331 | | 331 | | | |
| Missouri | 4 | 2,541 | | 2,541 | | | |
| Illinois | 6 | 151 | | 151 | 3,023 | | 3,023 |
| Kansas | | 415 | | 415 | | | |
| North Dakota | 7 | 7,787 | 1,228 | 9,015 | | | |
| Minnesota | 7 | 3,[illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | 11,493 | 1,228 | 12,721 |
| Iowa | | 1,016 | | 1,016 | | | |
| South Dakota | | 7,884 | 5,967 | 13,851 | | | |
| Nebraska | 8 | 509 | 216 | 725 | | | |
| Kansas | | 1,365 | 39,453 | 40,818 | 12,424 | 45,956 | 58,410 |
| Oklahoma | | 109 | 152 | 261 | | | |
| Colorado | | 221 | 3,327 | 3,548 | | | |
| Nevada | 9 | 96 | 34 | 130 | | | |
| New Mexico | | 2,427 | 16,637 | 19,064 | 5,827 | 14,636 | 20,463 |
| Texas | 10 | 3,606 | 54,870 | 58,476 | 3,606 | 54,870 | 58,476 |
| Utah | 10 | 2,413 | 21,794 | 24,207 | 12,511 | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Arizona | 11 | 23 | 797 | 820 | | | |
| Nevada | | [illegible] | [illegible] | 3,248 | | | |
| California | | 75 | 2,370 | [illegible] | 2,519 | 22,199 | 24,718 |
| Oregon | 11 | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Idaho | 12 | 758 | 9,160 | [illegible] | | | |
| Montana | 12 | 1,214 | 9,632 | 10,846 | [illegible] | 22,483 | 24,712 |
| | TOTALS | [illegible] | 85,195 | [illegible] | 37,033 | 175,792 | 212,824 |

TABLE 21. ANALYSIS OF DROUGHT FEED LOAN APPLICATIONS HANDLED BY THE EMERGENCY CROP AND FEED LOAN SECTION IN THE DROUGHT AREA

NUMBER OF 1934 LAMBS BY STATES AND BY FARM CREDIT ADMINISTRATION DISTRICTS

| STATE | | 1934 LAMBS | | | TOTAL LAMBS (FARM) | TOTAL LAMBS (RANGE) | TOTAL F.C.A. DISTRICT |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | FARM | RANGE | TOTAL | F.C.A. DISTRICT | F.C.A. DISTRICT | |
| New York | 1 | 20 | | 20 | 20 | | 20 |
| Louisiana | 5 | 20 | | 20 | 20 | | 20 |
| Arkansas | | 942 | | 942 | | | |
| Missouri | 6 | 15,890 | | 15,890 | | | |
| Illinois | | 775 | | 775 | 17,607 | | 17,607 |
| Wisconsin | | 4,501 | | 4,501 | | | |
| North Dakota | 7 | 144,582 | 14,906 | 159,488 | | | |
| Minnesota | | 27,636 | | 27,636 | 176,719 | 14,906 | 191,625 |
| Iowa | | 5,852 | | 5,852 | | | |
| South Dakota | 8 | 129,450 | 90,446 | 219,896 | | | |
| Nebraska | | 5,039 | 1,704 | 6,733 | | | |
| Wyoming | | 16,552 | 434,435 | 450,987 | 156,883 | 526,585 | 683,468 |
| Oklahoma | | 968 | 563 | 1,531 | | | |
| Colorado | 9 | 5,315 | 74,852 | 80,167 | | | |
| Kansas | | 3,358 | 497 | 3,855 | | | |
| New Mexico | | 5,540 | 111,766 | 117,306 | 15,181 | 187,678 | 202,859 |
| Texas | 10 | 32,511 | 472,639 | 505,150 | 32,511 | 472,639 | 505,150 |
| Utah | | 13,200 | 209,096 | 222,296 | | | |
| Arizona | | 84 | 8,846 | 8,930 | | | |
| Nevada | 11 | 45 | 25,758 | 25,803 | | | |
| California | | 470 | 3,555 | 4,025 | 13,799 | 247,255 | 261,054 |
| Oregon | | 101 | 24,301 | 24,404 | | | |
| Idaho | 12 | 9,422 | 152,577 | 161,999 | | | |
| Montana | | 14,771 | 83,135 | 97,906 | 24,294 | 260,013 | 284,307 |
| TOTALS | | | | | 437,834 | 1,709,076 | |

[illegible]

[illegible]

| State | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| New York | 1 | 20 | 20 | 20 | | | 20 |
| Louisiana | 5 | 20 | 20 | 20 | | | 20 |
| Minnesota | | 940 | 940 | | | | |
| Maryland | 6 | 15,800 | 15,800 | | | | |
| Illinois | | 715 | 715 | 17,607 | | | 17,607 |
| Wisconsin | | 8,001 | 8,001 | | | | |
| North Dakota | 7 | 144,500 | 144,500 | 34,906 | | | |
| Minnesota | | 17,636 | 17,636 | 176,759 | 14,906 | | 191,665 |
| Iowa | | 5,000 | 5,000 | | | | |
| South Dakota | 8 | 149,900 | 149,900 | 90,940 | | | |
| Nebraska | | 5,000 | 5,000 | 1,900 | | | |
| Wyoming | | 14,500 | 14,500 | 195,897 | 906,905 | | 1,027,400 |
| Colorado | | 900 | 900 | 1,515 | | | |
| Oklahoma | 9 | 3,315 | 3,315 | 40,317 | | | |
| Kansas | | 3,500 | 3,500 | 1,000 | | | |
| New Mexico | | 5,400 | 5,400 | 117,304 | 15,183 | 127,614 | 302,400 |
| Texas | 120 | 32,511 | 32,511 | 903,180 | 32,511 | 403,950 | 903,180 |
| Utah | | 13,400 | 13,400 | 100,195 | | | |
| Arizona | | 40 | 40 | 8,930 | | | |
| Nevada | 11 | 45 | 45 | 23,003 | | | |
| California | | 470 | 470 | 1,095 | 13,799 | 407,209 | 321,094 |
| Oregon | | 101 | 101 | 24,404 | | | |
| Idaho | 12 | 1,410 | 1,410 | 163,077 | | | |
| Montana | | 14,174 | 14,174 | 37,040 | 34,294 | 304,012 | 404,477 |
| Total | | | | | 417,034 | | |

TABLE 22. - ANALYSIS OF DROUGHT FEED LOAN APPLICATIONS HANDLED BY THE EMERGENCY CROP AND FEED LOAN SECTION IN THE DROUGHT AREA

NUMBER OF GOATS BY STATES AND BY FARM CREDIT ADMINISTRATION DISTRICTS

| STATE | | GOATS | | | TOTAL GOATS (FARM) | TOTAL GOATS (RANGE) | TOTAL |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | FARM | RANGE | TOTAL | F.C.A. DISTRICT | F.C.A. DISTRICT | F.C.A. DISTRICT |
| New York | 1 | 16 | | 16 | 16 | | 16 |
| Louisiana | 2 | 1,605 | | 1,605 | 1,605 | | 1,605 |
| Arkansas | | 7,568 | | 7,568 | | | |
| Missouri | 6 | 12,867 | | 12,867 | | | |
| Illinois | | 66 | | 66 | 20,501 | | 20,501 |
| Wisconsin | | 97 | | 97 | | | |
| North Dakota | 7 | 824 | | 824 | | | |
| Minnesota | | 461 | | 461 | 1,382 | | 1,382 |
| Iowa | | 115 | | 115 | | | |
| South Dakota | 8 | 1,353 | 205 | 1,558 | | | |
| Nebraska | | 345 | 84 | 429 | | | |
| Wyoming | | 112 | 766 | 878 | 1,925 | 1,055 | 2,980 |
| Oklahoma | | 1,641 | 1,524 | 3,165 | | | |
| Colorado | 9 | 734 | 1,077 | 1,811 | | | |
| Kansas | | 597 | | 597 | | | |
| New Mexico | | 2,215 | 34,367 | 36,582 | 5,187 | 36,968 | 42,155 |
| Texas | 10 | 34,087 | 506,092 | 540,179 | 34,087 | 506,092 | 540,179 |
| Utah | | | | | | | |
| Arizona | 11 | 687 | | 687 | | | |
| Nevada | | 21 | 41 | 62 | | | |
| California | | 523 | 112 | 635 | 1,231 | 153 | 1,384 |
| Oregon | | 18 | | 18 | | | |
| Idaho | 12 | 197 | 3 | 200 | | | |
| Montana | | 202 | 355 | 557 | 417 | 358 | 775 |
| TOTALS | | | | | 66,361 | 544,626 | 610,977 |

TABLE 23. - ANALYSIS OF DROUGHT FEED LOAN APPLICATIONS HANDLED BY THE EMERGENCY CROP AND FEED LOAN SECTION IN THE DROUGHT AREA

NUMBER OF HOGS (BROOD SOWS, BOARS AND GILTS) BY STATES AND BY FARM CREDIT ADMINISTRATION DISTRICTS

| STATE | | HOGS (BROOD SOWS, BOARS, GILTS) FARM | HOGS (BROOD SOWS, BOARS, GILTS) RANGE | HOGS (BROOD SOWS, BOARS, GILTS) TOTAL | TOTAL HOGS (FARM) F.C.A. DISTRICT | TOTAL HOGS (RANGE) F.C.A. DISTRICT | TOTAL F.C.A. DISTRICT |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| New York | 1 | 93 | | 93 | 93 | | 93 |
| Louisiana | 5 | 27,010 | | 27,010 | 27,010 | | 27,010 |
| Arkansas | 6 | 34,311 | | 34,311 | | | |
| Missouri | | 98,113 | 431 | 98,544 | | | |
| Illinois | | 6,775 | | 6,775 | 139,199 | | 139,199 |
| Wisconsin | 7 | 22,465 | | 22,465 | | | |
| North Dakota | | 241,870 | | 241,870 | | | |
| Minnesota | | 226,072 | | 226,072 | 490,407 | | 490,407 |
| Iowa | 8 | 55,357 | | 55,357 | | | |
| South Dakota | | 407,052 | | 407,052 | | | |
| Nebraska | | 183,085 | | 183,085 | | | |
| Wyoming | | 5,060 | | 5,060 | 650,504 | | 650,504 |
| Oklahoma | 9 | 29,426 | 3,298 | 32,724 | | | |
| Colorado | | 24,349 | 4 | 24,353 | | | |
| Kansas | | 49,059 | 204 | 49,263 | | | |
| New Mexico | | 13,759 | 466 | 14,225 | 116,393 | 3,972 | 120,365 |
| Texas | 10 | 111,919 | 2,978 | 114,897 | 111,919 | 2,978 | 114,897 |
| Utah | 11 | 6,043 | | 6,043 | | | |
| Arizona | | 779 | 40 | 819 | | | |
| Nevada | | 220 | 12 | 232 | | | |
| California | | 4,738 | 113 | 4,851 | 11,800 | 165 | 11,965 |
| Oregon | 12 | 261 | 8 | 269 | | | |
| Idaho | | 3,567 | 17 | 3,584 | | | |
| Montana | | 11,151 | 576 | 11,727 | 15,729 | 601 | 15,880 |
| TOTALS | | | | | 1,562,704 | 42,458 | 1,570,951 |

[illegible]

TABLE 34. ANALYSIS OF DROUGHT FEED LOAN APPLICATIONS HANDLED BY THE EMERGENCY CROP AND FEED LOAN SECTION IN THE DROUGHT AREA

NUMBER OF HORSES AND MULES (INCLUDING BABIES AND PACK HORSES) BY STATES AND BY FARM CREDIT ADMINISTRATION DISTRICTS

| STATE | | HORSES AND MULES | | | TOTAL HORSES AND MULES (FARM) | TOTAL HORSES AND MULES (RANCH) | TOTAL F.C.A. DISTRICT |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | FARM | RANCH | TOTAL | F.C.A. DISTRICT | F.C.A. DISTRICT | |
| New York | 1 | 844 | | 844 | 844 | | 844 |
| Louisiana | 5 | 17,763 | | 17,763 | 17,763 | | 17,763 |
| Arkansas | 6 | 33,647 | | 33,647 | | | |
| Missouri | | 64,474 | | 64,474 | | | |
| Illinois | | 5,768 | | 5,768 | 103,889 | | 103,889 |
| Wisconsin | 7 | 21,191 | | 21,191 | | | |
| North Dakota | | 297,935 | | 297,935 | | | |
| Minnesota | | 161,119 | | 161,119 | 500,245 | | 500,245 |
| Iowa | 8 | 28,677 | | 28,677 | | | |
| South Dakota | | 258,233 | 15,741 | 273,974 | | | |
| Nebraska | | 131,018 | 15,975 | 146,993 | | | |
| Wyoming | | 21,507 | 9,363 | 30,870 | 439,435 | 41,079 | 480,514 |
| Oklahoma | 9 | 43,690 | 2,724 | 46,414 | | | |
| Colorado | | 40,255 | 8,252 | 48,507 | | | |
| Kansas | | 74,535 | 3,617 | 78,152 | | | |
| New Mexico | | 23,988 | 11,711 | 35,699 | 182,468 | 26,304 | 208,772 |
| Texas | 10 | 157,176 | 17,555 | 174,731 | 157,176 | 17,555 | 174,731 |
| Utah | 11 | 12,942 | 3,615 | 16,557 | | | |
| Arizona | | 858 | 440 | 1,298 | | | |
| Nevada | | 766 | 632 | 1,398 | | | |
| California | | 2,169 | 727 | 2,896 | 16,735 | 5,414 | 22,149 |
| Oregon | 12 | 928 | 634 | 1,562 | | | |
| Idaho | | 8,204 | 2,325 | 10,529 | | | |
| Montana | | 35,721 | 14,095 | 49,816 | 44,853 | 17,054 | 61,907 |
| TOTALS | | | | | 1,463,408 | 107,406 | 1,570,814 |

TABLE 25.

ANALYSIS OF DROUGHT FEED LOAN APPLICATIONS HANDLED BY
THE EMERGENCY CROP AND FEED LOAN SECTION IN THE DROUGHT AREA

NUMBER OF POULTRY BY STATES AND
BY FARM CREDIT ADMINISTRATION DISTRICTS

| STATE | | POULTRY | | | TOTAL POULTRY (FARM) | TOTAL POULTRY (RANGE) | TOTAL |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | FARM | RANGE | TOTAL | F.C.A. DISTRICT | F.C.A. DISTRICT | F.C.A. DISTRICT |
| New York | 1 | 11,890 | | 11,890 | 11,890 | | 11,890 |
| Louisiana | 5 | 179,772 | | 179,772 | 179,772 | | 179,772 |
| Arkansas | | 532,757 | | 532,757 | | | |
| Missouri | 6 | 2,371,538 | | 2,371,538 | | | |
| Illinois | | 156,001 | | 156,001 | 3,060,296 | | 3,060,296 |
| Wisconsin | | 504,482 | | 504,482 | | | |
| North Dakota | 7 | 4,225,067 | | 4,225,067 | | | |
| Minnesota | | 3,388,952 | | 3,388,952 | 8,118,501 | | 8,118,501 |
| Iowa | | 784,406 | | 784,406 | | | |
| South Dakota | 8 | 5,385,890 | | 5,385,890 | | | |
| Nebraska | | 2,723,681 | | 2,723,681 | | | |
| Wyoming | | 138,834 | | 138,834 | 9,032,811 | | 9,032,811 |
| Oklahoma | | 734,046 | 22,035 | 756,081 | | | |
| Colorado | 9 | 574,679 | 14,876 | 589,555 | | | |
| Kansas | | 2,212,087 | 3,149 | 2,215,236 | | | |
| New Mexico | | 265,000 | 1,670 | 266,670 | 3,785,812 | 41,730 | 3,827,542 |
| Texas | 10 | 2,718,923 | 29,113 | 2,748,036 | 2,718,923 | 29,113 | 2,718,923 |
| Utah | | 442,986 | | 442,986 | | | |
| Arizona | 11 | 35,624 | | 35,624 | | | |
| Nevada | | 3,020 | | 3,020 | | | |
| California | | 384,215 | | 384,215 | 865,845 | | 865,845 |
| Oregon | 12 | 3,246 | 284 | 3,530 | | | |
| Idaho | | 43,934 | 78 | 44,012 | | | |
| Montana | | 287,332 | 12,647 | 299,979 | 334,512 | 13,029 | 347,541 |
| TOTALS | | | | | 28,108,362 | 83,852 | 28,192,214 |

[illegible]

TABLE 26. - ANALYSIS OF DROUGHT FEED LOAN APPLICATIONS HANDLED BY THE EMERGENCY CROP AND FEED LOAN SECTION IN THE DROUGHT AREA

NUMBER AND AMOUNT OF MISCELLANEOUS LOANS BY STATES AND BY EMERGENCY CROP AND FEED LOAN OFFICES

| STATE | OFFICE | VEGETABLES | | STRAWBERRIES | | CITRUS | | ORCHARD | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | NUMBER | AMOUNT | NUMBER | AMOUNT | NUMBER | AMOUNT | NUMBER | AMOUNT |
| Arkansas | Memphis | | | 214 | $ 7,175 | | | | |
| Florida | Memphis | 472 | $44,415 | | | 569 | $361,006 | | |
| Missouri | St. Louis | | | 25 | 418 | | | | |
| Washington | Spokane | | | | | | | 1,135 | $362,695 |
| TOTALS | | 472 | $44,415 | 239 | $ 7,593 | 569 | $361,006 | 1,135 | $362,695 |

[illegible]

NUMBER OF ACRES OF FORAGE CROPS AND AMOUNTS
BY STATES AND BY FARM CREDIT ADMINISTRATION DISTRICTS

| STATE | | FORAGE CROPS (NUMBER OF ACRES) | AMOUNT | TOTAL FORAGE CROPS (ACREAGE) F.C.A. DISTRICT | TOTAL AMOUNT F.C.A. DISTRICT |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Louisiana | 5 | 67,045 | * | 67,045 | |
| Arkansas | | 71,053 | * | | |
| Missouri | 8 | 43,114½ | $ 42,[illegible].50 | | |
| Illinois | | 8,[illegible] | 4,962.[illegible] | 123,048 | $ 47,[illegible].35 |
| Wisconsin | | 2,560½ | 4,597.00 | | |
| North Dakota | 7 | 56,584 | 15,255.00 | | |
| Minnesota | | 7,466 | 6,032.00 | 66,610 | 25,884.00 |
| Iowa | | 930 | 930.00 | | |
| South Dakota | 8 | 55,931 | 55,700.00 | | |
| Nebraska | | 37,856 | 37,856.00 | | |
| Wyoming | | 463 | 462.00 | 94,961 | 94,953.00 |
| Oklahoma | | 84,208 | 86,524.00 | | |
| Colorado | 9 | 56,941 | 38,549.00 | | |
| Kansas | | 40,710 | 36,905.00 | | |
| New Mexico | | 58,331 | 52,732.00 | 239,230 | 217,706.00 |
| Texas | 10 | 564,972 | 530,606.00 | 564,972 | 530,606.00 |
| Utah | | 154 | 154.00 | | |
| Arizona | 11 | 2,428½ | 2,353.50 | | |
| Nevada | | | | | |
| California | | 8,169 | 8,164.00 | 8,751½ | 8,481.50 |
| Oregon | | 1,404 | 30.00 | | |
| Idaho | 12 | 675 | 185.00 | | |
| Montana | | 9,139 | 5,979.00 | 11,219 | 33,184.00 |
| TOTALS | | | | 1,174,259½ | $983,481.85 |

* Louisiana and Arkansas failed to report amounts for forage crops

| State | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Louisiana | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Kansas | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Kentucky | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Illinois | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Georgia | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| North Dakota | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Tennessee | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Iowa | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Costa Dakota | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Kansas | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Wyoming | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Oklahoma | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Colorado | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| New Mexico | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Texas | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Utah | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Arizona | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Nevada | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| California | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Oregon | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Idaho | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| TOTALS | | | | 1,174,854 | [illegible] |

* Louisiana and Kansas failed to report amounts for foreign crops

# APPENDICES

## APPENDIX A. FINANCES

# APPENDICES

## APPENDIX A - FINANCIAL STATEMENT

### EXHIBIT 1 - EXPENDITURES BY APPROPRIATIONS AND COMMODITIES

Statement of expenditures covering period
May 23, 1934, to June 30, 1935

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Allotments for Drought Relief Programs: | | |
| JONES-CONNALLY ACT | | |
| Cattle Program . . . . . | $69,261,117.00 | |
| EMERGENCY APPROPRIATION ACT | | |
| Cattle Program . . . . . | 55,459,600.00 | $124,720,717.00 |
| Cattle (Indian Service) . . . . . | | 800,000.00 |
| Sheep and Goat Program . . . . . | | 9,820,400.00 |
| Seed Program . . . . . | | 25,000,000.00 |
| Feed & For- (Federal Livestock Feed Agency . . . | 500,000.00 | |
| age Program (Corn Fodder & Corn Stover . . . . | 200,000.00 | 700,000.00 |
| Total . . . . . | | $161,041,117.00 |
| Expenditures - (By Commodities): | | |
| JONES-CONNALLY ACT | | |
| Cattle | | |
| Benefit and Purchase Payments . . . . . | $62,252,548.00 | |
| EMERGENCY APPROPRIATION ACT | | |
| Cattle | | |
| Benefit and Purchase Payments . . . . . | 49,290,321.00 | $111,542,869.00 |
| Indian Service (Transferred to Interior) . . . . . | | 800,000.00 |
| Sheep | | |
| Service and Disposition Payments . . . . | 3,609,576.00 | |
| Purchase Payments . . . . . | 3,609,576.00 | 7,219,152.00 |
| Goats | | |
| Service and Disposition Payments . . . . | 245,351.40 | |
| Purchase Payments . . . . . | 245,351.40 | 490,702.80 |
| Seed | | |
| Purchase and Charges . . . . . | | 18,485,561.67 |
| Feed and Forage | | |
| Federal Livestock Feed Agency (allocated) . . | 285,151.25 | |
| Corn Fodder and Corn Stover (Payments) . . . . . | | 53,497.16 |
| Canadian Hay and Straw (Payments) . . . . . | | 33,939.16 |
| Grand Total . . . . . | | $137,725,071.99 |
| Balance . . . . . | | 23,246,045.01 |

# APPENDICES

## APPENDIX A - FINANCIAL STATEMENT

### EXHIBIT 1 - STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURES [illegible]

Statement of expenditures during period
May 25, 1934, to June 30, 1935

Allotments for Drought Relief Programs:

JONES-COMMALLY ACT

Dairy Program . . . . . $69,921,117.00

EMERGENCY APPROPRIATION ACT

Dairy Program . . . . . $4,000,000.00 $123,921,117.00
Dairy (Dairy Series) . . . . . 300,000.00
Deep Rut Dust Program . . . . . 9,980,400.00
Feed Program . . . . . 18,040,000.00
Feed & Pre- (Federal Livestock Feed Agency) . . 800,000.00
Sure Program (Cost Sharing & Cost Share) . . . 300,000.00 [illegible]
Total . . . . . $181,041,117.00

Expenditures - (By Commodities):

JONES-COMMALLY ACT
Dairy

Benefit and
Purchase Payments . . . . . $98,928,840.00

EMERGENCY APPROPRIATION ACT
Dairy

Benefit and
Purchase Payments . . . . . 49,884,101.00 [illegible]
Dairy Service (Transferred to Dairy) . . . . . [illegible]
Dairy
Service and Disposition Payments . . . . 3,[illegible]
Purchase Payments . . . . . 3,809,976.00 7,[illegible]
Dairy
Service and Disposition Payments . . . . [illegible]
Purchase Payments . . . . . [illegible] [illegible]
Total
Purchase and Charges . . . . . 18,488,[illegible]
Feed and Dairy
Federal Livestock Feed Agency (Allotment) . . [illegible]
Farm Foster and Cost Share (Payments) . . . . . [illegible]
Emergency Dry and Drought (Payments) . . . . . [illegible]
Grand Total . . . . . [illegible]
Balance . . . . . [illegible]

# APPENDIX A

## EXHIBIT 2. - EXPENDITURES BY STATES AND COMMODITIES

Emergency Cattle Purchases
June 1, 1934 to June 15, 1935.

SHEET 1

| State | Number of Head | Benefit Payments | Purchase Payments | Total Payments |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Arizona | 101,390 | $ 529,600 | $ 919,161 | $ 1,448,761 |
| Arkansas | 137,780 | 714,692 | 878,969 | 1,593,661 |
| California | 19,784 | 106,335 | 199,380 | 305,715 |
| Colorado | 289,588 | 1,513,085 | 2,634,856 | 4,147,941 |
| Florida | 16,335 | 86,983 | 137,180 | 224,163 |
| Idaho | 41,607 | 212,900 | 309,494 | 522,394 |
| Illinois | 2,587 | 14,564 | 28,086 | 42,650 |
| Iowa | 23,073 | 116,299 | 210,310 | 326,609 |
| Kansas | 521,044 | 2,638,024 | 4,885,943 | 7,523,967 |
| Louisiana | 57,016 | 278,570 | 286,963 | 565,533 |
| Minnesota | 257,473 | 1,285,396 | 2,481,029 | 3,766,425 |
| Missouri | 511,450 | 2,665,587 | 4,810,320 | 7,475,907 |
| Montana | 349,927 | 1,738,125 | 3,282,009 | 5,020,134 |
| Nebraska | 480,874 | 2,378,275 | 4,221,539 | 6,599,814 |
| Nevada | 36,272 | 192,861 | 375,228 | 568,089 |
| New Mexico | 547,244 | 2,813,280 | 4,520,632 | 7,333,912 |
| North Dakota | 970,989 | 4,709,272 | 8,972,644 | 13,681,916 |
| Oklahoma | 503,410 | 2,497,498 | 3,243,637 | 5,741,135 |
| Oregon | 12,482 | 66,431 | 117,869 | 184,300 |
| South Dakota | 914,839 | 4,516,154 | 8,605,301 | 13,121,455 |
| Texas | 2,015,570 | 10,206,499 | 14,334,289 | 24,540,788 |
| Utah | 126,095 | 651,920 | 1,103,538 | 1,755,458 |
| Wisconsin | 56,916 | 303,846 | 562,305 | 866,151 |
| Wyoming | 285,714 | 1,442,416 | 2,742,841 | 4,185,257 |
| Total | 8,279,659 | $41,678,612 | $69,863,523 | $111,542,135 |

# APPENDIX A

## Statistics - Accomplishments in Public Assistance

Quarterly Ending December
From 1, 1936 to June 15, 1939.

| State | Number of Head | Benefit Payments | Federal Income | Total Expenditure |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Arizona | 1[illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | 1,[illegible] |
| Arkansas | 1[illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | 1,[illegible] |
| California | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Colorado | [illegible] | 1,[illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Florida | 16,[illegible] | 86,[illegible] | 1[illegible],[illegible] | [illegible] |
| Idaho | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Illinois | 2,[illegible] | 1[illegible],[illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Iowa | 23,[illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Kansas | [illegible] | 2,[illegible] | [illegible] | 7,[illegible] |
| Louisiana | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Minnesota | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Missouri | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Montana | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Nebraska | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Nevada | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| New Mexico | [illegible] | 2,[illegible] | [illegible] | 7,[illegible] |
| North Dakota | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Oklahoma | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Oregon | 12,[illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| South Dakota | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Texas | 2,[illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Utah | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Wisconsin | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Wyoming | [illegible] | [illegible] | 2,[illegible] | [illegible] |
| Total | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |

# APPENDIX A

## EXHIBIT 2. - EXPENDITURES BY STATES AND COMMODITIES

Emergency Sheep Purchases
September 13, 1934 to June 15, 1935.

SHEET 2

| State | Number of Head | Service and Disposition Payments | Purchase Payments | Total Payments |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Arizona | 11,347 | $ 11,347 | $ 11,347 | $ 22,694 |
| Arkansas | 94 | 94 | 94 | 188 |
| California | 23,207 | 23,207 | 23,207 | 46,414 |
| Colorado | 207,196 | 207,196 | 207,196 | 414,392 |
| Idaho | 145,677 | 145,677 | 145,677 | 291,354 |
| Iowa | 1,767 | 1,767 | 1,767 | 3,534 |
| Kansas | 9,569 | 9,569 | 9,569 | 19,138 |
| Minnesota | 6,561 | 6,561 | 6,561 | 13,122 |
| Missouri | 7,575 | 7,575 | 7,575 | 15,150 |
| Montana | 491,776 | 491,776 | 491,776 | 983,552 |
| Nebraska | 24,671 | 24,671 | 24,671 | 49,342 |
| Nevada | 99,261 | 99,261 | 99,261 | 198,522 |
| New Mexico | 299,372 | 299,372 | 299,372 | 598,744 |
| North Dakota | 84,026 | 84,026 | 84,026 | 168,052 |
| Oklahoma | 2,270 | 2,270 | 2,270 | 4,540 |
| Oregon | 162,779 | 162,779 | 162,779 | 325,558 |
| South Dakota | 148,909 | 148,909 | 148,909 | 297,818 |
| Texas | 1,091,234 | 1,091,234 | 1,091,234 | 2,182,468 |
| Utah | 205,512 | 205,512 | 205,512 | 411,024 |
| Wyoming | 586,773 | 586,773 | 586,773 | 1,173,546 |
| Total | 3,609,576 | $ 3,609,576 | $ 3,609,576 | $ 7,219,152 |

# APPENDIX A

## SERIES 2. - REPORTED BY STATES AND COMMODITIES

Unemployed Black-Footed Ferrets
September 13, 1979 to June 15, 1980

| State | Number of Dogs | Services and Expenditures Dependents | Dependents | Small Mammals |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Arizona | 11,372 | 11,347 | 11,347 | 22,694 |
| Arkansas | 34 | 34 | 34 | 136 |
| California | 23,007 | 23,007 | 23,007 | 69,021 |
| Colorado | 207,149 | 207,149 | 207,149 | 414,298 |
| Idaho | 143,677 | 143,677 | 143,677 | 287,354 |
| Iowa | 1,041 | 1,041 | 1,041 | 2,082 |
| Kansas | 9,368 | 9,368 | 9,368 | 18,736 |
| Kentucky | 5,983 | 5,983 | 5,983 | 11,966 |
| Missouri | 7,872 | 7,872 | 7,872 | 15,744 |
| Montana | 412,172 | 412,172 | 412,172 | 824,344 |
| Nebraska | 24,677 | 24,677 | 24,677 | 49,354 |
| Nevada | 34,941 | 34,941 | 34,941 | 69,882 |
| New Mexico | 274,172 | 274,172 | 274,172 | 548,344 |
| North Dakota | 44,028 | 44,028 | 44,028 | 88,056 |
| Oklahoma | 2,270 | 2,270 | 2,270 | 4,540 |
| Oregon | 162,119 | 162,119 | 162,119 | 324,238 |
| South Dakota | 134,947 | 134,947 | 134,947 | 269,894 |
| Texas | 1,091,439 | 1,091,439 | 1,091,439 | 2,182,878 |
| Utah | 274,512 | 274,512 | 274,512 | 549,024 |
| Wyoming | 344,173 | 344,173 | 344,173 | 1,032,519 |
| Total | 3,091,397 | 3,091,397 | 3,091,397 | 7,274,192 |

# APPENDIX A

## EXHIBIT 2. - EXPENDITURES BY STATES AND COMMODITIES

Emergency Goat Purchases
September 20, 1934 to June 12, 1935.

| State | Number of Head | Service and Disposition Payments | Purchase Payments | Total Payments |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Arizona | 21,[illegible] | $ 15,125.60 | $ 15,125.60 | $ 30,251.20 |
| Colorado | 3,427 | 2,398.90 | 2,398.90 | 4,797.80 |
| Idaho | 36 | 25.20 | 25.20 | 50.40 |
| Kansas | 149 | 104.30 | 104.30 | 208.60 |
| Missouri | 468 | 327.60 | 327.60 | 655.20 |
| Montana | 9 | 6.30 | 6.30 | 12.60 |
| Nevada | 190 | 133.00 | 133.00 | 266.00 |
| New Mexico | 22,592 | 15,814.40 | 15,814.40 | 31,628.80 |
| Oregon | 1 | .70 | .70 | 1.40 |
| South Dakota | 32 | 22.40 | 22.40 | 44.80 |
| Texas | 283,263 | 198,284.10 | 198,284.10 | 396,568.20 |
| Utah | 17,981 | 12,586.70 | 12,586.70 | 25,173.40 |
| Wyoming | 746 | 522.20 | 522.20 | 1,044.40 |
| Total | 350,502 | $ 245,351.40 | $ 245,351.40 | $ 490,702.80 |

# APPENDIX A

EXHIBIT 2. - EXPENDITURES BY STATES AND COMMODITIES

SHEET 4

Emergency Seed Purchases
August 8, 1934 to June 13, 1935.

| State | Bushels | Amount |
|---|---|---|
| Arizona | 17,183.36 | $ 23,813.87 |
| California | 30,186.35 | 32,383.96 |
| Colorado | 35,303.45 | 36,821.51 |
| Idaho | 39,792.39 | 29,741.36 |
| Illinois | 359,004.32 | 219,760.69 |
| Indiana | 65,954.39 | 39,418.16 |
| Iowa | 1,357,409.17 | 796,018.72 |
| Kansas | 215,400.59 | 149,246.87 |
| Minnesota | 7,827,318.25 | 5,240,950.72 |
| Missouri | 138,426.25 | 98,637.61 |
| Montana | 1,983,938.00 | 2,047,527.55 |
| Nebraska | 252,004.23 | 182,475.02 |
| New Mexico | 1,200.00 | 1,836.00 |
| North Dakota | 3,160,432.37 | 3,643,647.16 |
| Oklahoma | 67,161.87 | 36,357.45 |
| Oregon | 1,470,113.69 | 1,027,325.52 |
| South Dakota | 64,900.45 | 68,154.60 |
| Texas | 26,767.89 | 23,413.45 |
| Washington | 618,986.46 | 432,249.93 |
| Wisconsin | 351,328.13 | 232,133.33 |
| U. S. Total | 18,070,851.67 | $15,342,177.49 |
| Canada | 976,150.91 | 1,487,097.16 |
| Grand Total | 19,047,002.58 | $16,829,274.65 |

APPENDIX: B

CONTRACT E.--EXPENDITURES BY STATES AND COMMODITIES

Highways and Terminals
August 3, 1941 to June 30, 1942.

| State | Supplies | Amount |
|---|---|---|
| Arizona | 37,127.24 | 24,218.27 |
| California | 30,186.30 | 32,322.34 |
| Colorado | 33,808.45 | 36,821.21 |
| Idaho | 39,796.20 | 29,741.36 |
| Illinois | 309,004.36 | 219,780.69 |
| Indiana | 65,954.39 | 39,418.15 |
| Iowa | 1,857,417.47 | 776,214.74 |
| Kansas | 215,400.69 | 149,246.97 |
| Minnesota | 7,327,214.21 | 6,241,740.72 |
| Missouri | 186,456.35 | 98,697.61 |
| Montana | 1,240,394.70 | 1,047,247.32 |
| Nebraska | 322,004.10 | 121,474.22 |
| New Mexico | 1,300.00 | 1,222.00 |
| North Dakota | 3,190,447.97 | 4,243,447.14 |
| Oklahoma | 97,181.07 | 36,367.46 |
| Oregon | 1,475,123.45 | 1,247,322.12 |
| South Dakota | 61,900.44 | 24,121.07 |
| Texas | 45,727.39 | 28,414.49 |
| Washington | 114,481.41 | 42,242.71 |
| Wisconsin | 321,390.22 | 222,322.00 |
| U. S. Total | 14,970,021.67 | 11,242,177.49 |
| Canada | 374,221.21 | 2,227,247.14 |
| Grand Total | 15,047,032.32 | 13,469,424.63 |

# APPENDIX A

## EXHIBIT 3. --EXPENDITURES FOR PURCHASES BY STATES, EMERGENCY COUNTIES AND COMMODITIES

Emergency Livestock Purchase Program
June 1, 1934 to June 15, 1935.

ARIZONA

| County | Cattle | | Sheep | | Goats | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Head | Amount | Head | Amount | Head | Amount |
| Apache | 1,135 | $ 15,568 | 2,592 | $ 5,184 | | $ |
| Cochise | 17,281 | 236,714 | | | | |
| Coconino | 215 | 3,656 | 300 | 600 | | |
| Gila | 12,927 | 180,023 | | | 618 | 865.20 |
| Graham | 6,637 | 98,941 | | | 608 | 851.20 |
| Greenlee | 6,653 | 102,620 | | | | |
| Maricopa | 10,684 | 151,818 | 1,433 | 2,866 | 567 | 793.80 |
| Mohave | 6,724 | 93,449 | 3,731 | 7,462 | 2,635 | 3,889.00 |
| Navajo | 2,324 | 34,389 | 3,166 | 6,332 | | |
| Pima | 8,838 | 129,032 | | | | |
| Pinal | 5,059 | 75,373 | 125 | 250 | 1,360 | 1,904.00 |
| Santa Cruz | 5,593 | 71,327 | | | | |
| Yavapai | 15,186 | 220,452 | | | 15,820 | 22,148.00 |
| Yuma | 2,134 | 35,399 | | | | |
| Total | 101,390 | $ 1,448,761 | 11,347 | $ 22,694 | 21,608 | $ 30,251.20 |

# APPENDIX A

EXHIBIT B. —EXPENDITURES FOR PURCHASES BY DEPOTS,
REMOUNT DEPOTS AND COMMANDING

Department Livestock Purchase Program
June 1, 1934 to June 15, 1935.

OPTIONS

| Depot | Cattle | | Sheep | | Goats | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Head | Amount | Head | Amount | Head | Amount |
| Spokane | 1,170 | $ 14,000 | 2,092 | $ 5,164 | | $ |
| Omaha | 17,881 | 254,714 | | | | |
| Portland | 213 | 2,824 | 300 | 800 | | |
| Ellis | 12,977 | 180,022 | | | 412 | 504.00 |
| Orville | 2,257 | 34,941 | | | 498 | 441.00 |
| Fremont | 2,227 | 102,620 | | | | |
| Sutleville | 1,264 | 121,218 | 1,455 | 2,464 | 387 | 783.00 |
| Medford | 2,724 | 34,847 | 5,701 | 7,423 | 2,000 | 2,014.00 |
| Ogden | 2,224 | 34,272 | 5,156 | 6,322 | | |
| Yuma | 2,224 | 127,272 | | | | |
| Vinal | 2,000 | 72,223 | 125 | 200 | 1,240 | 1,204.00 |
| Rocky Ford | 2,000 | 71,227 | | | | |
| Sheridan | 12,140 | 203,470 | | | 12,000 | 27,140.00 |
| Texas | 2,124 | 40,227 | | | | |
| Total | 112,270 | $ 1,440,721 | 11,347 | $ 22,694 | 21,638 | $ 32,386.00 |

Expenditures for Purchases through June 15, 1935 -- By States and Commodities -- Continued.

ARKANSAS

| County | Cattle | | Sheep | | Goats | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Head | Amount | Head | Amount | Head | Amount |
| Baxter | 2,699 | $ 35,423 | | $ | | $ |
| Benton | 6,863 | 91,220 | 70 | 140 | | |
| Boone | 4,393 | 55,854 | | | | |
| Calhoun | 1,675 | 17,932 | | | | |
| Carroll | 5,571 | 72,652 | | | | |
| Clark | 3,538 | 37,291 | | | | |
| Cleburne | 1,986 | 23,896 | | | | |
| Cleveland | 1,874 | 18,989 | | | | |
| Columbia | 2,999 | 31,367 | | | | |
| Conway | 1,536 | 17,493 | | | | |
| Crawford | 2,280 | 26,406 | | | | |
| Dallas | 1,135 | 11,476 | | | | |
| Faulkner | 2,077 | 24,365 | | | | |
| Franklin | 3,132 | 33,942 | | | | |
| Fulton | 6,590 | 86,552 | | | | |
| Garland | 1,800 | 17,548 | | | | |
| Grant | 1,542 | 14,289 | | | | |
| Hempstead | 3,470 | 35,508 | | | | |
| Hot Springs | 2,244 | 23,964 | | | | |
| Howard | 1,686 | 21,818 | | | | |
| Independence | 3,566 | 39,821 | | | | |
| Izard | 2,814 | 34,149 | | | | |
| Johnson | 2,665 | 28,625 | | | | |
| Lafayette | 1,419 | 15,113 | | | | |
| Lawrence | 2,951 | 31,656 | | | | |
| Little River | 1,706 | 19,244 | | | | |
| Logan | 4,033 | 38,930 | | | | |
| Madison | 1,244 | 17,671 | | | | |
| Marion | 2,274 | 28,375 | | | | |
| Miller | 3,030 | 32,450 | | | | |

Expenditures for Purposes through June 15, 1952 -- By States and Commodities -- Continued.

| County | Cattle | | Sheep | | Goats | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Head | Amount | Head | Amount | Head | Amount |
| Barber | 2,699 | $ 32,485 | | | | $ |
| Barton | 6,886 | 81,320 | 70 | 140 | | |
| Bourbon | 4,395 | 52,904 | | | | |
| Brown | 1,875 | 17,982 | | | | |
| Butler | 5,871 | 72,602 | | | | |
| Chase | 6,200 | 57,801 | | | | |
| Chautauqua | 1,886 | 22,975 | | | | |
| Cherokee | 1,974 | 12,089 | | | | |
| Cheyenne | 2,289 | 21,807 | | | | |
| Clark | 1,884 | 17,420 | | | | |
| Clay | 2,880 | 24,400 | | | | |
| Crawford | 1,136 | 13,476 | | | | |
| Dickinson | 2,077 | 24,372 | | | | |
| Doniphan | 3,128 | 32,172 | | | | |
| Douglas | 2,380 | 24,228 | | | | |
| Edwards | 1,800 | 17,840 | | | | |
| Elk | 1,348 | 14,280 | | | | |
| Ellis | 2,470 | 32,108 | | | | |
| Ellsworth | 3,144 | 32,964 | | | | |
| Finney | 1,624 | 23,820 | | | | |
| Ford | 2,840 | 29,821 | | | | |
| Franklin | 2,014 | 24,144 | | | | |
| Geary | 2,840 | 28,280 | | | | |
| Gove | 1,419 | 12,115 | | | | |
| Graham | 2,072 | 22,400 | | | | |
| Grant | 1,972 | 19,044 | | | | |
| Gray | 4,022 | 32,820 | | | | |
| Greeley | 1,364 | 17,071 | | | | |
| Greenwood | 3,272 | 28,270 | | | | |
| Hamilton | 2,080 | 22,480 | | | | |

Expenditures for Purchases through June 15, 1935 -- By States and Commodities -- Continued.

ARKANSAS -- Continued

| County | Cattle | | Sheep | | Goats | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Head | Amount | Head | Amount | Head | Amount |
| Montgomery | 2,360 | $ 26,153 | | | | |
| Nevada | 2,211 | 22,792 | | $ | | |
| Newton | 2,127 | 29,634 | | | | |
| Ouachita | 2,308 | 23,866 | | | | |
| Perry | 1,502 | 15,254 | | | | |
| Pike | 2,467 | 25,902 | | | | |
| Polk | 2,165 | 26,194 | | | | |
| Pope | 2,395 | 27,353 | | | | |
| Randolph | 3,321 | 38,654 | 24 | 48 | | |
| Saline | 1,570 | 15,829 | | | | |
| Scott | 2,840 | 36,019 | | | | |
| Searcy | 2,553 | 33,751 | | | | |
| Sebastian | 3,953 | 45,864 | | | | |
| Sevier | 2,428 | 25,852 | | | | |
| Sharp | 4,818 | 58,242 | | | | |
| Stone | 2,206 | 25,515 | | | | |
| Union | 2,849 | 28,151 | | | | |
| Van Buren | 1,913 | 23,659 | | | | |
| Washington | 4,346 | 52,958 | | | | |
| Yell | 2,656 | 28,000 | | | | |
| Total | 137,780 | $ 1,593,661 | 94 | $ 188 | | |

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

Expenditures for Purchases through June 15, 1935 -- By States and Commodities -- Continued.

CALIFORNIA

| County | Cattle | | Sheep | | Goats | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Head | Amount | Head | Amount | Head | Amount |
| Fresno | 735 | $ 10,695 | 3,944 | $ 7,888 | | |
| Imperial | 6,343 | 98,262 | | | | |
| Kern | 1,294 | 17,902 | 2,385 | 4,770 | | |
| Kings | 817 | 12,150 | 191 | 382 | | |
| Lassen | 312 | 5,133 | 5,238 | 10,476 | | |
| Madera | 984 | 16,479 | 882 | 1,764 | | |
| Modoc | 588 | 8,786 | 7,138 | 14,276 | | |
| Monterey | 540 | 8,647 | 1,109 | 2,218 | | |
| Orange | 405 | 6,066 | | | | |
| Riverside | 58 | 880 | 47 | 94 | | |
| San Benito | 282 | 4,975 | 404 | 808 | | |
| San Bernardino | 614 | 8,850 | | | | |
| San Diego | 3,238 | 52,674 | 102 | 204 | | |
| San Luis Obispo | 333 | 5,468 | 665 | 1,330 | | |
| Santa Barbara | 2,110 | 31,868 | | | | |
| Siskyou | | | 521 | 1,042 | | |
| Tulare | 1,131 | 16,880 | 581 | 1,162 | | |
| Total | 19,784 | $ 305,715 | 23,207 | $ 46,414 | | |

Expenditures for purposes through June 18, 1920 -- by states and counties -- Continued.

CALIFORNIA

| County | Relief | | Camp | | Shelter | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rent | Amount | Meal | Amount | Rent | Amount |
| Tulare | 720 | $ 10,390 | 3,944 | $ 7,882 | | |
| Tuolumne | 8,249 | 80,208 | | | | |
| Ventura | 1,294 | 17,908 | 2,288 | 4,770 | | |
| Yolo | 217 | 12,120 | 181 | 362 | | |
| Yuba | 312 | 8,120 | 8,288 | 10,475 | | |
| Alpine | 204 | 14,477 | 882 | 1,764 | | |
| Amador | 320 | 8,708 | 7,128 | 14,276 | | |
| Butte | 340 | 8,647 | 1,129 | 2,318 | | |
| Calaveras | 420 | 6,094 | | | | |
| Colusa | 80 | 880 | 47 | 94 | | |
| El Dorado | 320 | 4,970 | 404 | 808 | | |
| Del Norte | 214 | 4,080 | | | | |
| Glenn | 2,288 | 32,974 | 128 | 254 | | |
| Inyo | 820 | 8,488 | 848 | 1,320 | | |
| Lake | 2,110 | 24,888 | | | | |
| Lassen | | | 321 | 1,088 | | |
| Mono | 1,121 | 16,880 | 281 | 1,128 | | |
| Total | 18,288 | $ 248,212 | $ 21,327 | $ 44,214 | | |

Expenditures for Purchases through June 15, 1935 -- By States and Commodities -- Continued.

COLORADO

| County | Cattle | | Sheep | | Goats | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Head | Amount | Head | Amount | Head | Amount |
| Adams | 3,311 | $ 49,973 | 647 | $ 1,294 | | |
| Alamosa | 2,335 | 33,263 | 2,477 | 4,954 | | |
| Arapahoe | 3,311 | 49,960 | 408 | 816 | | |
| Archuleta | 1,597 | 23,415 | 2,122 | 4,244 | | |
| Baca | 19,756 | 278,534 | 1,610 | 3,220 | | |
| Bent | 14,024 | 209,526 | 4,278 | 8,556 | | |
| Boulder | 451 | 5,965 | 65 | 130 | | |
| Chaffee | 2,260 | 36,515 | 1,166 | 2,332 | | |
| Cheyenne | 9,962 | 148,268 | 1,907 | 3,814 | | |
| Conejos | 2,736 | 37,053 | 10,258 | 20,516 | | |
| Costilla | 609 | 9,591 | 1,469 | 2,938 | | |
| Crowley | 5,510 | 82,886 | 658 | 1,316 | | |
| Custer | 2,953 | 43,112 | 739 | 1,478 | | |
| Delta | 5,476 | 71,035 | 5,164 | 10,328 | | |
| Dolores | 1,248 | 14,419 | 1,125 | 2,250 | | |
| Douglas | 2,707 | 37,541 | 253 | 506 | | |
| Eagle | 1,141 | 17,844 | 2,238 | 4,476 | | |
| Elbert | 9,362 | 137,817 | 4,947 | 9,894 | | |
| El Paso | 10,643 | 160,354 | 3,482 | 6,964 | | |
| Fremont | 4,058 | 60,285 | | | | |
| Garfield | 4,273 | 61,808 | 3,899 | 7,798 | | |
| Grand | 358 | 5,184 | 1,632 | 3,264 | | |
| Gunnison | 1,831 | 28,036 | 3,491 | 6,982 | | |
| Hinsdale | 125 | 1,652 | 200 | 400 | | |
| Huerfano | 6,767 | 99,028 | 8,319 | 16,638 | 23 | 32.20 |
| Jackson | 3,327 | 50,670 | 9,594 | 19,188 | 9 | 12.60 |
| Jefferson | 179 | 2,548 | 199 | 398 | | |
| Kiowa | 8,330 | 125,305 | 1,768 | 3,536 | | |
| Kit Carson | 13,662 | 187,775 | 1,040 | 2,080 | | |
| Lake | [illegible] | [illegible] | 1,923 | 3,846 | [illegible] | [illegible] |

Expenditures for Purchases through June 15, 1935 -- By States and Commodities -- Continued.

COLORADO -- Continued

| County | Cattle | | Sheep | | Goats | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Head | Amount | Head | Amount | Head | Amount |
| La Plata | 6,622 | $ 78,595 | 4,678 | $ 9,356 | 100 | $ 140.00 |
| Larimer | 915 | 12,489 | 3,848 | 7,696 | | |
| Las Animas | 22,176 | 309,968 | 9,900 | 19,800 | | |
| Lincoln | 11,284 | 170,714 | 3,628 | 7,256 | | |
| Logan | 2,417 | 40,043 | 335 | 670 | | |
| Mesa | 5,247 | 76,019 | 12,112 | 24,224 | 3,274 | 4,583.60 |
| Mineral | 179 | 2,766 | 55 | 110 | | |
| Moffat | 6,154 | 79,962 | 10,128 | 20,256 | | |
| Montezuma | 4,312 | 52,897 | 8,904 | 17,808 | | |
| Montrose | 3,566 | 45,174 | 9,920 | 19,840 | | |
| Morgan | 5,183 | 70,989 | 920 | 1,840 | | |
| Otero | 11,885 | 170,243 | 4,761 | 9,522 | | |
| Ouray | 768 | 10,909 | 766 | 1,532 | | |
| Park | 1,006 | 14,015 | 3,030 | 6,060 | | |
| Phillips | 515 | 7,245 | | | | |
| Pitkin | 199 | 2,833 | 2,323 | 4,646 | | |
| Prowers | 15,873 | 226,958 | 4,127 | 8,254 | | |
| Pueblo | 10,685 | 160,573 | 1,523 | 3,046 | | |
| Rio Blanco | 2,330 | 34,797 | 5,642 | 11,284 | | |
| Rio Grande | 2,495 | 37,512 | 5,387 | 10,774 | | |
| Routt | 2,627 | 35,480 | 23,587 | 47,174 | | |
| Saguache | 5,931 | 85,773 | 7,577 | 15,154 | 21 | 29.40 |
| San Miguel | 654 | 8,327 | 2,759 | 5,518 | | |
| Sedgwick | 560 | 8,215 | | | | |
| Summit | 30 | 451 | | | | |
| Teller | 1,141 | 16,765 | | | | |
| Washington | 9,375 | 131,820 | 2,615 | 5,230 | | |
| Weld | 6,366 | 91,400 | 1,593 | 3,186 | | |
| Yuma | 6,791 | 95,647 | | | | |
| Total | 289,588 | $ 4,147,941 | 207,196 | $ 414,392 | 3,427 | $ 4,797.80 |

Shipments for Purchase, Through June 15, 1956 -- By States and Commodities -- Continued.

COLORADO -- Continued

| County | Cattle | | Sheep | | Goats | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Beef | Dairy | Ewes | Lambs | Ewes | Lambs |
| Ouray | 6,050 | 78,500 | 4,070 | 9,356 | 100 | 140,00 |
| Pitkin | 910 | 12,600 | 3,060 | 9,996 | | |
| Prowers | 28,170 | 600,700 | 6,800 | 15,800 | | |
| Pueblo | 11,664 | 170,714 | 3,600 | 9,396 | | |
| Rio Blanco | 7,417 | 10,065 | 300 | 670 | | |
| Rio Grande | 3,447 | 70,019 | 13,112 | 24,884 | 3,274 | 4,000,00 |
| Routt | 175 | 5,760 | 80 | 140 | | |
| Saguache | 8,154 | 70,802 | 10,128 | 24,240 | | |
| San Juan | 4,372 | 53,897 | 6,964 | 19,098 | | |
| San Miguel | 3,460 | 40,174 | 9,380 | 13,840 | | |
| Sedgwick | 2,140 | 27,800 | 898 | 3,040 | | |
| Summit | 11,280 | 143,362 | 4,771 | 9,800 | | |
| Teller | 700 | 10,908 | 784 | 1,240 | | |
| Washington | 1,308 | 14,680 | 3,000 | 6,000 | | |
| Weld | 312 | 3,800 | | | | |
| Yuma | 109 | 2,800 | 2,285 | 4,240 | | |
| Jackson | 18,870 | 224,300 | 4,187 | 8,720 | | |
| Douglas | 10,640 | 149,873 | 2,985 | 6,040 | | |
| Lincoln | 2,300 | 34,777 | 8,642 | 11,024 | | |
| Logan | 2,440 | 27,312 | 5,387 | 12,772 | | |
| Morgan | 2,837 | 22,800 | 25,807 | 42,174 | | |
| Phillips | 5,201 | 60,774 | 7,877 | 14,240 | 21 | 24,40 |
| Sedgwick | 364 | 2,800 | 2,798 | 4,212 | | |
| Washington | 560 | 6,372 | | | | |
| Yuma | 30 | 481 | | | | |
| Total | 1,141 | 12,740 | | | | |
| Grand Total | 9,272 | 124,000 | 2,842 | 4,000 | | |
| Total | 6,000 | 2,000 | 1,908 | 5,120 | | |
| | 6,771 | 44,440 | | | | |
| Total | 324,140 | 4,124,000 | 307,140 | 464,392 | 3,477 | 4,164,80 |

Expenditures for Purchases through June 15, 1935 -- By States and Commodities -- Continued.

FLORIDA

| County | Cattle |  | Sheep |  | Goats |  |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
|  | Head | Amount | Head | Amount | Head | Amount |
| Highlands | 2,932 | $ 40,422 |  |  |  |  |
| Okeechobee | 1,713 | 26,808 |  |  |  |  |
| Orange | 1,542 | 19,628 |  |  |  |  |
| Osceola | 5,128 | 71,889 |  |  |  |  |
| Polk | 4,790 | 62,542 |  |  |  |  |
| Seminole | 230 | 2,874 |  |  |  |  |
| Total | 16,335 | $ 224,163 |  |  |  |  |

Expenditures for Provisions through June 15, 1920 -- By Stores and Commodities -- Continued.

[illegible]

| County | Milk | | | Sheep | | | Soda | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Total | Average | Average | Total | Average | Average | Total | Average | Average |
| Highlands | 2,922 | 8 | 40,422 | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Okanogan | 1,715 | | 24,309 | [illegible] | | | | | |
| Orange | 2,012 | | 19,420 | [illegible] | | | | | |
| Osceola | 2,140 | | 71,980 | [illegible] | | | | | |
| Polk | 4,710 | | 52,242 | [illegible] | | | | | |
| Washington | [illegible] | | 2,484 | | | | | | |
| Total | 12,[illegible] | | 17,[illegible] | | | | | | |

Expenditures for Purchases through June 15, 1935 -- By States and Commodities -- Continued.

IDAHO

| County | Cattle | | Sheep | | Goats | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Head | Amount | Head | Amount | Head | Amount |
| Ada | 1,148 | $ 12,891 | 2,604 | $ 5,208 | | $ |
| Adams | | | 1,433 | 2,866 | | |
| Bannock | 5,536 | 67,285 | 7,631 | 15,262 | | |
| Bear Lake | 5,212 | 68,009 | 4,716 | 9,432 | | |
| Bingham | 221 | 2,775 | 11,079 | 22,158 | | |
| Blaine | 2,177 | 25,733 | 5,949 | 11,898 | | |
| Boise | 350 | 4,352 | 1,199 | 2,398 | | |
| Bonneville | 336 | 4,217 | 7,364 | 14,728 | | |
| Butte | 1,462 | 17,657 | 2,926 | 5,852 | | |
| Caribou | 1,171 | 14,300 | 15,893 | 31,786 | | |
| Cassia | 7,167 | 95,307 | 6,613 | 13,226 | | |
| Clark | 519 | 6,623 | 8,115 | 16,230 | | |
| Custer | 1,235 | 15,348 | 4,892 | 9,784 | | |
| Elmore | 888 | 10,974 | 8,250 | 16,500 | | |
| Franklin | 2,138 | 27,151 | 2,808 | 5,616 | | |
| Fremont | 428 | 5,104 | 4,362 | 8,724 | | |
| Gooding | 432 | 5,280 | 537 | 1,074 | | |
| Jefferson | 1,716 | 21,161 | 2,934 | 5,868 | | |
| Jerome | 665 | 7,201 | 1,929 | 3,858 | 36 | 50.40 |
| Lincoln | 7 | 93 | 945 | 1,890 | | |
| Madison | 552 | 6,612 | 3,682 | 7,364 | | |
| Minidoka | 793 | 9,064 | 1,449 | 2,898 | | |
| Oneida | 1,781 | 22,224 | 2,245 | 4,490 | | |
| Owyhee | 1,185 | 15,110 | 14,155 | 28,310 | | |
| Power | 1,624 | 21,307 | 1,859 | 3,718 | | |
| Teton | 1,627 | 18,780 | 1,217 | 2,434 | | |
| Twin Falls | 887 | 10,822 | 3,803 | 7,606 | | |
| Valley | | | 11,107 | 22,214 | | |
| Washington | 550 | 7,014 | 3,981 | 7,962 | | |
| Total | 41,807 | $ 522,394 | 145,677 | $ 291,354 | 36 | $ 50.40 |

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

Expenditures for Purchases through June 15, 1935 -- By States and Commodities -- Continued.

ILLINOIS

| County | Cattle | | Sheep | | Goats | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Head | Amount | Head | Amount | Head | Amount |
| Adams | 509 | $ 8,951 | | | | |
| Brown | 308 | 4,836 | | | | |
| Calhoun | 103 | 1,697 | [illegible] | [illegible] | | |
| Greene | 95 | 1,497 | | | | |
| Hancock | 279 | 4,485 | | | | |
| Jersey | 177 | 2,834 | | | | |
| Pike | 858 | 14,271 | | | | |
| Schuyler | 87 | 1,166 | | | | |
| Scott | 171 | 2,913 | [illegible] | [illegible] | | |
| Total | 2,587 | $ 42,650 | | | | |
| [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | | | | |
| [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | | | | |
| [illegible] | 71 | [illegible] | | | | |
| Jefferson | 1,321 | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | | |
| [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | | | | |
| [illegible] | [illegible] | 271 | | | | |
| [illegible] | 1,491 | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | | |
| [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | | | | |
| [illegible] | 1,[illegible] | 27,874 | | | | |
| [illegible] | [illegible] | 12,[illegible] | | | | |
| [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | | | | |
| [illegible] | [illegible] | 13,[illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | | |
| [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | | | | |
| [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | | | | |
| [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | | | | |
| [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | | | | |
| [illegible] | 1,[illegible] | [illegible] | | | | |
| [illegible] | [illegible] | 1,[illegible] | | | | |
| [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | | | | |
| [illegible] | 1,[illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | | |

ILLINOIS

| County | Wheat | | Corn | | Oats | | Barley | | Rye | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Total | Amount | Total | Amount | Total | Amount | Total | Amount | Total | Amount |
| Adams | [illegible] | $ [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Brown | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Calhoun | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Cass | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Christian | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Clay | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Clinton | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Coles | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Cook | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Crawford | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Cumberland | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| DeKalb | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| DeWitt | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Douglas | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Dupage | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Edgar | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Edwards | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Effingham | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Fayette | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Ford | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Franklin | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Fulton | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Gallatin | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Greene | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Grundy | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Hancock | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Hardin | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Henderson | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Henry | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Iroquois | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Jackson | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Jasper | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Jefferson | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Jersey | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Jo Daviess | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Johnson | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Kane | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Kankakee | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Kendall | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Knox | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Lake | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| LaSalle | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Lawrence | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Lee | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Livingston | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Logan | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| McDonough | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| McHenry | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| McLean | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Macon | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Macoupin | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Madison | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Marion | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Marshall | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Mason | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Massac | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Menard | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Mercer | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Monroe | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Montgomery | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Morgan | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Moultrie | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Ogle | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Peoria | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Perry | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Piatt | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Pike | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Pope | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Pulaski | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Putnam | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Randolph | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Richland | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Rock Island | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Saline | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Sangamon | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Schuyler | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Scott | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Shelby | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Stephenson | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Tazewell | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Total | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |

Expenditures for Purchases through June 15, 1935 -- By States and Commodities -- Continued.

IOWA

| County | Cattle | | Sheep | | Goats | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Head | Amount | Head | Amount | Head | Amount |
| Adair | 527 | $ 8,864 | | $ | | |
| Adams | 665 | 9,755 | | | | |
| Appanoose | 1,756 | 27,230 | 371 | 742 | | |
| Audubon | 24 | 356 | | | | |
| Cass | 364 | 5,494 | | | | |
| Clarke | 930 | 12,312 | | | | |
| Crawford | 6 | 86 | | | | |
| Dallas | 513 | 7,034 | | | | |
| Davis | 1,693 | 24,879 | 1,099 | 2,198 | | |
| Decatur | 1,496 | 19,989 | | | | |
| Guthrie | 423 | 5,994 | | | | |
| Harrison | 9 | 120 | | | | |
| Henry | 71 | 1,073 | | | | |
| Jefferson | 1,501 | 20,664 | 49 | 98 | | |
| Keokuk | 568 | 7,980 | | | | |
| Lee | 25 | 371 | | | | |
| Lucas | 1,471 | 20,134 | 60 | 120 | | |
| Madison | 505 | 7,663 | | | | |
| Mahaska | 1,379 | 17,874 | | | | |
| Marion | 875 | 12,796 | | | | |
| Mills | 12 | 85 | | | | |
| Monroe | 972 | 13,230 | 32 | 64 | | |
| Montgomery | 16 | 266 | | | | |
| Page | 47 | 657 | | | | |
| Pottawattamie | 61 | 896 | | | | |
| Poweshiek | 58 | 783 | | | | |
| Ringgold | 1,289 | 18,682 | | | | |
| Taylor | 76 | 1,172 | | | | |
| Union | 590 | 8,622 | | | | |
| Van Buren | 1,507 | 21,851 | 127 | 254 | | |

## Expenditures for Purchases through June 15, 1935 -- By States and Commodities -- Continued.

### IOWA -- Continued

| County | Cattle |  | Sheep |  | Goats |  |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
|  | Head | Amount | Head | Amount | Head | Amount |
| Wapello | 1,719 | $ 24,472 | 29 | $ 58 |  |  |
| Warren | 468 | 6,775 |  |  |  |  |
| Wayne | 1,357 | 18,450 |  |  |  |  |
| Total | 23,073 | $ 326,609 | 1,767 | $ 3,534 |  |  |

Expenditures for Purchases through June 15, 1935 -- By States and Commodities -- Continued.

KANSAS

| County | Cattle | | Sheep | | Goats | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Head | Amount | Head | Amount | Head | Amount |
| Anderson | 465 | $ 6,006 | | $ | | $ |
| Atchison | 1,215 | 18,265 | | | | |
| Barber | 8,388 | 127,766 | 793 | 1,586 | | |
| Barton | 2,927 | 42,062 | | | | |
| Bourbon | 1,283 | 19,792 | 478 | 956 | | |
| Brown | 541 | 7,350 | | | | |
| Butler | 6,625 | 98,526 | 489 | 978 | | |
| Chase | 3,838 | 61,343 | | | | |
| Chautauqua | 7,556 | 116,633 | | | | |
| Cherokee | 1,977 | 30,048 | | | | |
| Cheyenne | 1,023 | 13,987 | | | | |
| Clark | 9,615 | 146,103 | | | | |
| Clay | 9,070 | 131,931 | 125 | 250 | | |
| Cloud | 11,116 | 145,505 | 3 | 6 | | |
| Coffey | 865 | 12,460 | | | | |
| Comanche | 10,199 | 150,387 | 977 | 1,954 | 1 | 1.40 |
| Cowley | 3,313 | 48,631 | 100 | 200 | | |
| Crawford | 2,145 | 27,648 | | | | |
| Decatur | 6,474 | 91,477 | | | | |
| Dickinson | 2,179 | 30,844 | | | | |
| Doniphan | 122 | 1,937 | | | | |
| Douglas | 983 | 13,456 | 44 | 88 | 19 | 26.60 |
| Edwards | 2,016 | 31,035 | | | | |
| Elk | 2,518 | 39,269 | | | | |
| Ellis | 8,980 | 130,638 | 512 | 1,024 | | |
| Ellsworth | 4,424 | 60,672 | | | | |
| Finney | 6,427 | 90,338 | 87 | 174 | | |
| Ford | 6,386 | 99,483 | | | | |
| Franklin | 1,023 | 14,075 | 101 | 202 | | |
| Geary | 5,739 | 86,286 | | | | |

Expenditures for purchases during June 13, 1956 -- by payees and commodities -- continued.

RANGES

| Family | Grain | | | Sheep | | | Swine | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Corn | Sorghum | Wheat | Ewes | Lambs | Other | Sows | Boars | Barrows |
| Anderson | 465 | 8,000 | | | | | | | |
| Atwater | 1,113 | 13,375 | | | | | | | |
| Burton | 8,395 | 147,750 | | 753 | 1,380 | | | | |
| Carlson | 3,347 | 42,000 | | | | | | | |
| Dorfman | 1,285 | 13,750 | | 475 | 325 | | | | |
| Evans | 341 | 7,320 | | | | | | | |
| Miller | 6,835 | 92,255 | | 485 | 975 | | | | |
| Olson | 3,188 | 51,340 | | | | | | | |
| Sandberg | 7,332 | 116,230 | | | | | | | |
| Turville | 1,177 | 20,040 | | | | | | | |
| Chapman | 1,025 | 12,877 | | | | | | | |
| Clark | 3,015 | 146,150 | | | | | | | |
| Gray | 3,070 | 151,351 | | 135 | 520 | | | | |
| Cook | 11,116 | 142,300 | | 3 | 6 | | | | |
| Duffy | 304 | 12,320 | | | | | | | |
| Gamble | 10,189 | 130,387 | | 577 | 1,954 | 1 | 1,4 | | |
| Gordy | 3,316 | 42,021 | | 100 | 300 | | | | |
| Greely | 3,140 | 27,540 | | | | | | | |
| Gunter | 6,474 | 91,477 | | | | | | | |
| Hamilton | 3,179 | 30,844 | | | | | | | |
| Holman | 120 | 1,377 | | | | | | | |
| Jones | 300 | 13,450 | | 44 | 88 | 19 | 30,40 | | |
| Kenny | 5,016 | 21,030 | | | | | | | |
| Ole | 3,138 | 39,900 | | | | | | | |
| Olin | 3,301 | 130,650 | | 812 | 1,094 | | | | |
| Pilmerty | 4,478 | 84,572 | | | | | | | |
| Pinney | 4,187 | 80,344 | | 87 | 174 | | | | |
| Tuft | 3,301 | 91,483 | | | | | | | |
| Trembly | 1,080 | 14,095 | | 118 | 280 | | | | |
| Smery | 3,131 | 84,341 | | | | | | | |

Expenditures for Purchases through June 15, 1935 -- By States and Commodities -- Continued.

KANSAS -- Continued

| County | Cattle | | Sheep | | Goats | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Head | Amount | Head | Amount | Head | Amount |
| Cove | 8,949 | $ 120,417 | | $ | | $ |
| Graham | 14,399 | 184,022 | 150 | 300 | | |
| Grant | 829 | 12,541 | | | | |
| Gray | 4,057 | 59,191 | | | | |
| Greeley | 2,321 | 34,414 | 117 | 234 | | |
| Greenwood | 6,551 | 107,567 | [illegible] | [illegible] | | |
| Hamilton | 5,604 | 86,099 | 20 | 40 | | |
| Harper | 4,122 | 61,943 | [illegible] | [illegible] | | |
| Harvey | 424 | 6,153 | | | | |
| Haskell | 1,072 | 15,952 | [illegible] | [illegible] | | |
| Hodgeman | 11,043 | 168,881 | | | | |
| Jackson | 8,361 | 118,282 | | | | |
| Jefferson | 3,485 | 50,309 | | | | |
| Jewell | 10,583 | 138,411 | 68 | 136 | | |
| Johnson | 192 | 2,723 | [illegible] | [illegible] | | |
| Kearny | 5,461 | 77,681 | | | | |
| Kingman | 3,062 | 49,248 | | | | |
| Kiowa | 4,968 | 77,162 | | | | |
| Labette | 2,726 | 42,379 | [illegible] | [illegible] | | |
| Lane | 3,603 | 54,517 | 180 | 360 | | |
| Leavenworth | 1,635 | 26,553 | [illegible] | [illegible] | | |
| Lincoln | 16,428 | 248,829 | [illegible] | [illegible] | | |
| Linn | 656 | 9,671 | 332 | 664 | 129 | 180.60 |
| Logan | 5,732 | 76,884 | 1,650 | 3,300 | | |
| Lyon | 1,987 | 25,927 | | | | |
| McPherson | 1,469 | 21,339 | | | | |
| Marion | 2,332 | 31,895 | 47 | 94 | | |
| Marshall | 8,941 | 135,644 | | | | |
| Meade | 11,541 | 175,466 | | | | |
| Miami | 690 | 9,737 | | | | |
| Mitchell | 15,955 | 208,774 | 52 | 104 | | |

Commitments for purchases through June 15, 1968 -- By State and Commodities -- Continued.

EGYPT -- Continued

| County | Wheat | Barley | Sorghum | Corn | Total | Barley | Sorghum |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Dove | 8,968 | 125,417 | | | | | |
| Fresno | 14,389 | 184,000 | 180 | 300 | | | |
| Grant | 1,880 | 12,341 | | | | | |
| Gray | 1,587 | 20,121 | | | | | |
| Greely | 2,383 | 34,614 | 117 | 594 | | | |
| Greenwood | 6,383 | 129,587 | | | | | |
| Hamilton | 2,854 | 28,270 | 20 | 48 | | | |
| Harper | 4,183 | 61,960 | | | | | |
| Haskell | 1,884 | 6,120 | | | | | |
| Hodgeman | 1,372 | 12,272 | | | | | |
| Jackson | 11,968 | 140,000 | | | | | |
| Jefferson | 8,383 | 118,374 | | | | | |
| Jewell | 4,865 | 38,888 | | | | | |
| Johnson | 10,000 | 138,411 | 60 | 120 | | | |
| Kearny | 112 | 1,740 | | | | | |
| Kingman | 1,421 | 37,881 | 457 | | | | |
| Kiowa | 3,082 | 46,280 | 120 | | | | |
| Lane | 4,025 | 17,140 | | | | | |
| Leavenworth | 2,372 | 42,375 | | | | | |
| Lincoln | 2,283 | 34,317 | 180 | 780 | | | |
| Linn | 1,820 | 24,320 | | | | | |
| Logan | 12,880 | 242,880 | | | | | |
| Lyon | 2,112 | 7,471 | 232 | 284 | 180 | 180.00 | |
| McPherson | 1,840 | 72,880 | 1,230 | 3,300 | | | |
| Marion | 1,847 | 22,347 | | | | | |
| Meade | 1,482 | 21,329 | | | | | |
| Miami | 2,337 | 21,280 | 47 | 54 | | | |
| Mitchell | 2,841 | 124,464 | | | | | |
| Morris | 11,341 | 173,240 | | | | | |
| Morton | 240 | 3,720 | | | | | |
| Nemaha | 12,840 | 240,174 | 22 | 104 | | | |

Expenditures for Purchases through June 15, 1935 -- By States and Commodities -- Continued.

KANSAS -- Continued

| County | Cattle | | Sheep | | Goats | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Head | Amount | Head | Amount | Head | Amount |
| Montgomery | 1,098 | $ 16,798 | | $ | | $ |
| Morris | 5,717 | 90,566 | | | | |
| Morton | 1,805 | 25,224 | | | | |
| Nemaha | 1,762 | 25,756 | | | | |
| Neosho | 1,507 | 21,623 | | | | |
| Ness | 10,336 | 145,561 | 81 | 162 | | |
| Norton | 11,066 | 143,339 | | | | |
| Osage | 1,410 | 20,812 | 213 | 426 | | |
| Osborne | 17,774 | 249,760 | | | | |
| Ottawa | 12,748 | 189,111 | | | | |
| Pawnee | 2,862 | 43,442 | | | | |
| Phillips | 6,981 | 93,703 | | | | |
| Pottawatomie | 10,964 | 156,588 | | | | |
| Pratt | 2,267 | 32,822 | | | | |
| Rawlins | 2,012 | 28,455 | 275 | 550 | | |
| Reno | 2,900 | 41,759 | | | | |
| Republic | 2,784 | 37,329 | | | | |
| Rice | 2,472 | 36,305 | | | | |
| Riley | 4,925 | 69,346 | 214 | 428 | | |
| Rooks | 12,107 | 163,081 | 137 | 274 | | |
| Rush | 3,762 | 53,394 | 213 | 426 | | |
| Russell | 14,560 | 218,946 | 348 | 696 | | |
| Saline | 6,338 | 95,435 | | | | |
| Scott | 2,590 | 38,678 | | | | |
| Sedgwick | 549 | 8,224 | | | | |
| Seward | 2,133 | 33,782 | | | | |
| Shawnee | 5,637 | 82,714 | | | | |
| Sheridan | 9,075 | 120,225 | | | | |
| Sherman | 3,105 | 44,419 | | | | |
| Smith | 13,445 | 185,745 | | | | |

Expenditures for Purchases through June 15, 1935 -- By States and Commodities -- Continued.

KANSAS -- Continued

| County | Cattle | | Sheep | | Goats | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Head | Amount | Head | Amount | Head | Amount |
| Stafford | 1,604 | $ 22,613 | | $ | | $ |
| Stanton | 1,335 | 20,880 | 1,200 | 2,400 | | |
| Stevens | 1,937 | 28,390 | | | | |
| Sumner | 1,295 | 19,183 | | | | |
| Thomas | 3,563 | 49,477 | 200 | 400 | | |
| Trego | 10,162 | 139,795 | 291 | 582 | | |
| Wallace | 6,253 | 84,446 | | | | |
| Washington | 7,302 | 102,511 | | | | |
| Wabaunsee | 4,395 | 64,380 | | | | |
| Wichita | 4,115 | 59,864 | 72 | 144 | | |
| Wilson | 1,132 | 16,471 | | | | |
| Woodson | 4,273 | 64,444 | | | | |
| Wyandotte | 377 | 6,007 | | | | |
| Total | 521,044 | $ 7,523,967 | 9,569 | $ 19,138 | 149 | $ 208.60 |

Expenditures for Purchases through June 15, 1935 -- By States and Commodities -- Continued.

LOUISIANA

| County | Cattle | | Sheep | | Goats | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Head | Amount | Head | Amount | Head | Amount |
| Bienville | 5,294 | $ 51,290 | | | | |
| Bossier | 4,445 | 46,665 | | | | |
| Caddo | 4,126 | 41,742 | | | | |
| Caldwell | 2,081 | 22,042 | | | | |
| Claiborne | 8,057 | 76,659 | | | | |
| De Soto | 6,477 | 63,461 | | | | |
| Jackson | 2,473 | 25,364 | | | | |
| Lincoln | 5,407 | 49,568 | | | | |
| Ouachita | 2,251 | 22,599 | | | | |
| Red River | 2,496 | 25,887 | | | | |
| Union | 5,847 | 58,340 | | | | |
| Webster | 5,328 | 53,707 | | | | |
| Winn | 2,734 | 28,209 | | | | |
| Total | 57,018 | $ 565,533 | | | | |

Expenditures for Purchases through June 15, 1935 -- By States and Commodities -- Continued.

MINNESOTA

| County | Cattle | | Sheep | | Goats | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Head | Amount | Head | Amount | Head | Amount |
| Aitkin | 305 | $ 4,635 | | | | |
| Anoka | 1,670 | 25,184 | | | | |
| Becker | 6,485 | 98,285 | | | | |
| Benton | 6,418 | 92,913 | 155 | 310 | | |
| Big Stone | 10,132 | 147,671 | 568 | 1,136 | | |
| Carlton | 91 | 1,050 | | | | |
| Carver | 1,068 | 18,707 | | | | |
| Cass | 510 | 7,138 | | | | |
| Chippewa | 5,303 | 76,968 | | | | |
| Chisago | 1,294 | 20,079 | | | | |
| Clay | 2,193 | 34,111 | 662 | 1,324 | | |
| Cottonwood | 599 | 9,511 | | | | |
| Crow Wing | 280 | 3,672 | | | | |
| Dodge | 913 | 15,841 | | | | |
| Douglas | 8,629 | 120,831 | 177 | 354 | | |
| Fillmore | 9,606 | 149,142 | | | | |
| Goodhue | 508 | 8,108 | | | | |
| Grant | 4,413 | 59,471 | 134 | 268 | | |
| Hennepin | 3,498 | 56,217 | | | | |
| Hubbard | 588 | 8,655 | | | | |
| Isanti | 3,242 | 47,948 | | | | |
| Kanabec | 7,068 | 102,663 | 211 | 422 | | |
| Kandiyohi | 7,758 | 111,444 | 212 | 424 | | |
| Lac Qui Parle | 6,204 | 88,181 | | | | |
| Lincoln | 7,685 | 108,250 | | | | |
| Lyon | 3,597 | 50,342 | 411 | 822 | | |
| McLeod | 178 | 2,716 | | | | |
| Marshall | 1,734 | 31,292 | | | | |
| Meeker | 4,818 | 77,816 | 142 | 284 | | |
| Mille Lacs | 7,034 | 102,193 | 193 | 386 | | |

[illegible]

Expenditures for Purchases through June 15, 1935 -- By States and Commodities -- Continued.

MINNESOTA -- Continued

| County | Cattle | | Sheep | | Goats | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Head | Amount | Head | Amount | Head | Amount |
| Morrison | 10,633 | $ 149,795 | 193 | $ 386 | | |
| Mower | 1,964 | 29,837 | 61 | 122 | | |
| Murray | 1,947 | 28,542 | | | | |
| Olmsted | 2,599 | 42,717 | | | | |
| Ottertail | 24,466 | 342,678 | 901 | 1,802 | | |
| Pine | 4,504 | 67,188 | | | | |
| Pipestone | 1,406 | 20,203 | 737 | 1,474 | | |
| Pope | 10,783 | 144,117 | 116 | 232 | | |
| Ramsay | 209 | 2,971 | | | | |
| Redwood | 934 | 13,567 | | | | |
| Renville | 3,070 | 46,865 | | | | |
| Sherburne | 3,215 | 44,231 | | | | |
| Sibley | 420 | 7,388 | | | | |
| Stearns | 12,857 | 199,595 | 191 | 382 | | |
| Stevens | 9,708 | 130,334 | 733 | 1,466 | | |
| Swift | 11,080 | 156,202 | 75 | 150 | | |
| Todd | 9,689 | 149,022 | | | | |
| Traverse | 7,391 | 107,434 | 282 | 564 | | |
| Wabasha | 2,895 | 46,134 | | | | |
| Wadena | 4,037 | 61,668 | 291 | 582 | | |
| Washington | 411 | 6,312 | | | | |
| Wilkin | 7,079 | 103,954 | 56 | 112 | | |
| Wright | 6,358 | 101,920 | 60 | 120 | | |
| Yellow Medicine | 5,977 | 82,717 | | | | |
| Total | 257,473 | $ 3,766,425 | 6,561 | $ 13,122 | | |

Expenditures for Pensioner Through June 30, 1965 -- By Months and Commodities -- Continued.

MINNESOTA -- Continued

| County | Dairy | | | Eggs | | | Poultry | | | Sheep | | | Beef | | | Veal | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Jackson | 10,725 | 1 | 149,710 | 1,0 | 1 | 3,0 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Kandiyohi | 1,134 | | 22,207 | 61 | | 1,0 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Kittson | 1,327 | | 20,340 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Koochiching | 2,074 | | 42,717 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lac qui Parle | 24,422 | | 322,070 | 302 | | 1,0 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lake | 4,904 | | 27,100 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lake of the Woods | 1,402 | | 20,202 | 202 | | 1,074 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Le Sueur | 10,722 | | 144,117 | 112 | | 700 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lincoln | 839 | | 9,271 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lyon | 924 | | 13,320 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| McLeod | 3,070 | | 42,020 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Mahnomen | 2,413 | | 24,201 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Marshall | 120 | | 1,700 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Martin | 12,217 | | 170,200 | 121 | | 300 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Meeker | 7,720 | | 110,234 | 723 | | 1,424 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Mille Lacs | 1,370 | | 16,200 | 72 | | 120 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Morrison | 2,070 | | 20,020 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Mower | 7,321 | | 107,024 | 302 | | 300 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Murray | 2,000 | | 22,104 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Nicollet | 4,127 | | 61,300 | 271 | | 300 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Nobles | 121 | | 1,212 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Norman | 7,072 | | 100,204 | 90 | | 112 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Olmsted | 4,200 | | 101,700 | 60 | | 120 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Otter Tail | 3,277 | | 52,717 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 117,271 | 1 | 2,722,225 | 2,221 | | 12,120 | | | | | | | | | | | | |

Expenditures for Purchases through June 15, 1935 -- By States and Commodities -- Continued.

MISSOURI

| County | Cattle | | Sheep | | Goats | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Head | Amount | Head | Amount | Head | Amount |
| Adair | 3,649 | $ 46,761 | 64 | $ 128 | | $ |
| Andrew | 1,067 | 16,916 | | | | |
| Atchison | 341 | 5,091 | | | | |
| Audrain | 1,509 | 22,425 | 47 | 94 | 174 | 243.60 |
| Barry | 12,875 | 183,750 | | | | |
| Barton | 6,562 | 86,929 | | | | |
| Bates | 7,016 | 101,616 | 455 | 910 | | |
| Benton | 5,892 | 80,741 | 94 | 188 | | |
| Bollinger | 3,980 | 54,907 | [illegible] | [illegible] | | |
| Boone | 2,527 | 39,124 | [illegible] | [illegible] | | |
| Buchanan | 610 | 9,974 | | | | |
| Butler | 3,880 | 55,170 | | | | |
| Caldwell | 3,149 | 45,244 | 356 | 712 | | |
| Calloway | 2,141 | 31,303 | [illegible] | [illegible] | | |
| Camden | 4,759 | 74,332 | | | 182 | 254.80 |
| Cape Girardeau | 1,105 | 14,861 | | | | |
| Carroll | 3,451 | 48,108 | 202 | 404 | | |
| Carter | 3,234 | 43,954 | | | | |
| Cass | 5,086 | 70,810 | 100 | 200 | | |
| Cedar | 5,547 | 81,353 | | | | |
| Chariton | 3,193 | 49,378 | 113 | 226 | | |
| Christian | 8,483 | 124,731 | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Clark | 2,561 | 37,336 | 134 | 266 | | |
| Clay | 1,158 | 15,938 | 365 | 730 | | |
| Clinton | 376 | 5,622 | 802 | 1,604 | | |
| Cole | 1,850 | 28,537 | | | | |
| Cooper | 1,766 | 25,191 | [illegible] | [illegible] | | |
| Crawford | 4,268 | 61,097 | [illegible] | [illegible] | | |
| Dade | 3,669 | 49,625 | 459 | 918 | | |
| Dallas | 8,051 | 124,894 | | | | |

Expenditures for Purchases through June 15, 1935 -- By States and Commodities -- Continued.

MISSOURI -- Continued

| County | Cattle | | Sheep | | Goats | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Head | Amount | Head | Amount | Head | Amount |
| Daviess | 3,394 | $ 52,326 | 248 | $ 496 | | $ |
| De Kalb | 2,155 | 34,088 | | | | |
| Dent | 10,697 | 157,111 | | | | |
| Douglas | 11,401 | 176,487 | | | | |
| Franklin | 2,071 | 34,612 | | | | |
| Gasconade | 973 | 14,497 | | | | |
| Gentry | 3,128 | 43,711 | 147 | 294 | | |
| Greene | 14,944 | 232,860 | 22 | 44 | | |
| Grundy | 4,144 | 60,580 | 586 | 1,172 | | |
| Harrison | 6,292 | 93,554 | 70 | 140 | | |
| Henry | 6,618 | 99,259 | | | | |
| Hickory | 2,723 | 36,209 | | | | |
| Holt | 616 | 9,050 | | | | |
| Howard | 2,809 | 45,309 | 314 | 628 | | |
| Howell | 15,201 | 248,655 | | | | |
| Iron | 4,331 | 63,145 | | | | |
| Jackson | 6,112 | 81,968 | 83 | 166 | | |
| Jasper | 9,530 | 119,757 | | | | |
| Jefferson | 1,530 | 23,522 | | | | |
| Johnson | 8,276 | 117,606 | | | | |
| Knox | 2,995 | 43,753 | 230 | 460 | | |
| Laclede | 9,425 | 156,549 | 47 | 94 | 112 | 156.80 |
| Lafayette | 2,215 | 30,898 | 27 | 54 | | |
| Lawrence | 9,227 | 135,411 | | | | |
| Lewis | 2,450 | 35,568 | | | | |
| Lincoln | 509 | 8,291 | | | | |
| Linn | 4,233 | 60,399 | 176 | 352 | | |
| Livingston | 4,179 | 62,778 | 370 | 740 | | |
| McDonald | 10,804 | 145,175 | | | | |
| Macon | 5,454 | 77,959 | | | | |

Statistics for Tuscaloosa through June 30, 1970 -- By states and domestically -- Continued.

SECTION I -- Continued

| County | Cattle | | Sheep | | Horses | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Total | Dairy | Total | Ewes | Total | Breeding |
| Tuscaloosa | 6,374 | 52,306 | 348 | 400 | | |
| Walker | 8,[illegible] | 34,[illegible] | | | | |
| Washington | 10,687 | 137,111 | | | | |
| Wilcox | 11,[illegible] | 174,487 | | | | |
| Winston | 8,[illegible] | 84,[illegible] | | | | |
| Wyoming | [illegible] | 14,[illegible] | | | | |
| Yancey | 3,[illegible] | 42,[illegible] | 147 | 364 | | |
| Yuma | 14,[illegible] | [illegible] | 38 | 44 | | |
| Zavala | 4,[illegible] | 62,[illegible] | 612 | 1,[illegible] | | |
| Zebulon | 6,[illegible] | 30,[illegible] | 72 | 140 | | |
| Zenry | 6,[illegible] | 29,[illegible] | | | | |
| Zerkey | 8,[illegible] | 24,[illegible] | | | | |
| Zia | 312 | 3,[illegible] | | | | |
| Zwerd | 2,[illegible] | 42,[illegible] | 164 | 380 | | |
| Zwell | 13,[illegible] | [illegible] | | | | |
| Zum | 4,[illegible] | 42,[illegible] | | | | |
| Zwolen | 6,[illegible] | 21,[illegible] | 40 | 144 | | |
| Zeger | 7,[illegible] | 112,[illegible] | | | | |
| Zellerman | 1,[illegible] | 38,[illegible] | | | | |
| Zemmer | 5,[illegible] | 117,[illegible] | | | | |
| Zum | 2,[illegible] | 42,[illegible] | [illegible] | 400 | | |
| Zwolen | 7,[illegible] | 104,[illegible] | 87 | 94 | 112 | 124,[illegible] |
| Zerkewitz | 3,[illegible] | 30,[illegible] | 30 | 124 | | |
| Zemmer | 1,[illegible] | 134,[illegible] | | | | |
| Zwolz | 4,[illegible] | 32,[illegible] | | | | |
| Zimmle | [illegible] | 4,[illegible] | | | | |
| Zum | 4,[illegible] | 24,[illegible] | 172 | 320 | | |
| Zwingman | 4,[illegible] | 32,[illegible] | 327 | 724 | | |
| Zellwell | 10,[illegible] | 142,[illegible] | | | | |
| Zemm | 8,[illegible] | 37,[illegible] | | | | |

Expenditures for Purchases through June 15, 1935 -- By States and Commodities -- Continued.

MISSOURI -- Continued

| County | Cattle | | Sheep | | Goats | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Head | Amount | Head | Amount | Head | Amount |
| Madison | 3,294 | $ 48,909 | | $ | | $ |
| Maries | 2,930 | 42,467 | | | | |
| Marion | 3,626 | 53,414 | 33 | 66 | | |
| Mercer | 3,879 | 50,062 | [illegible] | [illegible] | | |
| Miller | 3,445 | 53,332 | [illegible] | [illegible] | | |
| Moniteau | 1,413 | 19,620 | | | | |
| Monroe | 2,692 | 35,269 | 366 | 732 | | |
| Montgomery | 1,239 | 18,337 | 27 | 54 | | |
| Morgan | 3,680 | 56,163 | | | | |
| Newton | 11,880 | 174,147 | | | | |
| Nodaway | 1,583 | 19,508 | 141 | [illegible] | | |
| Oregon | 11,791 | 166,206 | | | | |
| Osage | 1,683 | 24,079 | | | | |
| Ozark | 10,527 | 166,454 | 189 | 24 | | |
| Parry | 1,290 | 18,891 | | | | |
| Pettis | 4,438 | 72,009 | | | | |
| Phelps | 5,196 | 78,978 | | | | |
| Pike | 2,196 | 32,504 | 72 | 144 | | |
| Platte | 258 | 3,521 | [illegible] | [illegible] | | |
| Polk | 8,709 | 124,137 | [illegible] | [illegible] | | |
| Pulaski | 5,160 | 77,585 | [illegible] | [illegible] | | |
| Putnam | 2,164 | 29,354 | 177 | 354 | | |
| Ralls | 2,601 | 36,269 | 173 | 346 | | |
| Randolph | 4,979 | 76,447 | 238 | 476 | | |
| Ray | 2,610 | 38,247 | | | | |
| Reynolds | 8,100 | 119,143 | | | | |
| Ripley | 4,610 | 57,453 | | | | |
| St. Charles | 338 | 5,374 | | | | |
| St. Clair | 5,931 | 83,430 | | | | |
| St. Francois | 3,195 | 48,102 | 89 | 178 | | |

Expenditures for purchases through June 30, 1958 -- by funds and commodities -- Continued.

MISSOURI -- Continued

| County | Initial | | | Grant | | | Total | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Total | Commodity | Cash | Total | Commodity | Cash | Total | Commodity | Cash |
| Shelby | 2,394 | 60,000 | $ | | | $ | | | $ |
| Stoddard | 2,720 | 45,487 | | | | | | | |
| Stone | 12,688 | 102,414 | | 20 | | | 46 | | |
| Sullivan | 2,277 | 90,002 | | | | | | | |
| Taney | 2,493 | 60,302 | | | | | | | |
| Texas | 1,412 | 12,620 | | | | | | | |
| Vernon | 2,147 | 82,302 | | 362 | | | 707 | | |
| Washington | 11,320 | 12,327 | | 87 | | | 32 | | |
| Wayne | 2,070 | 52,187 | | | | | | | |
| Webster | 11,260 | 174,127 | | | | | | | |
| Worth | 1,888 | 12,320 | | | | | | | |
| Wright | 12,771 | 154,320 | | | | | | | |
| Bridgeport | 1,820 | 94,070 | | | | | | | |
| Dade | 10,837 | 122,474 | | | | | | | |
| Dallas | 12,240 | 12,171 | | | | | | | |
| Franklin | 4,225 | 92,020 | | | | | | | |
| Jasper | 2,148 | 72,370 | | | | | | | |
| Jefferson | 2,148 | 32,324 | | 72 | | | 144 | | |
| Lincoln | [illegible] | 4,[illegible] | | | | | | | |
| Pulaski | 2,720 | 124,127 | | | | | | | |
| Ralls | 2,240 | 22,[illegible] | | | | | | | |
| Ripley | 2,140 | 22,[illegible] | | | | | | | |
| Scotland | 2,148 | 22,[illegible] | | | | | | | |
| Shannon | 2,148 | 22,[illegible] | | 177 | | | 348 | | |
| Stoddard | 2,227 | 22,[illegible] | | 177 | | | 348 | | |
| Stone | 2,227 | 22,[illegible] | | 220 | | | 348 | | |
| Taney | 2,210 | 22,[illegible] | | | | | | | |
| Texas | 2,100 | 110,[illegible] | | | | | | | |
| Ripley | 4,[illegible] | 27,[illegible] | | | | | | | |
| St. Charles | [illegible] | 2,274 | | | | | | | |
| St. Clair | 2,[illegible] | 22,[illegible] | | | | | | | |
| St. Francois | 2,148 | 22,148 | | 42 | | | 174 | | |

Expenditures for Purchases through June 15, 1935 -- By States and Commodities -- Continued.

MISSOURI -- Continued

| County | Cattle | | Sheep | | Goats | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Head | Amount | Head | Amount | Head | Amount |
| St. Louis | 47 | $ [illegible],780 | [illegible] | $ [illegible] | [illegible] | $ [illegible] |
| Ste. Genevieve | 1,178 | 17,876 | [illegible] | [illegible] | | |
| Saline | 3,613 | 56,073 | [illegible] | [illegible] | | |
| Schuyler | 2,536 | 34,929 | 1,298 | 596 | | |
| Scotland | 3,443 | 48,835 | [illegible],229 | 458 | | |
| Scott | 101 | 1,419 | [illegible] | [illegible] | | |
| Shannon | 8,668 | 130,132 | [illegible] | [illegible] | | |
| Shelby | 1,938 | 26,514 | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Stoddard | 3,062 | 48,102 | [illegible] | [illegible] | | |
| Stone | 6,133 | 86,638 | [illegible] | [illegible] | | |
| Sullivan | 5,200 | 84,222 | 4,141 | 282 | | |
| Taney | 5,181 | 64,632 | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Texas | 15,992 | 239,283 | [illegible] | [illegible] | | |
| Vernon | 9,315 | 134,830 | [illegible],157 | 314 | | |
| Warren | 471 | 6,904 | [illegible] | [illegible] | | |
| Washington | 3,811 | 54,609 | [illegible] | [illegible] | | |
| Wayne | 5,220 | 71,459 | [illegible] | [illegible] | | |
| Webster | 16,044 | 221,893 | [illegible] | [illegible] | | |
| Worth | 1,380 | 18,021 | [illegible]20 | 40 | | |
| Wright | 10,490 | 161,940 | [illegible]44 | 88 | | |
| Total | 511,450 | $ 7,475,907 | 7,575 | $ 15,150 | 468 | $ 655.20 |
| [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | | |
| Park | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | | |
| Petroleum | 1,[illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | | |
| Phillips | 2,457 | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | | |
| Powder River | 49,[illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | | |
| Pratris | 16,[illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | | |
| Rutland | 14,[illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | | |
| Rockwalt | [illegible],[illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | | |
| Rosebud | 23,[illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | | |

Incorporations for decreases through June 15, 1958 -- By states and counties -- Continued.

WISCONSIN -- Continued

| County | Cattle | | Sheep | | Hogs | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Head | Amount | Head | Amount | Head | Amount |
| St. Croix | [illegible] | [illegible] | | | | |
| Sauk | [illegible] | [illegible] | | | | |
| Sawyer | [illegible] | [illegible] | | | | |
| Shawano | [illegible] | [illegible] | 205 | 306 | | |
| Sheboygan | [illegible] | [illegible] | 320 | 400 | | |
| Taylor | [illegible] | [illegible] | | | | |
| Trempealeau | [illegible] | [illegible] | | | | |
| Vernon | [illegible] | [illegible] | | | | |
| Vilas | [illegible] | [illegible] | | | | |
| Walworth | [illegible] | [illegible] | | | | |
| Washburn | [illegible] | [illegible] | 141 | 203 | | |
| Washington | [illegible] | [illegible] | | | | |
| Waukesha | [illegible] | [illegible] | | | | |
| Waupaca | [illegible] | [illegible] | | | | |
| Waushara | [illegible] | [illegible] | 197 | 314 | | |
| Winnebago | [illegible] | [illegible] | | | | |
| Wood | [illegible] | [illegible] | | | | |
| Total | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |

Expenditures for Purchases through June 15, 1935 -- By States and Commodities -- Continued.

MONTANA

| County | Cattle | | Sheep | | Goats | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Head | Amount | Head | Amount | Head | Amount |
| Beaverhead | 3,303 | $ 42,070 | 28,470 | $ 56,940 | 4 | $ 5.60 |
| Big Horn | 21,495 | 311,404 | 19,408 | 38,816 | | |
| Blaine | 1,548 | 21,749 | 37,136 | 74,272 | | |
| Broadwater | 1,299 | 15,348 | 9,398 | 18,796 | | |
| Carbon | 1,230 | 17,295 | 6,123 | 12,246 | | |
| Carter | 33,970 | 497,134 | 30,474 | 60,948 | | |
| Chouteau | 1,913 | 27,706 | 8,750 | 17,500 | | |
| Custer | 39,150 | 541,906 | 11,371 | 22,742 | 2 | 2.80 |
| Daniels | 4,665 | 63,557 | 2,560 | 5,120 | | |
| Dawson | 23,981 | 356,371 | 13,171 | 26,342 | | |
| Fallon | 19,744 | 284,843 | 4,886 | 9,772 | | |
| Fergus | 7,216 | 102,435 | 14,656 | 29,312 | 3 | 4.20 |
| Gallatin | 885 | 12,669 | 4,551 | 9,102 | | |
| Garfield | 8,453 | 131,287 | 29,580 | 59,160 | | |
| Golden Valley | 1,312 | 19,677 | 5,310 | 10,620 | | |
| Hill | 377 | 6,207 | 7,611 | 15,222 | | |
| Jefferson | 839 | 11,364 | 2,083 | 4,166 | | |
| Judith Basin | 1,573 | 22,465 | 5,269 | 10,538 | | |
| McCone | 14,254 | 219,248 | 12,960 | 25,920 | | |
| Madison | 1,031 | 14,076 | 13,820 | 27,640 | | |
| Meagher | 873 | 13,200 | 12,207 | 24,414 | | |
| Musselshell | 2,512 | 36,881 | 9,750 | 19,500 | | |
| Park | 484 | 6,919 | 3,926 | 7,852 | | |
| Petroleum | 1,910 | 28,146 | 10,796 | 21,592 | | |
| Phillips | 2,427 | 37,032 | 25,883 | 51,766 | | |
| Powder River | 49,133 | 695,742 | 11,358 | 22,716 | | |
| Prairie | 16,637 | 234,628 | 7,005 | 14,010 | | |
| Richland | 14,234 | 209,942 | 3,905 | 7,810 | | |
| Roosevelt | 8,915 | 128,758 | 2,387 | 4,774 | | |
| Rosebud | 23,816 | 327,127 | 40,956 | 81,912 | | |

Expenditures for Purchases through June 15, 1935 -- By States and Commodities -- Continued.

MONTANA -- Continued

| County | Cattle | | Sheep | | Goats | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Head | Amount | Head | Amount | Head | Amount |
| Sheridan | 13,032 | $ 174,150 | 2,860 | $ 5,720 | | |
| Stillwater | 1,890 | 27,210 | 13,617 | 27,234 | | |
| Sweet Grass | 1,171 | 15,700 | 18,665 | 37,330 | | |
| Treasure | 4,264 | 59,910 | 1,496 | 2,992 | | |
| Valley | 4,526 | 64,580 | 25,850 | 51,700 | | |
| Wheatland | 1,900 | 28,686 | 15,034 | 30,068 | | |
| Wibaux | 11,071 | 165,290 | 2,139 | 4,278 | | |
| Yellowstone | 3,034 | 47,622 | 16,355 | 32,710 | | |
| Total | 349,927 | $ 5,080,134 | 491,776 | $ 983,552 | 9 | $ 12.60 |

Expenditures for Purchases through June 15, 1935 -- By States and Commodities -- Continued.

NEBRASKA

| County | Cattle | | Sheep | | Goats | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Head | Amount | Head | Amount | Head | Amount |
| Adams | 6,043 | $ 75,686 | 36 | $ 72 | | |
| Antelope | 1,458 | 19,418 | | | | |
| Arthur | 2,192 | 36,087 | | | | |
| Banner | 2,327 | 33,812 | 82 | 164 | | |
| Blaine | 3,876 | 41,695 | | | | |
| Boone | 5,779 | 78,298 | 46 | 92 | | |
| Box Butte | 5,630 | 79,596 | 386 | 772 | | |
| Boyd | 9,778 | 126,347 | 166 | 332 | | |
| Brown | 9,960 | 136,939 | 9 | 18 | | |
| Buffalo | 10,825 | 143,719 | 738 | 1,476 | | |
| Burt | | | 319 | 638 | | |
| Cass | 423 | 5,003 | | | | |
| Cedar | 177 | 2,200 | | | | |
| Chase | 1,060 | 16,866 | | | | |
| Cherry | 25,705 | 388,746 | | | | |
| Cheyenne | 1,306 | 18,509 | 385 | 770 | | |
| Clay | 5,411 | 66,006 | 86 | 172 | | |
| Custer | 46,781 | 636,192 | 829 | 1,658 | | |
| Dakota | 9,365 | 128,109 | 5,334 | 10,668 | | |
| Dawson | 9,465 | 130,152 | | | | |
| Deuel | 772 | 10,754 | | | | |
| Dundy | 3,102 | 45,212 | | | | |
| Fillmore | 3,996 | 49,016 | | | | |
| Franklin | 9,456 | 127,883 | 30 | 60 | | |
| Frontier | 12,135 | 171,613 | 194 | 388 | | |
| Furnas | 7,227 | 96,382 | 11 | 22 | | |
| Gage | 7,424 | 92,065 | | | | |
| Garden | 3,127 | 49,017 | 9 | 18 | | |
| Garfield | 8,957 | 123,065 | 60 | 120 | | |
| Gosper | 6,351 | 84,924 | | | | |

Expenditures for Purchases through June 15, 1935 -- By States and Commodities -- Continued.

NEBRASKA -- Continued

| County | Cattle | | Sheep | | Goats | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Head | Amount | Head | Amount | Head | Amount |
| Grant | 3,492 | $ 56,473 | | $ | | |
| Greeley | 10,382 | 138,531 | | | | |
| Hall | 2,785 | 35,453 | 50 | 100 | | |
| Hamilton | 3,037 | 36,565 | 16 | 32 | | |
| Harlan | 6,057 | 78,984 | 93 | 186 | | |
| Hayes | 5,176 | 74,314 | | | | |
| Hitchcock | 4,847 | 69,329 | | | | |
| Holt | 17,931 | 261,247 | 563 | 1,126 | | |
| Hooker | 2,023 | 29,452 | | | | |
| Howard | 10,002 | 139,030 | 74 | 148 | | |
| Jefferson | 6,292 | 78,687 | 125 | 250 | | |
| Johnson | 2,349 | 29,893 | | | | |
| Kearney | 3,786 | 52,801 | | | | |
| Keith | 3,061 | 47,154 | 226 | 452 | | |
| Keyapaha | 9,718 | 132,408 | 545 | 1,090 | | |
| Kimball | 797 | 11,632 | 2,341 | 4,682 | | |
| Knox | 7,215 | 96,246 | | | | |
| Lancaster | 4,266 | 51,097 | | | | |
| Lincoln | 16,336 | 237,396 | | | | |
| Logan | 4,031 | 57,119 | 439 | 878 | | |
| Loup | 5,136 | 68,865 | 38 | 76 | | |
| McPherson | 3,855 | 56,886 | | | | |
| Madison | 1,258 | 17,102 | | | | |
| Merrick | 1,380 | 19,091 | 291 | 582 | | |
| Morrill | 4,735 | 72,955 | 186 | 372 | | |
| Nance | 2,128 | 27,586 | 80 | 160 | | |
| Nemaha | 360 | 4,393 | | | | |
| Nuckolls | 8,019 | 98,573 | | | | |
| Otoe | 1,868 | 23,109 | | | | |
| Pawnee | 3,863 | 50,330 | | | | |

SCHEDULE -- Continued

| Commodity | Shipments | | | | Storage | | Status | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Total | Domestic | Export | Lend-Lease | Total | Domestic | Total | Domestic |
| Sorghum | 2,482 | 2,482 | | | 64,572 | | | |
| Soybeans | 10,844 | 10,844 | | | 120,321 | | | |
| Wool | 5,928 | 5,928 | | | 30,422 | 27 | | 170 |
| Wool-Pulled | 5,187 | 5,187 | | | 32,340 | 12 | | 23 |
| Jute-Jute | 6,127 | 6,127 | | | 47,324 | 23 | | 1,24 |
| Jute-Yarn | 2,174 | 2,174 | | | 74,734 | | | |
| Jute-Burlap | 4,327 | 4,327 | | | 23,234 | | | |
| Jute | 17,321 | 17,321 | | | 221,127 | 225 | | 1,125 |
| Shellac | 2,225 | 2,225 | | | 34,424 | | | |
| Shellac-C | 10,038 | 10,038 | | | 120,322 | 74 | | 1,24 |
| Shellac-Flake | 6,322 | 6,322 | | | 76,127 | 120 | | 224 |
| Shellac-Dewaxed | 2,245 | 2,245 | | | 20,232 | | | |
| Shellac-Bleached | 3,724 | 3,724 | | | 22,321 | | | |
| Tallow | 8,021 | 8,021 | | | 47,134 | 225 | | 4,52 |
| Tallow-Inedible | 2,728 | 2,728 | | | 132,024 | 242 | | 1,099 |
| Tallow-Edible | 727 | 727 | | | 11,322 | 8,412 | | 4,022 |
| Tung | 2,232 | 2,232 | | | 42,321 | | | |
| Tung-Oil | 4,224 | 4,224 | | | 12,327 | | | |
| Linseed | 12,224 | 12,224 | | | 227,324 | | | |
| Castor | 4,221 | 4,221 | | | 27,123 | 424 | | 272 |
| Castor-Oil | 2,124 | 2,124 | | | 24,422 | 22 | | 72 |
| Castor-Pomace | 6,221 | 6,221 | | | 22,323 | | | |
| Castor-Flake | 2,224 | 2,224 | | | 17,124 | | | |
| Castor-Cake | 2,320 | 2,320 | | | 14,021 | 221 | | 224 |
| Castor-Fl. | 4,722 | 4,722 | | | 72,424 | 124 | | 272 |
| Castor-Fl. | 2,124 | 2,124 | | | 27,320 | 22 | | 124 |
| Castor-Fl. | 320 | 320 | | | 4,221 | | | |
| Castor-Fl. | 2,112 | 2,112 | | | 22,223 | | | |
| Castor-Fl. | 1,224 | 1,224 | | | 22,122 | | | |
| Castor-Fl. | 320 | 320 | | | 24,320 | | | |

Expenditures for Purchases through June 15, 1935 -- By States and Commodities -- Continued.

NEBRASKA -- Continued

| County | Cattle | | Sheep | | Goats | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Head | Amount | Head | Amount | Head | Amount |
| Perkins | 1,319 | $ 18,538 | 5,364 | $ 10,728 | | |
| Phelps | 3,678 | 49,613 | 89 | 178 | | |
| Pierce | 1,345 | 16,747 | | | | |
| Platte | 629 | 8,083 | | | | |
| Polk | 810 | 10,210 | | | | |
| Red Willow | 6,745 | 92,858 | 336 | 672 | | |
| Richardson | 1,282 | 15,034 | | | | |
| Rock | 8,091 | 117,021 | 536 | 1,072 | | |
| Saline | 2,862 | 35,824 | | | | |
| Sarpy | 247 | 3,507 | | | | |
| Saunders | 15 | 174 | | | | |
| Scotts Bluff | 1,050 | 14,816 | | | | |
| Seward | 617 | 7,660 | | | | |
| Sheridan | 12,598 | 188,037 | 878 | 1,756 | | |
| Sherman | 13,632 | 173,331 | 47 | 94 | | |
| Sioux | 9,429 | 137,819 | 3,560 | 7,120 | | |
| Stanton | 5 | 91 | | | | |
| Thayer | 5,567 | 67,911 | 21 | 42 | | |
| Thomas | 2,390 | 34,042 | | | | |
| Valley | 16,950 | 214,025 | 34 | 68 | | |
| Webster | 9,930 | 134,022 | 19 | 38 | | |
| Wheeler | 4,883 | 71,943 | | | | |
| York | 1,527 | 19,528 | | | | |
| Total | 480,874 | $ 6,593,814 | 24,671 | $ 49,342 | | |

Expenditures for Purchases through June 15, 1935 -- By States and Commodities -- Continued.

NEVADA

| County | Cattle |  | Sheep |  | Goats |  |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
|  | Head | Amount | Head | Amount | Head | Amount |
| Churchill | 1,335 | $ 19,739 | 1,602 | $ 3,204 |  | $ |
| Clark | 817 | 11,433 |  |  |  |  |
| Douglas | 93 | 1,618 | 2,997 | 5,994 | 10 | 14.00 |
| Elko | 4,409 | 66,323 | 25,824 | 51,648 | 3 | 4.20 |
| Esmeralda | 135 | 2,473 | 612 | 1,224 |  |  |
| Eureka | 2,262 | 38,523 | 5,454 | 10,908 |  |  |
| Humboldt | 4,591 | 69,543 | 24,513 | 49,026 |  |  |
| Lander | 3,006 | 48,792 | 5,899 | 11,798 |  |  |
| Lincoln | 3,596 | 58,395 | 340 | 680 |  |  |
| Lyon | 658 | 9,856 | 5,668 | 11,336 |  |  |
| Mineral |  |  | 382 | 764 |  |  |
| Nye | 6,675 | 104,506 | 2,452 | 4,904 |  |  |
| Ormsby |  |  | 639 | 1,278 |  |  |
| Pershing | 95 | 1,578 | 2,626 | 5,252 |  |  |
| Washoe | 2,300 | 35,073 | 10,871 | 21,742 |  |  |
| White Pine | 6,300 | 100,257 | 9,382 | 18,764 | 177 | 247.80 |
| Total | 36,272 | $ 568,089 | 99,261 | $ 198,522 | 190 | $ 266.00 |

Acquisitions for Purchases through June 30, 1966 — By States and Commodities — Continued.

| County | Sheep | | | | Swine | | | | Cattle | | | | Horses | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Total | | Breeding | | Total | | Breeding | | Total | | Breeding | | Total | | Breeding | |
| Thurston | 1,200 | | 15,709 | | 1,600 | | 3,904 | | | | | | | | | |
| Clark | 117 | | 11,489 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Douglas | 90 | | 1,814 | | 2,367 | | 8,984 | | 20 | | 2,0 | | 14,00 | | | |
| Ellis | 4,148 | | 24,222 | | 21,224 | | 21,640 | | 5 | | | | 4,80 | | | |
| Jefferson | 124 | | 2,672 | | 212 | | 1,724 | | | | | | | | | |
| Jewell | 3,242 | | 22,820 | | 7,404 | | 10,720 | | | | | | | | | |
| Mahaska | 1,282 | | 42,242 | | 24,213 | | 49,272 | | | | | | | | | |
| Lincoln | 2,004 | | 46,772 | | 6,249 | | 11,772 | | | | | | | | | |
| Lincoln | 3,270 | | 22,270 | | 240 | | 200 | | | | | | | | | |
| Lyon | 230 | | 2,024 | | 2,408 | | 11,320 | | | | | | | | | |
| Marion | | | | | 202 | | 704 | | | | | | | | | |
| Pa | 4,223 | | 104,200 | | 2,422 | | 4,704 | | | | | | | | | |
| Polk | | | | | 220 | | 1,272 | | | | | | | | | |
| Polk | 20 | | 1,272 | | 2,220 | | 2,220 | | | | | | | | | |
| Polk | 4,400 | | 22,272 | | 10,271 | | 22,242 | | | | | | | | | |
| Polk | 1,220 | | 1,227 | | 2,222 | | 14,722 | | 17 | | | | 202,40 | | | |
| Total | 22,222 | | 320,222 | | 92,221 | | 320,222 | | 140 | | | | 222,00 | | | |

Expenditures for Purchases through June 15, 1935 -- By States and Commodities -- Continued.

NEW MEXICO

| County | Cattle | | Sheep | | Goats | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Head | Amount | Head | Amount | Head | Amount |
| Bernalillo | 842 | $ 9,730 | 3,320 | $ 6,640 | 208 | $ 291.20 |
| Catron | 9,678 | 138,436 | 4,324 | 8,648 | | |
| Chaves | 54,088 | 765,932 | 37,614 | 75,228 | 2,712 | 3,796.80 |
| Colfax | 16,952 | 218,838 | 13,881 | 27,762 | | |
| Curry | 14,825 | 175,300 | 3,627 | 7,254 | | |
| De Baca | 24,908 | 337,874 | 11,432 | 22,864 | 47 | 65.80 |
| Dona Ana | 9,543 | 103,319 | 316 | 632 | 996 | 1,394.40 |
| Eddy | 25,703 | 367,359 | 14,720 | 29,440 | 1,372 | 1,920.80 |
| Grant | 17,674 | 261,349 | 188 | 376 | 881 | 1,233.40 |
| Guadalupe | 22,173 | 303,965 | 20,605 | 41,210 | | |
| Harding | 26,254 | 354,510 | 7,200 | 14,400 | 36 | 50.40 |
| Hidalgo | 7,846 | 110,322 | 1,388 | 2,776 | 1,747 | 2,445.80 |
| Lea | 38,120 | 572,071 | 25,640 | 51,280 | 93 | 130.20 |
| Lincoln | 24,616 | 329,593 | 16,481 | 32,962 | 2,347 | 3,285.80 |
| Luna | 9,817 | 139,904 | 359 | 718 | | |
| McKinley | 1,347 | 19,542 | 5,636 | 11,272 | 41 | 57.40 |
| Mora | 12,527 | 163,103 | 26,321 | 52,642 | | |
| Otero | 16,391 | 207,093 | 3,821 | 7,642 | 5,955 | 8,337.00 |
| Quay | 39,048 | 511,854 | 2,857 | 5,714 | | |
| Rio Arriba | 2,494 | 28,438 | 13,174 | 26,348 | 321 | 449.40 |
| Roosevelt | 42,765 | 550,463 | 2,874 | 5,748 | | |
| Sandoval | 2,184 | 29,464 | 7,795 | 15,590 | 193 | 270.20 |
| San Juan | 2,507 | 35,468 | 6,463 | 12,926 | 868 | 1,215.20 |
| San Miguel | 24,402 | 314,402 | 10,474 | 20,948 | | |
| Santa Fe | 5,449 | 70,010 | 3,781 | 7,562 | | |
| Sierra | 8,451 | 94,738 | 1,199 | 2,398 | 3,180 | 4,452.00 |
| Socorro | 14,075 | 168,252 | 10,537 | 21,074 | 1,531 | 2,143.40 |
| Taos | 1,037 | 13,012 | 5,392 | 10,784 | | |
| Torrance | 13,808 | 173,342 | 14,143 | 28,286 | 47 | 65.80 |
| Union | 51,024 | 686,132 | 11,146 | 22,292 | 16 | 22.40 |
| Valencia | 6,696 | 79,897 | 12,664 | 25,328 | 1 | 1.40 |
| Total | 547,244 | $ 7,333,912 | 299,372 | $ 598,744 | 22,592 | $ 31,628.80 |

Expenditures for Purchases through June 15, 1935 -- By States and Commodities -- Continued.

NORTH DAKOTA

| County | Cattle | | Sheep | | Goats | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Head | Amount | Head | Amount | Head | Amount |
| Adams | 14,191 | $ 202,753 | 1,224 | $ 2,448 | | |
| Barnes | 8,064 | 115,905 | 499 | 998 | | |
| Benson | 18,940 | 259,512 | 1,930 | 3,860 | | |
| Billings | 17,741 | 271,567 | 1,881 | 3,762 | | |
| Bottineau | 24,350 | 329,102 | 2,366 | 4,732 | | |
| Bowman | 15,349 | 221,255 | 3,713 | 7,426 | | |
| Burke | 19,452 | 263,728 | 611 | 1,222 | | |
| Burleigh | 25,418 | 358,505 | 2,694 | 5,388 | | |
| Cass | 2,707 | 42,998 | | | | |
| Cavalier | 13,280 | 187,846 | 1,224 | 2,448 | | |
| Dickey | 22,499 | 332,715 | 2,041 | 4,082 | | |
| Divide | 19,671 | 267,371 | 1,743 | 3,486 | | |
| Dunn | 31,851 | 477,480 | 1,900 | 3,800 | | |
| Eddy | 10,354 | 146,718 | 1,387 | 2,774 | | |
| Emmons | 28,445 | 379,683 | 878 | 1,756 | | |
| Foster | 9,573 | 137,657 | 1,372 | 2,744 | | |
| Golden Valley | 9,983 | 153,904 | 1,770 | 3,540 | | |
| Grand Forks | 11,559 | 163,295 | 1,738 | 3,476 | | |
| Grant | 29,149 | 411,534 | 1,917 | 3,834 | | |
| Griggs | 7,557 | 105,487 | 241 | 482 | | |
| Hettinger | 18,045 | 259,684 | 1,168 | 2,336 | | |
| Kidder | 22,216 | 317,269 | 943 | 1,886 | | |
| La Moure | 20,964 | 293,960 | 2,953 | 5,906 | | |
| Logan | 21,737 | 291,727 | 522 | 1,044 | | |
| McHenry | 20,716 | 279,180 | 1,520 | 3,040 | | |
| McIntosh | 23,524 | 309,655 | 704 | 1,408 | | |
| McKenzie | 32,736 | 498,777 | 2,431 | 4,862 | | |
| McLean | 34,095 | 469,530 | 3,359 | 6,718 | | |
| Mercer | 15,542 | 212,700 | 978 | 1,956 | | |
| Morton | 30,257 | 438,245 | 1,602 | 3,204 | | |

Slaughtering for purposes through June 30, 1960 -- By States and Commodities -- Continued.

[illegible]

| County | Cattle | | Sheep | | Hogs | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Head | Amount | Head | Amount | Head | Amount |
| Adams | 14,121 | 908,728 | 1,324 | 8,448 | | |
| Antrim | 8,064 | 116,305 | 149 | 378 | | |
| Bannock | 16,240 | 834,012 | 1,900 | 6,620 | | |
| Bingham | 17,741 | 771,887 | 1,900 | 5,728 | | |
| Blaine | 24,380 | 889,122 | 3,240 | 4,772 | | |
| Boise | 16,349 | 821,828 | 3,724 | 7,828 | | |
| Bonner | 15,882 | 820,734 | 612 | 1,338 | | |
| Bonneville | 20,418 | 928,273 | 2,084 | 3,344 | | |
| Boundary | 3,737 | 48,998 | | | | |
| Butte | 13,380 | 187,978 | 1,274 | 2,480 | | |
| Camas | 10,497 | 388,718 | 2,081 | 4,082 | | |
| Canyon | 14,273 | 367,277 | 1,728 | 3,446 | | |
| Caribou | 11,203 | 477,829 | 1,980 | 3,800 | | |
| Cassia | 14,704 | 142,718 | 1,387 | 2,774 | | |
| Clark | 24,413 | 372,889 | 1,272 | 1,925 | | |
| Clearwater | 3,375 | 124,837 | 1,372 | 2,744 | | |
| Custer | 9,388 | 128,324 | 1,771 | 2,840 | | |
| Elmore | 11,328 | 142,392 | 1,720 | 2,474 | | |
| Franklin | 23,147 | 411,324 | 1,917 | 2,824 | | |
| Fremont | 7,227 | 318,487 | 342 | 422 | | |
| Gem | 13,243 | 299,284 | 1,128 | 1,344 | | |
| Gooding | 22,714 | 317,832 | 945 | 1,404 | | |
| Idaho | 20,724 | 820,182 | 2,990 | 2,882 | | |
| Jefferson | 11,737 | 271,727 | 320 | 1,041 | | |
| Jerome | 21,214 | 272,140 | 1,890 | 2,840 | | |
| Kootenai | 22,224 | 284,422 | 772 | 1,418 | | |
| Lemhi | 32,774 | 188,777 | 1,411 | 2,822 | | |
| Lewis | 24,070 | 489,189 | 2,728 | 2,218 | | |
| Lincoln | 13,240 | 212,790 | 972 | 1,198 | | |
| Owyhee | 20,127 | 438,243 | 1,928 | 2,204 | | |

Expenditures for Purchases through June 15, 1935 -- By States and Commodities -- Continued.

NORTH DAKOTA -- Continued

| County | Cattle | | Sheep | | Goats | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Head | Amount | Head | Amount | Head | Amount |
| Mountrail | 31,644 | $ 443,935 | 2,210 | $ 4,420 | | |
| Nelson | 13,178 | 183,233 | 2,661 | 5,322 | | |
| Oliver | 12,959 | 183,802 | 495 | 990 | | |
| Pembina | 6,253 | 80,836 | 659 | 1,318 | | |
| Pierce | 15,707 | 208,795 | 736 | 1,472 | | |
| Ramsey | 14,496 | 196,669 | 1,600 | 3,200 | | |
| Ransom | 15,468 | 227,041 | 813 | 1,626 | | |
| Renville | 13,933 | 189,166 | 2,373 | 4,746 | | |
| Richland | 12,047 | 168,863 | 263 | 526 | | |
| Rolette | 15,448 | 208,992 | 752 | 1,504 | | |
| Sargent | 13,148 | 186,689 | 1,355 | 2,710 | | |
| Sheridan | 18,074 | 241,767 | 981 | 1,962 | | |
| Sioux | 13,516 | 195,699 | 1,633 | 3,266 | | |
| Slope | 17,936 | 266,773 | 4,777 | 9,554 | | |
| Stark | 22,051 | 315,739 | 4,044 | 8,088 | | |
| Steele | 3,957 | 55,686 | 766 | 1,532 | | |
| Stutsman | 39,472 | 566,227 | 2,694 | 5,388 | | |
| Towner | 10,717 | 141,005 | 1,568 | 3,136 | | |
| Traill | 1,463 | 21,695 | 249 | 498 | | |
| Walsh | 12,932 | 172,798 | 560 | 1,120 | | |
| Ward | 33,441 | 475,620 | 2,276 | 4,552 | | |
| Wells | 22,159 | 303,562 | 1,183 | 2,366 | | |
| Williams | 31,125 | 447,580 | 2,069 | 4,138 | | |
| Total | 970,989 | $ 13,681,916 | 84,026 | $ 168,052 | | |

Expenditures for Purposes through June 15, 1957 -- By States and Commodities -- Continued.

Corn Borer -- Continued

| County | Wheat | Barley | Flax | Sorghum Seed | Sorghum Fodder | Corn Seed | Corn Fodder |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Pembina | $1,044 | $ [illegible] | $2,210 | $ | $ [illegible] | $ | $4,420 |
| Pierce | [illegible] | [illegible] | 2,661 | | [illegible] | | 1,320 |
| Ramsey | [illegible] | [illegible] | 486 | | [illegible] | | 970 |
| Ransom | [illegible] | [illegible] | 639 | | [illegible] | | 1,314 |
| Renville | [illegible] | [illegible] | 786 | | [illegible] | | 1,474 |
| Richland | [illegible] | [illegible] | 1,420 | | [illegible] | | 2,840 |
| Rolette | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | | [illegible] | | 1,182 |
| Sargent | [illegible] | [illegible] | 4,370 | | [illegible] | | 4,740 |
| Sheridan | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | | [illegible] | | [illegible] |
| Sioux | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | | [illegible] | | 1,344 |
| Stark | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | | [illegible] | | 2,710 |
| Stutsman | [illegible] | [illegible] | 1,280 | | [illegible] | | 1,710 |
| Towner | [illegible] | [illegible] | 981 | | [illegible] | | 1,320 |
| Traill | [illegible] | [illegible] | 1,885 | | [illegible] | | 3,966 |
| Wells | [illegible] | [illegible] | 4,777 | | [illegible] | | [illegible] |
| Williams | [illegible] | [illegible] | 4,044 | | [illegible] | | [illegible] |
| Total | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | | [illegible] | | [illegible] |

Expenditures for Purchases through June 15, 1935 -- By States and Commodities -- Continued.

OKLAHOMA

| County | Cattle | | Sheep | | Goats | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Head | Amount | Head | Amount | Head | Amount |
| Adair | 2,505 | $ 26,536 | | $ | | |
| Alfalfa | 877 | 10,885 | | | | |
| Atoka | 6,069 | 62,261 | | | | |
| Beaver | 12,444 | 171,618 | 16 | 32 | | |
| Beckham | 17,848 | 188,029 | | | | |
| Blaine | 1,382 | 18,108 | | | | |
| Bryan | 6,674 | 64,360 | | | | |
| Caddo | 6,044 | 64,277 | | | | |
| Canadian | 749 | 9,524 | | | | |
| Carter | 13,310 | 154,100 | | | | |
| Cherokee | 2,689 | 29,145 | | | | |
| Choctaw | 7,457 | 81,862 | | | | |
| Cimarron | 12,638 | 166,623 | 1,007 | 2,014 | | |
| Cleveland | 2,091 | 20,258 | | | | |
| Coal | 6,388 | 66,540 | | | | |
| Comanche | 19,851 | 210,001 | | | | |
| Cotton | 9,130 | 99,646 | | | | |
| Craig | 1,701 | 20,356 | | | | |
| Creek | 4,587 | 51,892 | | | | |
| Custer | 10,633 | 125,329 | | | | |
| Delaware | 3,595 | 41,381 | | | | |
| Dewey | 7,711 | 88,905 | | | | |
| Ellis | 12,264 | 154,280 | | | | |
| Garfield | 753 | 8,643 | | | | |
| Garvin | 5,398 | 53,922 | | | | |
| Grady | 5,495 | 62,787 | | | | |
| Grant | 493 | 6,055 | | | | |
| Greer | 9,258 | 98,254 | | | | |
| Harmon | 5,547 | 59,595 | | | | |
| Harper | 16,731 | 237,123 | 189 | 378 | | |

Expenditures for Instruction Year Ended June 30, 1940 -- By Indian and Community Schools -- Continued.

DECLASSED

| County | Yields | | | | Tuition | | | | Other | | | | Costs | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Land | | Income | | Land | | Income | | Land | | Income | | Land | | Income | |
| Adair | 8,308 | $ | 28,812 | $ | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Alfalfa | 277 | | 14,800 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Atoka | 6,002 | | 23,201 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Beaver | 12,444 | | 171,114 | | 12 | | | | 22 | | | | | | | |
| Beckham | 17,182 | | 320,020 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Blaine | 1,388 | | 18,108 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bryan | 8,174 | | 44,320 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Caddo | 6,944 | | 84,217 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Canadian | 348 | | 5,324 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Carter | 13,370 | | 124,108 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cherokee | 2,307 | | 23,143 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Choctaw | 1,407 | | 21,102 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cleveland | 18,208 | | 165,820 | | 1,047 | | | | 5,014 | | | | | | | |
| Coal | 1,201 | | 22,020 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Comanche | 6,320 | | 24,240 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cotton | 12,208 | | 112,222 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Craig | 2,120 | | 19,248 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Creek | 1,171 | | 20,140 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Custer | 4,207 | | 21,102 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Delaware | 10,218 | | 102,240 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Dewey | 2,192 | | 11,201 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ellis | 7,171 | | 22,240 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Garfield | 12,344 | | 124,320 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Garvin | 210 | | 8,248 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Grady | 2,240 | | 22,208 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Grant | 8,124 | | 12,172 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Greer | 420 | | 2,202 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Harmon | 3,180 | | 20,202 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Harper | 2,247 | | 22,240 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Haskell | 12,208 | | 127,120 | | 124 | | | | 272 | | | | | | | |

Expenditures for Purchases through June 15, 1935 -- By States and Commodities -- Continued.

OKLAHOMA -- Continued

| County | Cattle | | Sheep | | Goats | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Head | Amount | Head | Amount | Head | Amount |
| Haskell | 4,570 | $ 44,328 | | $ | | |
| Hughes | 3,960 | 41,621 | | | | |
| Jackson | 5,138 | 54,171 | 12 | 24 | | |
| Jefferson | 16,560 | 193,120 | 258 | 516 | | |
| Johnson | 6,388 | 71,218 | | | | |
| Kay | 1,702 | 19,402 | 515 | 1,030 | | |
| Kingfisher | 895 | 10,528 | | | | |
| Kiowa | 9,685 | 100,608 | | | | |
| Latimer | 8,135 | 86,560 | | | | |
| Le Flore | 15,610 | 152,100 | 28 | 56 | | |
| Lincoln | 3,666 | 36,549 | | | | |
| Logan | 1,039 | 10,340 | | | | |
| Love | 6,123 | 70,695 | | | | |
| McClain | 3,336 | 34,488 | | | | |
| McCurtain | 9,871 | 108,150 | | | | |
| McIntosh | 1,880 | 19,478 | | | | |
| Major | 2,607 | 32,446 | | | | |
| Marshall | 7,841 | 98,850 | | | | |
| Mayes | 3,277 | 39,723 | | | | |
| Murray | 4,971 | 52,727 | | | | |
| Muskogee | 3,025 | 30,896 | | | | |
| Noble | 2,007 | 26,138 | | | | |
| Nowata | 2,200 | 26,011 | | | | |
| Okfuskee | 2,159 | 22,257 | | | | |
| Oklahoma | 1,405 | 14,837 | | | | |
| Okmulgee | 2,889 | 32,454 | | | | |
| Osage | 21,760 | 289,046 | | | | |
| Ottawa | 1,391 | 16,897 | | | | |
| Pawnee | 4,984 | 60,753 | | | | |
| Payne | 2,846 | 27,610 | | | | |

Expenditures for Purchases through June 15, 1935 -- By States and Commodities -- Continued.

OKLAHOMA -- Continued

| County | Cattle | | Sheep | | Goats | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Head | Amount | Head | Amount | Head | Amount |
| Pittsburg | 9,439 | $ 95,763 | [illegible] | $ [illegible] | | |
| Pontotoc | 6,264 | 88,982 | 181 | 362 | 1 | 1.[illegible] |
| Pottawatomie | 1,405 | 15,557 | [illegible] | [illegible] | | |
| Pushmataha | 11,221 | 124,585 | [illegible] | [illegible] | | |
| Roger Mills | 20,221 | 226,934 | [illegible] | [illegible] | | |
| Rogers | 1,585 | 18,614 | [illegible] | [illegible] | | |
| Seminole | 1,036 | 10,625 | 22,591 | 4[illegible],192 | | |
| Sequoyah | 5,589 | 56,446 | 15,[illegible] | 30,484 | | |
| Stephens | 20,471 | 221,604 | [illegible] | [illegible] | | |
| Texas | 7,214 | 94,858 | 16,435 | 3[illegible] | | |
| Tillman | 8,220 | 88,691 | [illegible] | [illegible] | | |
| Tulsa | 2,080 | 23,429 | 13,545 | 27,[illegible] | | |
| Wagner | 2,244 | 24,591 | 17,[illegible] | 3[illegible] | | |
| Washington | 1,077 | 12,279 | 1[illegible],779 | $ 3[illegible] | 1 | $ 1.[illegible] |
| Washita | 8,161 | 77,988 | | | | |
| Woods | 11,596 | 158,941 | 64 | 128 | | |
| Woodward | 11,357 | 144,952 | | | | |
| Total | 503,410 | $ 5,741,135 | 2,270 | $ 4,540 | | |

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

Expenditures for Purchases through June 15, 1935 -- By States and Commodities -- Continued.

OREGON

| County | Cattle | | Sheep | | Goats | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Head | Amount | Head | Amount | Head | Amount |
| Baker | 1,158 | $ 17,412 | 10,242 | $ 20,484 | | $ |
| Crook | 1,718 | 25,737 | 15,019 | 30,038 | 1 | 1.40 |
| Deschutes | 209 | 3,361 | 3,203 | 6,406 | | |
| Grant | 2,333 | 33,711 | 21,913 | 43,826 | | |
| Harney | 2,179 | 32,081 | 15,324 | 30,648 | | |
| Jefferson | 888 | 13,316 | 3,488 | 6,976 | | |
| Lake | 456 | 6,990 | 22,551 | 45,102 | | |
| Malheur | 2,729 | 39,280 | 15,242 | 30,484 | | |
| Morrow | 70 | 970 | 7,963 | 15,926 | | |
| Umatilla | | | 16,436 | 32,872 | | |
| Union | | | 227 | 454 | | |
| Wasco | 134 | 2,076 | 13,548 | 27,096 | | |
| Wheeler | 628 | 9,366 | 17,623 | 35,246 | | |
| Total | 12,482 | $ 184,300 | 162,779 | $ 325,558 | 1 | $ 1.40 |

Expenditures for Purchases through June 15, 1935 -- By States and Commodities -- Continued.

SOUTH DAKOTA

| County | Cattle | | Sheep | | Goats | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Head | Amount | Head | Amount | Head | Amount |
| Armstrong | 11,963 | $ 218,461 | [illegible] | $ [illegible] | 1 | $ 1.40 |
| Aurora | 16,853 | 240,263 | 451 | 902 | | |
| Beadle | 11,707 | 164,419 | 228 | 456 | | |
| Bennett | 6,269 | 94,388 | 805 | 1,610 | | |
| Bon Homme | 2,769 | 38,755 | | | | |
| Brookings | 10,249 | 145,068 | 586 | 1,172 | | |
| Brown | 31,224 | 426,978 | 4,093 | 8,186 | 1 | 1.40 |
| Brule | 21,180 | 303,726 | 233 | 466 | | |
| Buffalo | 3,826 | 56,937 | 654 | 1,308 | | |
| Butte | 15,196 | 240,078 | 37,949 | 75,898 | | |
| Campbell | 21,745 | 311,779 | 2,409 | 4,818 | | |
| Charles Mix | 12,629 | 175,091 | | | | |
| Clark | 13,576 | 189,120 | 1,296 | 2,592 | | |
| Codington | 8,644 | 125,998 | 197 | 394 | | |
| Corson | 28,104 | 388,104 | 6,084 | 12,168 | | |
| Custer | 10,346 | 148,221 | 1,495 | 2,990 | | |
| Davison | 4,849 | 63,997 | 353 | 706 | | |
| Day | 17,304 | 239,240 | 757 | 1,514 | 1 | 1.40 |
| Deuel | 11,634 | 150,453 | 1,092 | 2,184 | | |
| Dewey | 18,548 | 271,556 | 2,487 | 4,974 | | |
| Douglas | 7,841 | 102,569 | | | | |
| Edmunds | 22,768 | 312,262 | 887 | 1,774 | 1 | 1.40 |
| Fall River | 9,953 | 150,830 | 4,773 | 9,546 | | |
| Faulk | 13,939 | 183,092 | 1,780 | 3,560 | | |
| Grant | 13,348 | 182,044 | 902 | 1,804 | | |
| Gregory | 17,531 | 242,817 | 433 | 866 | 4 | 5.60 |
| Haakon | 24,597 | 359,369 | 2,365 | 4,730 | | |
| Hamlin | 7,605 | 103,916 | 486 | 972 | 1 | 1.40 |
| Hand | 24,240 | 339,212 | 1,953 | 3,906 | | |
| Hanson | 880 | 10,496 | | | | |

Transactions for Pennsylvania through June 15, 1905 — By states and Commodities — Continued.

| Country | Value | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Total | Imports | | Exports | | Duty | Income | |
| | | Total | Duty | Total | Duty | | Total | Duty |
| Australia | 11,801 | 724,651 | | 713,850 | | | | |
| Austria | 14,821 | 240,325 | 481 | | | | | |
| Belgium | 21,707 | 104,415 | 209 | | | | | |
| Bermuda | 5,305 | 34,320 | 206 | | | | | |
| British Guiana | 5,760 | 50,728 | | | | | | |
| British Honduras | 15,312 | 142,080 | 284 | | | | | |
| Canada | 45,324 | 426,975 | 4,080 | | | 1 | 1,186 | 1.40 |
| China | 61,120 | 302,728 | 604 | | | | | |
| Colombia | 3,828 | 34,327 | 69 | | | | | |
| Cuba | 13,136 | 240,078 | 80,042 | | | | | |
| Dominican Rep. | 22,748 | 311,779 | 3,408 | | | | | |
| Dutch East Indies | 12,224 | 142,201 | | | | | | |
| France | 13,272 | 147,130 | 1,386 | | | | | |
| Germany | 4,444 | 122,328 | 127 | | | | | |
| Great Britain | 29,104 | 320,104 | 2,004 | | | | | |
| Greece | 10,346 | 144,221 | 1,485 | | | | | |
| Guatemala | 4,049 | 65,977 | 280 | | | | | |
| Haiti | 17,304 | 229,240 | 720 | | | 1 | 1,324 | 1.40 |
| Honduras | 13,224 | 120,420 | 1,080 | | | | | |
| Italy | 19,342 | 271,236 | 5,427 | | | | | |
| Japan | 7,041 | 102,320 | | | | | | |
| Liberia | 22,720 | 312,021 | 627 | | | 1 | 1,774 | 1.40 |
| Mexico | 2,924 | 190,820 | 4,272 | | | | | |
| Netherlands | 13,320 | 103,000 | 1,760 | | | | | |
| Norway | 12,348 | 102,044 | 204 | | | | | |
| Panama | 17,201 | 242,117 | 420 | | | 4 | | 5.20 |
| Russia | 24,327 | 320,129 | 3,243 | | | | | |
| Santo Domingo | 7,000 | 100,714 | 486 | | | 1 | | 1.40 |
| Spain | 24,180 | 329,212 | 1,302 | | | | | |
| Sweden | 300 | 10,420 | | | | | | |

Expenditures for Purchases through June 15, 1935 -- By States and Commodities -- Continued.

SOUTH DAKOTA -- Continued

| County | Cattle | | Sheep | | Goats | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Head | Amount | Head | Amount | Head | Amount |
| Harding | 19,055 | $ 291,067 | 19,223 | $ 38,446 | 1 | $ 1.40 |
| Hughes | 6,456 | 96,641 | 781 | 1,562 | | |
| Hutchinson | 154 | 2,169 | | | | |
| Hyde | 10,227 | 144,803 | 954 | 1,908 | | |
| Jackson | 10,696 | 151,688 | 336 | 672 | | |
| Jerauld | 11,347 | 154,074 | 78 | 156 | | |
| Jones | 13,456 | 200,712 | 449 | 898 | | |
| Kingsbury | 8,546 | 104,500 | 569 | 1,138 | | |
| Lake | 3,148 | 42,243 | 582 | 1,164 | | |
| Lawrence | 10,713 | 163,939 | 1,286 | 2,572 | | |
| Lyman | 21,974 | 316,116 | 1,091 | 2,182 | | |
| McCook | 681 | 8,825 | | | | |
| McPherson | 30,069 | 402,381 | 1,775 | 3,550 | 14 | 19.60 |
| Marshall | 18,241 | 251,782 | 1,785 | 3,570 | | |
| Meade | 45,036 | 690,533 | 9,158 | 18,316 | 6 | 8.40 |
| Mellette | 20,648 | 309,009 | 704 | 1,408 | | |
| Miner | 10,108 | 139,606 | 861 | 1,722 | | |
| Moody | 404 | 5,522 | | | | |
| Pennington | 28,945 | 420,999 | 3,253 | 6,506 | | |
| Perkins | 28,533 | 419,024 | 11,307 | 22,614 | | |
| Potter | 22,260 | 316,479 | 1,224 | 2,448 | 2 | 2.80 |
| Roberts | 21,325 | 288,955 | 1,483 | 2,966 | | |
| Sanborn | 6,419 | 91,818 | 513 | 1,026 | | |
| Shannon | 2,861 | 43,207 | 1,150 | 2,300 | | |
| Spink | 19,288 | 272,030 | 2,328 | 4,656 | 1 | 1.40 |
| Stanley | 15,313 | 235,267 | 2,655 | 5,310 | | |
| Sully | 15,401 | 240,885 | 1,288 | 2,576 | | |
| Todd | 15,646 | 236,715 | 775 | 1,550 | | |
| Tripp | 29,674 | 441,162 | 480 | 960 | | |
| Walworth | 21,736 | 291,154 | 676 | 1,352 | | |

SOUTH DAKOTA -- Continued

| Commodity | Milling | | Sheep | | Cattle | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Head | Amount | Head | Amount | Head | Amount |
| Barley | 19,055 | 811,057 | 19,255 | 32,445 | 1 | 1.00 |
| Beans | 6,474 | 96,541 | 771 | 1,352 | | |
| Buckwheat | 174 | 2,172 | | | | |
| Corn | 10,277 | 144,478 | 474 | 3,358 | | |
| Cotton | 10,178 | 181,888 | 320 | 673 | | |
| Flax | 11,427 | 134,594 | 77 | 132 | | |
| Grass | 12,424 | 320,712 | 447 | 898 | | |
| Hay, Alfalfa | 4,244 | 104,320 | 229 | 1,132 | | |
| Hops | 5,166 | 46,346 | 187 | 2,124 | | |
| Potatoes | 18,715 | 144,474 | 1,444 | 2,872 | | |
| Rice | 21,874 | 314,118 | 1,041 | 2,128 | | |
| Rye | 474 | 4,275 | | | | |
| Sorghum | 22,280 | 424,344 | 1,770 | 3,320 | 14 | 19.60 |
| Sugarcane | 12,141 | 224,740 | 1,748 | 2,870 | | |
| Wheat | 42,024 | 624,970 | 8,118 | 14,324 | 6 | 8.40 |
| Walnuts | 20,444 | 420,009 | 704 | 2,424 | | |
| Alfalfa | 12,178 | 123,124 | 183 | 1,378 | | |
| Berry | 474 | 6,320 | | | | |
| Strawberries | 22,245 | 424,720 | 3,302 | 8,304 | | |
| Apricots | 22,777 | 414,124 | 11,107 | 22,414 | | |
| Apples | 22,284 | 414,472 | 1,274 | 2,424 | 3 | 2.40 |
| Bananas | 21,478 | 424,122 | 1,424 | 2,948 | | |
| Berries | 6,414 | 71,114 | 212 | 1,238 | | |
| Cherries | 6,241 | 42,477 | 1,130 | 2,820 | | |
| Grapes | 19,278 | 272,720 | 2,222 | 6,224 | 1 | 1.40 |
| Lemons | 12,312 | 224,247 | 2,820 | 5,310 | | |
| Melons | 12,411 | 244,220 | 1,344 | 2,870 | | |
| Peaches | 12,444 | 224,712 | 772 | 1,324 | | |
| Pears | 22,271 | 444,142 | 420 | 820 | | |
| Plums | 21,720 | 292,124 | 274 | 1,322 | | |

Expenditures for Purchases through June 15, 1935 -- By States and Commodities -- Continued.

SOUTH DAKOTA -- Continued

| County | Cattle | | Sheep | | Goats | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Head | Amount | Head | Amount | Head | Amount |
| Washabaugh | 4,446 | $ 63,848 | 308 | $ 616 | | $ |
| Washington | 8,507 | 53,085 | 1,421 | 2,842 | | |
| Yankton | 1,707 | 22,197 | | | | |
| Ziebach | 15,502 | 229,783 | 5,668 | 11,336 | | |
| Total | 914,839 | $ 13,121,455 | 148,909 | $ 297,818 | 32 | $ 44.80 |
| [illegible] | 16,[illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | | |
| [illegible] | 3,500 | 37,[illegible] | 34 | 102 | | |
| [illegible] | 7,[illegible] | 86,[illegible] | 905 | 1,810 | | |
| [illegible] | 5,836 | 72,736 | 4,[illegible] | 8,[illegible] | 2,913 | 4,021.[illegible] |
| [illegible] | 10,567 | 117,[illegible] | | | | |
| [illegible] | 6,578 | 92,742 | | | | |
| [illegible] | 10,149 | 133,211 | | | | |
| [illegible] | 14,[illegible] | 106,[illegible] | 4,[illegible] | 9,[illegible] | 1,[illegible] | 2,[illegible] |
| [illegible] | 11,[illegible] | 155,214 | [illegible] | 1,[illegible] | 400 | [illegible] |
| [illegible] | 7,[illegible] | 91,1[illegible] | 4,[illegible] | 7,[illegible] | 2,[illegible] | 7,[illegible] |
| [illegible] | 13,479 | 190,285 | 2,[illegible] | 5,[illegible] | 2 | [illegible] |
| [illegible] | 12,[illegible] | 188,946 | 8,[illegible] | 15,[illegible] | [illegible] | 1,[illegible] |
| [illegible] | 3,870 | 43,382 | | | | |
| [illegible] | 10,[illegible] | 123,[illegible] | | | | |
| [illegible] | 28,[illegible] | 320,169 | 17,[illegible] | 34,[illegible] | 3,704 | 13,[illegible] |
| [illegible] | 7,[illegible] | [illegible] | 1,[illegible] | 5,[illegible] | | |
| [illegible] | 1,[illegible] | 25,430 | | | | |
| [illegible] | 14,365 | 133,717 | 7,880 | 15,760 | 3,076 | 2,[illegible] |
| [illegible] | 8,437 | 105,931 | | | | |
| [illegible] | 12,454 | 140,526 | 13,556 | 27,112 | 4,[illegible] | 5,[illegible] |
| [illegible] | 6,[illegible] | 82,610 | [illegible] | [illegible] | | |
| [illegible] | 10,444 | 125,748 | 2,054 | 4,[illegible] | 293 | 410.20 |
| [illegible] | 3,[illegible] | 40,[illegible] | | | | |
| [illegible] | 3,[illegible] | 53,[illegible] | 459 | [illegible] | | |
| [illegible] | 4,[illegible] | 54,[illegible] | | | | |

Expenditures for Purchases through June 13, 1935 -- By States and Commodities -- Continued

TEXAS

| County | Cattle | | Sheep | | Goats | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Head | Amount | Head | Amount | Head | Amount |
| Anderson | 8,732 | 85,661 | | | | |
| Andrews | 6,580 | 96,784 | | | | |
| Angelina | 5,523 | 62,079 | | | | |
| Archer | 8,590 | 98,384 | | | | |
| Armstrong | 4,045 | 53,655 | 350 | 700 | | |
| Atascosa | 16,592 | 231,089 | | | | |
| Austin | 3,500 | 37,309 | 54 | 108 | | |
| Bailey | 7,528 | 86,988 | 905 | 1,810 | | |
| Bandera | 5,826 | 72,736 | 4,285 | 8,570 | 2,915 | 4,081.00 |
| Bastrop | 10,867 | 117,463 | | | | |
| Baylor | 6,578 | 92,702 | | | | |
| Bee | 10,149 | 139,211 | | | | |
| Bell | 10,701 | 102,397 | 4,263 | 8,526 | 2,709 | 3,792.60 |
| Bexar | 13,966 | 173,014 | 532 | 1,064 | 402 | 562.80 |
| Blanco | 7,244 | 90,124 | 4,589 | 9,178 | 5,658 | 7,921.20 |
| Borden | 13,439 | 190,255 | 2,538 | 5,076 | 2 | 2.80 |
| Bosque | 12,093 | 126,948 | 6,075 | 12,150 | 880 | 1,232.00 |
| Bowie | 3,878 | 43,352 | | | | |
| Brazos | 10,874 | 123,558 | | | | |
| Brewster | 28,967 | 390,109 | 17,236 | 34,472 | 9,704 | 13,585.60 |
| Briscoe | 7,992 | 98,669 | 1,475 | 2,950 | | |
| Brooks | 1,895 | 25,438 | | | | |
| Brown | 14,365 | 153,717 | 7,890 | 15,780 | 2,076 | 2,906.40 |
| Burleson | 8,437 | 105,901 | | | | |
| Burnet | 12,454 | 140,586 | 13,556 | 27,112 | 4,056 | 5,678.40 |
| Caldwell | 6,659 | 81,610 | 255 | 510 | | |
| Callahan | 10,444 | 125,748 | 2,034 | 4,068 | 293 | 410.20 |
| Camp | 3,802 | 40,099 | | | | |
| Carson | 3,635 | 53,053 | 469 | 938 | | |
| Cass | 4,358 | 54,403 | | | | |

Expenditures for Purchases through June 15, 1935 -- By States and Commodities -- Continued.

TEXAS -- Continued

| County | Cattle | | Sheep | | Goats | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Head | Amount | Head | Amount | Head | Amount |
| Castro | 7,324 | $ 91,889 | 1,981 | $ 3,962 | | $ |
| Cherokee | 8,701 | 93,619 | | | | |
| Childress | 7,907 | 90,054 | | | | |
| Clay | 11,516 | 140,247 | 410 | 820 | | |
| Cochran | 7,716 | 103,837 | 119 | 238 | | |
| Coke | 12,771 | 174,511 | 17,711 | 35,422 | 3,399 | 4,758.60 |
| Coleman | 15,685 | 168,796 | 16,108 | 32,216 | 993 | 1,390.20 |
| Collin | 3,948 | 46,566 | | | | |
| Collingsworth | 7,444 | 94,597 | 324 | 648 | 54 | 75.60 |
| Colorado | 9,801 | 106,153 | | | | |
| Comal | 5,767 | 73,433 | 1,490 | 2,980 | 1,519 | 2,126.60 |
| Comanche | 12,053 | 130,504 | 5,508 | 11,016 | 2,607 | 3,649.80 |
| Concho | 15,707 | 203,246 | 39,404 | 78,808 | 2,796 | 3,914.40 |
| Cooke | 2,874 | 31,689 | 182 | 364 | 219 | 306.60 |
| Coryell | 10,837 | 117,347 | 7,983 | 15,966 | 2,250 | 3,150.00 |
| Cottle | 6,661 | 78,591 | 550 | 1,100 | | |
| Crane | 3,660 | 45,729 | 1,493 | 2,986 | | |
| Crockett | 16,197 | 184,935 | 94,182 | 188,364 | 10,634 | 14,887.60 |
| Crosby | 11,154 | 114,909 | 209 | 418 | 20 | 28.00 |
| Culberson | 14,424 | 192,758 | 3,260 | 6,520 | | |
| Dallam | 12,019 | 168,232 | 94 | 188 | | |
| Dallas | 9,293 | 105,870 | 295 | 590 | | |
| Dawson | 11,052 | 127,966 | 401 | 802 | | |
| Deaf Smith | 12,121 | 147,277 | 1,833 | 3,666 | | |
| Delta | 3,829 | 39,684 | | | | |
| Denton | 6,165 | 65,811 | 2,311 | 4,622 | 150 | 210.00 |
| De Witt | 12,509 | 140,889 | 709 | 1,418 | | |
| Dickens | 8,937 | 98,339 | 159 | 318 | | |
| Dimmitt | 14,955 | 202,035 | 473 | 946 | | |
| Donley | 6,110 | 78,603 | | | | |

Appropriations for Purchases through June 15, 1980 -- By States and Commodities -- Continued.

TEXAS -- Continued

| County | Cattle | | | | Sheep | | | | Goats | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Beef | Dairy | Beef | Dairy | Lamb | Mutton | Wool | Mohair | Meat | Dairy |
| Dallas | 7,324 | $ 21,282 | $ 1,340 | $ 3,282 | | | | | | |
| Dawson | 3,704 | 23,232 | | | | | | | | |
| Deaf Smith | 7,307 | 30,254 | | | | | | | | |
| Delta | 11,316 | 140,347 | 410 | 480 | | | | | | |
| Denton | 7,114 | 100,327 | 110 | 320 | | | | | | |
| Dimmit | 14,771 | 174,211 | 17,771 | 32,220 | 3,320 | | | 4,724,00 | | |
| Donley | 12,028 | 140,704 | 16,108 | 32,316 | 340 | | | 1,246,00 | | |
| Duval | 5,840 | 44,320 | | | | | | | | |
| Eastland | 7,844 | 84,327 | 304 | 420 | 24 | | | 20,400 | | |
| Ector | 7,201 | 104,110 | | | | | | | | |
| Edwards | 3,707 | 24,420 | 1,490 | 2,980 | 1,319 | | | 2,124,00 | | |
| Ellis | 12,000 | 130,304 | 2,320 | 11,310 | 3,407 | | | 3,412,00 | | |
| El Paso | 17,702 | 202,320 | 80,404 | 78,200 | 3,244 | | | 3,314,00 | | |
| Erath | 3,274 | 21,180 | 120 | 304 | 210 | | | 300,00 | | |
| Falls | 17,327 | 117,347 | 7,320 | 12,964 | 2,800 | | | 2,120,00 | | |
| Fannin | 4,201 | 24,320 | 320 | 320 | | | | | | |
| Fayette | 3,680 | 21,720 | 1,420 | 1,140 | | | | | | |
| Fisher | 14,177 | 124,320 | 21,170 | 2,320 | | | | | | |
| Floyd | 11,134 | 114,208 | 208 | 416 | 14,320,00 | | | 20,00 | | |
| Foard | 13,134 | 182,720 | 2,320 | 3,840 | | | | | | |
| Fort Bend | 17,210 | 140,320 | 21 | 120 | | | | | | |
| Franklin | 4,320 | 120,270 | 240 | 200 | | | | | | |
| Freestone | 11,080 | 187,280 | 420 | 230 | | | | | | |
| Frio | 18,121 | 147,277 | 1,280 | 1,320 | | | | | | |
| Gaines | 3,420 | 20,304 | | | | | | | | |
| Galveston | 4,120 | 40,211 | 2,211 | 4,280 | 120 | | | 120,00 | | |
| Garza | 12,209 | 140,280 | 720 | 1,120 | | | | | | |
| Gillespie | 2,217 | 20,320 | 120 | 240 | | | | | | |
| Glasscock | 14,280 | 200,320 | 420 | 340 | | | | | | |
| Goliad | 3,120 | 24,420 | | | | | | | | |

Expenditures for Purchases through June 15, 1935 -- By States and Commodities -- Continued.

TEXAS -- Continued

| County | Cattle | | Sheep | | Goats | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Head | Amount | Head | Amount | Head | Amount |
| Duval | 2,652 | $ 37,035 | [illegible] | $ [illegible] | [illegible] | $ [illegible] |
| Eastland | 11,692 | 128,933 | 53 | 106 | 322 | 450.80 |
| Ector | 6,388 | 88,987 | | | | |
| Edwards | 9,282 | 111,349 | 39,986 | 79,972 | 19,049 | 26,668.60 |
| Ellis | 5,322 | 54,331 | 440 | 880 | | |
| El Paso | 2,820 | 37,767 | | | | |
| Erath | 13,957 | 146,246 | 3,263 | 6,526 | 870 | 1,218.00 |
| Falls | 8,651 | 96,004 | 272 | 544 | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Fannin | 3,598 | 43,716 | | | | |
| Fayette | 4,888 | 54,168 | | | | |
| Fisher | 8,819 | 103,478 | 2,461 | 4,922 | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Floyd | 11,959 | 135,719 | 274 | 1,548 | | |
| Foard | 5,148 | 64,141 | 121 | 242 | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Fort Bend | 2,011 | 21,163 | | | | |
| Franklin | 4,631 | 51,624 | | | | |
| Freestone | 10,028 | 104,117 | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Frio | 27,979 | 432,401 | 192 | 384 | 44 | 61.60 |
| Gaines | 8,456 | 113,964 | 118 | 236 | | |
| Garza | 12,238 | 140,542 | | | | |
| Gillespie | 9,677 | 126,388 | 17,222 | 34,444 | 9,445 | 13,223.00 |
| Glasscock | 7,866 | 105,701 | 13,988 | 27,976 | 578 | 809.20 |
| Goliad | 5,790 | 75,913 | 427 | 854 | | |
| Gonzales | 11,146 | 132,191 | 143 | 286 | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Gray | 6,270 | 81,288 | | | | |
| Grayson | 7,383 | 81,786 | 29 | 58 | | |
| Gregg | 2,411 | 22,505 | [illegible] | [illegible] | | |
| Grimes | 10,338 | 121,050 | [illegible] | [illegible] | | |
| Guadalupe | 7,478 | 84,013 | | | | |
| Hale | 11,932 | 119,982 | 1,382 | 2,764 | | |
| Hall | 8,777 | 103,893 | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |

Expenditures for Purposes through June 15, 1952 -- By States and Commodities -- Continued.

(Data -- Continued)

| County | Cotton | | | Corn | | | Oats | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Total | Loans | Amount | Total | Loans | Amount | Total | Loans | Amount |
| Total | 2,252 | $ 87,055 | $ | | | | | | $ |
| Montana | 13,000 | 128,000 | | 32 | | 1,05 | | 320 | 420.00 |
| Nebr. | 2,300 | 22,027 | | | | | | | |
| Nevada | 2,300 | 111,240 | | 27,300 | | 79,875 | 15,040 | | 74,248.00 |
| N.Dak. | 2,200 | 24,000 | | 400 | | 800 | | | |
| N.Mex. | 2,000 | 20,727 | | | | | | | |
| Okla. | 13,227 | 148,244 | | 2,200 | | 6,924 | 370 | | 1,320.00 |
| Pacific | 2,000 | 24,000 | | 270 | | 543 | | | |
| Permia | 2,000 | 40,310 | | | | | | | |
| Texas | 4,000 | 50,100 | | | | | | | |
| Pikmer | 2,212 | 100,000 | | 2,400 | | 6,000 | | | |
| Utah | 12,000 | 120,720 | | 270 | | 540 | | | |
| Vaine | 2,240 | 24,121 | | 120 | | 240 | | | |
| Wyo. Bend | 2,121 | 21,320 | | | | | | | |
| Virginia | 4,021 | 40,000 | | | | | | | |
| Washington | 12,000 | 104,117 | | | | | | | |
| Ore. | 27,277 | 238,021 | | 120 | | 240 | | | |
| Calif. | 4,124 | 112,004 | | 120 | | 240 | 70 | | 84.00 |
| Conn. | 12,000 | 120,000 | | | | | | | |
| Mississippi | 2,277 | 124,000 | | 17,000 | | 44,440 | 3,440 | | 12,040.00 |
| Alabama | 2,000 | 120,721 | | 11,000 | | 27,375 | 800 | | 1,000.00 |
| Ariz. | 2,270 | 70,420 | | 420 | | 1,050 | | | |
| Arkansas | 11,140 | 100,171 | | 140 | | 350 | | | |
| Cry | 2,240 | 20,000 | | | | | | | |
| Tennessee | 7,200 | 20,000 | | 20 | | 50 | | | |
| Nevad | 2,411 | 20,000 | | | | | | | |
| Florida | 10,000 | 120,000 | | | | | | | |
| Maryland | 7,470 | 24,000 | | | | | | | |
| Mich | 11,000 | 110,000 | | 1,000 | | 2,750 | | | |
| Mont | 2,277 | 100,000 | | | | | | | |

Expenditures for Purchases through June 15, 1935 -- By States and Commodities -- Continued.

TEXAS -- Continued

| County | Cattle | | Sheep | | Goats | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Head | Amount | Head | Amount | Head | Amount |
| Hamilton | 8,724 | $ 101,859 | 5,404 | $ 10,808 | 1,585 | $ 2,219.00 |
| Hansford | 2,266 | 29,089 | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Hardeman | 4,091 | 47,346 | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Harris | 2,282 | 25,186 | [illegible] | [illegible] | | |
| Harrison | 4,098 | 43,950 | | [illegible] | | |
| Hartley | 12,411 | 184,945 | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Haskell | 6,175 | 68,774 | [illegible] | [illegible] | | |
| Hays | 6,501 | 71,787 | 2,045 | 4,090 | 3,062 | 4,286.80 |
| Hemphill | 7,497 | 109,814 | | | | |
| Henderson | 7,836 | 84,313 | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Hill | 6,283 | 64,392 | 240 | 480 | 57 | 79.80 |
| Hockley | 10,492 | 111,710 | 631 | 1,262 | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Hood | 7,686 | 88,133 | 2,190 | 4,380 | 600 | 840.00 |
| Hopkins | 7,915 | 83,001 | | | | |
| Houston | 6,927 | 78,423 | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Howard | 11,556 | 144,833 | 5,880 | 11,760 | 356 | 498.40 |
| Hudspeth | 14,361 | 187,294 | 336 | 672 | 176 | 246.40 |
| Hunt | 5,106 | 57,408 | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Hutchinson | 4,335 | 63,712 | | | | |
| Irion | 6,112 | 73,134 | 24,823 | 49,646 | 883 | 1,236.20 |
| Jack | 9,368 | 104,882 | 203 | 406 | 148 | 207.20 |
| Jasper | 2,331 | 28,493 | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Jeff Davis | 14,715 | 235,576 | 2,263 | 4,526 | 131 | 183.40 |
| Jim Hogg | 6,503 | 89,802 | [illegible] | [illegible] | | |
| Jim Wells | 3,954 | 59,211 | | | | |
| Johnson | 10,038 | 98,475 | 560 | 1,120 | | |
| Jones | 6,200 | 71,423 | 1,077 | 2,154 | | |
| Karnes | 6,046 | 84,201 | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Kaufman | 5,175 | 63,724 | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Kendall | 6,891 | 94,534 | 3,965 | 7,930 | 3,443 | 4,820.20 |
| [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |

Prevailing fee payments through June 15, 1955 -- by State and Township -- Continued.

[illegible] -- Continued.

| County | Total | Quantity | Total | Average | Total | Amount |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Hamilton | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Hancock | [illegible] | [illegible] | | | | |
| Hardeman | [illegible] | [illegible] | | | | |
| Harris | [illegible] | [illegible] | | | | |
| Hartsville | [illegible] | [illegible] | | | | |
| Hartley | [illegible] | [illegible] | | | | |
| Haskell | [illegible] | [illegible] | | | | |
| Hays | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Henderson | [illegible] | [illegible] | | | | |
| Henderson | [illegible] | [illegible] | | | | |
| Hill | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Hockley | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | | |
| Hood | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Hopkins | [illegible] | [illegible] | | | | |
| Houston | [illegible] | [illegible] | | | | |
| Howard | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Hudspeth | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Hunt | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Hutchinson | [illegible] | [illegible] | | | | |
| Irion | [illegible] | [illegible] | | | | |
| Jack | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Jackson | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Jasper | [illegible] | [illegible] | | | | |
| Jeff Davis | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Jefferson | [illegible] | [illegible] | | | | |
| Jim Hogg | [illegible] | [illegible] | | | | |
| Jim Wells | [illegible] | [illegible] | | | | |
| Johnson | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | | |
| Jones | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | | |
| Karnes | [illegible] | [illegible] | | | | |
| Kaufman | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Kendall | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |

Expenditures for Purchases through June 15, 1935 -- By States and Commodities -- Continued.

TEXAS -- Continued

| County | Cattle | | Sheep | | Goats | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Head | Amount | Head | Amount | Head | Amount |
| Kent | 8,758 | $ 99,481 | [illegible] | $ [illegible] | | $ |
| Kerr | 9,862 | 145,826 | 18,171 | 36,342 | 11,620 | 16,268.00 |
| Kimble | 11,106 | 144,705 | 31,915 | 63,830 | 24,274 | 33,983.60 |
| King | 7,504 | 98,331 | 850 | 1,700 | | |
| Kinney | 8,155 | 106,458 | 23,050 | 46,100 | 7,839 | 10,974.60 |
| Knox | 6,481 | 74,842 | 634 | 1,268 | | |
| Lamar | 4,498 | 52,452 | | | | |
| Lamb | 11,872 | 135,073 | | | | |
| Lampasas | 11,495 | 133,258 | 18,042 | 36,084 | 4,855 | 6,797.00 |
| La Salle | 21,858 | 308,709 | | | | |
| Lavaca | 7,441 | 86,461 | 414 | 828 | 13 | 18.20 |
| Lee | 8,362 | 88,104 | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Leon | 9,131 | 96,786 | [illegible] | [illegible] | | |
| Limestone | 10,008 | 100,079 | 514 | 1,028 | 10 | 14.00 |
| Lipscomb | 6,681 | 95,135 | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Live Oak | 16,582 | 248,251 | | | | |
| Llano | 16,090 | 197,647 | 966 | 1,932 | 2,406 | 3,368.40 |
| Loving | 2,140 | 27,872 | [illegible] | [illegible] | | |
| Lubbock | 16,279 | 157,867 | 1,143 | 2,286 | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Lynn | 11,291 | 123,217 | 390 | 780 | | |
| McCulloch | 12,705 | 165,310 | 21,330 | 42,660 | 10,713 | 14,998.20 |
| McLennan | 16,818 | 177,199 | 1,873 | 3,746 | 134 | 187.60 |
| McMullen | 13,855 | 219,008 | 158 | 316 | | |
| Madison | 6,849 | 70,813 | [illegible] | [illegible] | | |
| Marion | 2,119 | 24,324 | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Martin | 7,074 | 86,684 | 3,992 | 7,984 | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Mason | 14,651 | 189,855 | 6,637 | 13,274 | 10,653 | 14,914.20 |
| Maverick | 4,568 | 62,512 | 3,451 | 6,902 | 189 | 264.60 |
| Medina | 18,623 | 217,796 | 1,825 | 3,650 | 2,010 | 2,814.00 |
| Menard | 11,101 | 151,330 | 28,637 | 57,274 | 11,031 | 15,443.40 |

Commodities for purchase through June 15, 1958 -- By States and Counties -- Continued.

TEXAS -- Continued

| County | Cotton | | | Corn | | | Grain Sorghum | | | Oats | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Bales | Amount | | Bushels | Amount | | Bushels | Amount | | Bushels | Amount | |
| Yoakum | 8,728 | 90,401 | $ | | | $ | | | $ | | | $ |
| Young | 4,402 | 145,975 | | 12,171 | 36,342 | | 11,600 | 12,388 | | | | |
| Zapata | 11,706 | 144,750 | | 21,315 | 63,820 | | 24,274 | 28,905 | | | | |
| Zavala | 7,504 | 94,511 | | 800 | 1,700 | | | | | | | |
| Total | 8,120 | 106,658 | | 21,600 | 44,100 | | 7,858 | 12,974 | | | | |
| Bailey | 6,423 | 74,242 | | 684 | 1,388 | | | | | | | |
| Cochran | 4,120 | 22,452 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Crosby | 11,271 | 115,075 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Dawson | 11,424 | 130,894 | | 12,042 | 34,094 | | 4,220 | 6,780 | | | | |
| Dickens | 21,478 | 201,703 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Gaines | 7,441 | 84,441 | | 424 | 1,280 | | 12 | 12 | | | | |
| Hale | 8,242 | 94,184 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Hockley | 5,131 | 55,982 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lamb | 14,320 | 140,072 | | 314 | 1,020 | | 12 | 14 | | | | |
| Lubbock | 4,281 | 43,124 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lynn | 14,270 | 144,241 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Terry | 16,240 | 147,847 | | 860 | 1,400 | | 3,406 | 3,780 | | | | |
| Yoakum | 4,140 | 37,272 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 14,272 | 137,887 | | 1,160 | 3,280 | | | | | | | |
| Cass | 11,281 | 139,217 | | 380 | 780 | | | | | | | |
| Bailey | 14,720 | 138,312 | | 21,320 | 42,800 | | 10,712 | 14,240 | | | | |
| Bell-Coke | 24,220 | 197,197 | | 1,275 | 2,475 | | 234 | 324 | | | | |
| Bowlin | 17,280 | 112,968 | | 130 | 218 | | | | | | | |
| Brazoria | 4,240 | 71,212 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Burleson | 6,119 | 84,304 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Burnet | 7,124 | 84,244 | | 4,320 | 8,224 | | | | | | | |
| Chaves | 14,221 | 139,232 | | 6,217 | 12,274 | | 10,020 | 14,214.20 | | | | |
| Coleman | 4,222 | 42,212 | | 3,421 | 6,272 | | 180 | 324.60 | | | | |
| Dallas | 10,220 | 87,272 | | 1,220 | 1,820 | | 8,018 | 3,816.00 | | | | |
| Ellis | 11,181 | 131,320 | | 20,267 | 37,274 | | 11,021 | 12,182.40 | | | | |

Expenditures for Purchases through June 15, 1935 -- By States and Commodities -- Continued.

TEXAS -- Continued

| County | Cattle | | Sheep | | Goats | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Head | Amount | Head | Amount | Head | Amount |
| Midland | 11,065 | $ 151,629 | 5,047 | $ 10,094 | | $ |
| Milam | 10,100 | 116,182 | 231 | 462 | | |
| Mills | 10,830 | 125,449 | 12,099 | 24,198 | 11,887 | 16,641.80 |
| Mitchell | 11,289 | 143,727 | 473 | 946 | | |
| Montague | 9,670 | 108,416 | 123 | 246 | 430 | 602.00 |
| Montgomery | 7,052 | 89,045 | | | | |
| Moore | 2,672 | 42,062 | | | | |
| Morris | 3,968 | 46,397 | | | | |
| Motley | 14,759 | 186,936 | 13 | 26 | 5 | 7.00 |
| Nacogdoches | 10,519 | 110,971 | | | | |
| Navarro | 4,607 | 48,517 | | | | |
| Newton | 986 | 11,562 | | | | |
| Nolan | 9,379 | 108,658 | 15,950 | 31,900 | 2,887 | 4,041.80 |
| Ochiltree | 2,909 | 36,899 | 1,008 | 2,016 | | |
| Oldham | 4,173 | 61,004 | 225 | 450 | | |
| Palo Pinto | 8,747 | 92,861 | 559 | 1,118 | 285 | 399.00 |
| Panola | 6,882 | 70,497 | | | | |
| Parker | 15,047 | 156,101 | 405 | 810 | 142 | 198.80 |
| Parmer | 10,459 | 136,485 | 4,549 | 9,098 | | |
| Pecos | 16,053 | 202,276 | 62,098 | 124,196 | 3,127 | 4,377.80 |
| Polk | 2,392 | 26,934 | | | | |
| Potter | 9,259 | 127,401 | | | | |
| Presidio | 19,250 | 269,273 | 3,009 | 6,018 | 4,554 | 6,375.60 |
| Raine | 3,791 | 41,056 | | | | |
| Randall | 11,277 | 140,484 | 5,075 | 10,150 | | |
| Reagan | 5,405 | 65,037 | 20,832 | 41,664 | 337 | 471.80 |
| Real | 2,266 | 26,793 | 4,522 | 9,044 | 3,321 | 4,649.40 |
| Red River | 6,228 | 73,802 | | | | |
| Reeves | 24,645 | 342,697 | | | 192 | 268.80 |
| Roberts | 5,264 | 70,076 | | | 64 | 89.60 |

Exchanges for previous through June 15, 1920 -- By states and commodities -- Continued.

Wheat -- Continued

| Supply | Wheat | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Total | | Domestic | | Total | | Domestic | |
| | | | | | | | | |
| Illinois | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Indiana | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Iowa | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Kansas | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Kentucky | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Maine | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Maryland | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Michigan | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Minnesota | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Mississippi | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Missouri | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Montana | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Nebraska | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Nevada | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| New Hampshire | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| New Jersey | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| New Mexico | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| New York | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| North Carolina | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| North Dakota | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Ohio | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Oklahoma | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Oregon | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Pennsylvania | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Rhode Island | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| South Carolina | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| South Dakota | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Tennessee | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Texas | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Utah | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Vermont | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Virginia | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Washington | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| West Virginia | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Wisconsin | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Wyoming | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Total | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |

Expenditures for Purchases through June 15, 1935 — By States and Commodities — Continued.

TEXAS — Continued

| County | Cattle | | Sheep | | Goats | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Head | Amount | Head | Amount | Head | Amount |
| Robertson | 10,319 | $ 118,479 | | $ | | $ |
| Rockwall | 812 | 9,537 | 41 | 82 | | |
| Runnels | 13,849 | 178,869 | 13,830 | 27,660 | 300 | 420.00 |
| Rusk | 4,817 | 51,200 | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Sabine | 2,817 | 31,583 | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| San Augustine | 2,571 | 27,316 | | | | |
| San Jacinto | 2,859 | 32,268 | | | | |
| San Saba | 14,689 | 176,301 | 9,012 | 18,024 | 4,360 | 6,104.00 |
| Schleicher | 11,620 | 155,324 | 42,325 | 84,650 | 3,378 | 4,729.20 |
| Scurry | 15,380 | 169,730 | 3,160 | 6,320 | 29 | 40.60 |
| Shackelford | 6,662 | 82,035 | 2,831 | 5,662 | | |
| Shelby | 5,028 | 55,074 | | | | |
| Sherman | 3,679 | 59,665 | | | | |
| Smith | 8,650 | 94,242 | | | | |
| Somervell | 3,050 | 33,005 | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Starr | 4,997 | 65,359 | | | | |
| Stephens | 7,325 | 81,773 | 1,407 | 2,814 | | |
| Sterling | 9,005 | 118,834 | 25,864 | 51,728 | 1,553 | 2,174.20 |
| Stonewall | 8,599 | 104,606 | 25 | 50 | | |
| Sutton | 14,567 | 165,452 | 69,096 | 138,192 | 16,141 | 22,597.40 |
| Swisher | 9,940 | 120,155 | 1,427 | 2,854 | 18 | 25.20 |
| Tarrant | 13,750 | 152,642 | 1,685 | 3,370 | 235 | 329.00 |
| Taylor | 11,867 | 144,150 | 5,767 | 11,534 | 788 | 1,103.20 |
| Terrell | 6,735 | 86,189 | 57,597 | 115,194 | 12,033 | 16,846.20 |
| Terry | 9,145 | 95,690 | 231 | 462 | | |
| Throckmorton | 4,114 | 49,552 | | | | |
| Titus | 7,939 | 83,951 | | | | |
| Tom Green | 17,759 | 227,661 | 52,734 | 105,468 | 3,109 | 4,352.60 |
| Travis | 11,304 | 124,556 | 1,382 | 2,764 | 936 | 1,310.40 |
| Trinity | 4,787 | 50,998 | | | | |

Immatriculations for Territories through June 15, 1970 -- By States and Commodities -- Continued.

TITLE -- Continued.

| County | Title | | | Sales | | | Gross | | | Gross | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Total | Motor Vehicle | Other | Total | Motor Vehicle | Other | Total | Motor Vehicle | Other | Total | Motor Vehicle | Other |
| Baltrtown | 10,312 | 118,475 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bedford | 212 | 2,187 | | 41 | | | | | | | | |
| Bennels | 12,340 | 174,882 | | 13,800 | | | 24,482 | 882 | | 24,600 | | |
| Bent | 4,217 | 61,309 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Brian | 2,117 | 31,180 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ben Magnetic | 2,371 | 27,318 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ben Stirle | 4,238 | 22,982 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ben Ybbs | 14,208 | 177,201 | | 2,212 | | | 12,024 | 4,300 | | 4,144,00 | |
| Bribington | 11,820 | 162,104 | | 42,380 | | | 84,820 | 2,320 | | 4,172,00 | |
| Berry | 12,090 | 167,730 | | 3,180 | | | 8,280 | 80 | | 60,00 | |
| Bassafiord | 4,241 | 40,000 | | 2,221 | | | 2,223 | | | | |
| Berlin | 2,000 | 30,074 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Berrem | 3,471 | 30,245 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Belt | 4,220 | 24,242 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Berrevell | 3,000 | 32,302 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bene | 4,177 | 22,229 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bedphen | 7,222 | 21,172 | | 1,227 | | | 2,214 | | | | | |
| Berling | 3,010 | 120,264 | | 22,264 | | | 22,720 | 1,200 | | 3,174,00 | |
| Bemewell | 4,172 | 104,006 | | 22 | | | | | | | | |
| Betten | 14,240 | 162,222 | | 22,020 | | | 172,172 | 14,141 | | 22,707,00 | |
| Belmer | 2,171 | 120,172 | | 1,127 | | | 4,224 | 80 | | 00,00 | |
| Berrel | 12,770 | 172,242 | | 1,020 | | | 3,270 | 222 | | 222,00 | |
| Berlin | 11,227 | 144,120 | | 2,727 | | | 11,224 | 777 | | 1,100,00 | |
| Berrell | 6,275 | 24,120 | | 27,227 | | | 112,172 | 12,000 | | 12,227,00 | |
| Berry | 9,140 | 22,220 | | 221 | | | 222 | | | | |
| Bremberrem | 4,114 | 42,202 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Brim | 7,229 | 22,171 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ben Crem | 12,172 | 227,121 | | 27,121 | | | 172,222 | 7,100 | | 2,222,00 | |
| Berrin | 11,172 | 124,222 | | 1,222 | | | 2,242 | 222 | | 1,222,00 | |
| Bilmir | 4,227 | 22,222 | | | | | | | | | | |

Expenditures for Purchases through June 15, 1935 -- By States and Commodities -- Continued.

TEXAS -- Continued

| County | Cattle | | Sheep | | Goats | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Head | Amount | Head | Amount | Head | Amount |
| Tyler | 2,866 | $ 36,512 | [illegible] | $ [illegible] | [illegible] | $ [illegible] |
| Upshur | 3,847 | 41,153 | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Upton | 7,461 | 95,775 | 18,833 | 37,666 | 242 | 338.80 |
| Uvalde | 20,323 | 268,008 | 17,651 | 35,302 | 11,736 | 16,430.40 |
| Val Verde | 7,383 | 91,059 | 66,840 | 133,680 | 17,303 | 24,224.20 |
| Van Zandt | 6,856 | 72,561 | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Walker | 7,531 | 81,356 | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Waller | 5,493 | 64,777 | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Ward | 5,951 | 91,625 | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Washington | 5,996 | 65,612 | 56 | 112 | | |
| Webb | 11,394 | 168,574 | [illegible] | [illegible] | 448 | 627.20 |
| Wheeler | 5,932 | 88,943 | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Wichita | 6,343 | 68,470 | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Wilbarger | 2,436 | 27,015 | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Williamson | 12,212 | 126,055 | 3,238 | 6,476 | 2,768 | 3,875.20 |
| Wilson | 10,735 | 138,567 | [illegible] | [illegible] | | |
| Winkler | 2,335 | 32,945 | [illegible] | [illegible] | | |
| Wise | 12,120 | 123,685 | 688 | 1,376 | | |
| Wood | 6,676 | 68,272 | [illegible] | [illegible] | | |
| Yoakum | 6,167 | 74,797 | [illegible] | [illegible] | | |
| Young | 7,130 | 76,458 | 1,570 | 3,140 | 657 | 919.80 |
| Zapata | 2,326 | 33,140 | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Zavala | 9,021 | 125,644 | 51 | 102 | 166 | 232.40 |
| Total | 2,015,570 | $ 24,540,788 | 1,091,234 | $ 2,182,468 | 283,263 | $ 396,568.20 |
| [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | | |
| [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | 3,434 | 6,[illegible] | | |
| [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | | |
| Total | [illegible] | $ [illegible] | [illegible] | $ 411,[illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |

Appropriations for Purchases through June 30, 1962 -- by states and Commonwealths -- continued.

TITLE -- Continued

| County | Title | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Total | Grants | Loans | Grants | Loans | Total | Grants | Loans |
| Taylor | [illegible] | $ | | | $ | [illegible] | $ | |
| Tyler | [illegible] | | | | | [illegible] | | |
| Upshur | [illegible] | | | [illegible] | | [illegible] | | [illegible] |
| Wayne | [illegible] | | | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Wetzel | [illegible] | | | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Wirt | [illegible] | | | | | [illegible] | | |
| Wood | [illegible] | | | | | [illegible] | | |
| Wyoming | [illegible] | | | | | [illegible] | | |
| Multiple | [illegible] | | | | | [illegible] | | |
| Multiple | [illegible] | | | | | [illegible] | | |
| Multiple | [illegible] | | | | | [illegible] | | |
| Multiple | [illegible] | | | | | [illegible] | | |
| Multiple | [illegible] | | | | | [illegible] | | |
| Total | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |

Expenditures for Purchases through June 15, 1935 -- By States and Commodities -- Continued.

UTAH

| County | Cattle | | Sheep | | Goats | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Head | Amount | Head | Amount | Head | Amount |
| Beaver | 6,239 | $ 85,255 | 1,329 | $ 2,658 | 54 | $ 75.60 |
| Box Elder | 5,505 | 69,242 | 10,847 | 21,694 | 5 | 7.00 |
| Cache | 4,622 | 67,447 | 5,274 | 10,548 | | |
| Carbon | 760 | 10,584 | 8,046 | 16,092 | 1,866 | 2,612.40 |
| Daggett | 346 | 5,054 | 314 | 628 | | |
| Davis | 1,650 | 24,595 | 1,488 | 2,976 | | |
| Duchesne | 12,338 | 153,162 | 6,011 | 12,022 | 131 | 183.40 |
| Emery | 5,008 | 66,473 | 3,500 | 7,000 | 40 | 56.00 |
| Garfield | 3,274 | 47,725 | 10,676 | 21,352 | 583 | 816.20 |
| Grand | 1,864 | 29,075 | 2,546 | 5,092 | | |
| Iron | 4,096 | 57,352 | 19,846 | 39,692 | 347 | 485.80 |
| Juab | 2,521 | 34,729 | 1,439 | 2,878 | 26 | 36.40 |
| Kane | 1,739 | 26,657 | 7,137 | 14,274 | 3,683 | 5,156.20 |
| Millard | 9,236 | 134,580 | 1,859 | 3,718 | 14 | 19.60 |
| Morgan | 1,164 | 15,993 | 3,861 | 7,722 | | |
| Piute | 3,251 | 48,057 | 2,725 | 5,450 | | |
| Rich | 6,661 | 103,435 | 13,374 | 26,748 | | |
| Salt Lake | 2,746 | 36,702 | 3,593 | 7,186 | | |
| San Juan | 3,606 | 55,944 | 7,320 | 14,640 | | |
| Sanpete | 6,685 | 95,360 | 17,722 | 35,444 | | |
| Sevier | 5,193 | 72,450 | 9,169 | 18,338 | 5 | 7.00 |
| Summit | 3,286 | 46,095 | 15,109 | 30,218 | 4 | 5.60 |
| Tooele | 3,506 | 51,518 | 3,176 | 6,352 | 3 | 4.20 |
| Uintah | 12,522 | 156,127 | 13,216 | 26,432 | | |
| Utah | 8,001 | 113,802 | 13,647 | 27,294 | 3 | 4.20 |
| Wasatch | 1,526 | 21,098 | 10,430 | 20,860 | | |
| Washington | 3,817 | 53,074 | 3,739 | 7,478 | 11,217 | 15,703.80 |
| Wayne | 2,148 | 33,340 | 3,494 | 6,988 | | |
| Weber | 2,783 | 40,533 | 4,625 | 9,250 | | |
| Total | 126,095 | $ 1,755,458 | 205,512 | $ 411,024 | 17,981 | $ 25,173.40 |

Expenditures for Purchases through June 15, 1935 -- By States and Commodities -- Continued.

WISCONSIN

| County | Cattle | | Sheep | | Goats | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Head | Amount | Head | Amount | Head | Amount |
| Barron | 7,022 | $ 116,715 | [illegible] | $ [illegible] | [illegible] | $ [illegible] |
| Buffalo | 1,348 | 19,034 | [illegible] | [illegible] | | |
| Chippewa | 4,247 | 59,778 | [illegible] | [illegible] | | |
| Clark | 2,813 | 48,017 | [illegible] | [illegible] | | |
| Dunn | 4,421 | 67,476 | [illegible] | [illegible] | | |
| Eau Claire | 2,447 | 37,163 | [illegible] | [illegible] | | |
| Jackson | 684 | 9,403 | [illegible] | [illegible] | | |
| Langlade | 46 | [illegible] 816 | [illegible] | [illegible] | | |
| Marathon | 3,003 | 50,053 | [illegible] | [illegible] | | |
| Pepin | 502 | 7,460 | [illegible] | [illegible] | | |
| Pierce | 2,118 | 31,958 | [illegible] | [illegible] | | |
| Polk | 5,873 | 86,682 | [illegible] | [illegible] | | |
| Portage | 1,343 | 16,311 | [illegible] | [illegible] | | |
| Rusk | 4,927 | 76,454 | [illegible] | 13,[illegible] | | |
| St. Croix | 409 | 6,806 | [illegible] | [illegible] | | |
| Shawano | 9,500 | 139,691 | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Taylor | 2,536 | 37,935 | [illegible] | [illegible] | | |
| Trempeleau | 2,580 | 36,459 | [illegible] | [illegible] | | |
| Wood | 1,097 | 17,940 | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Total | 56,916 | $ 866,151 | [illegible] | [illegible] | | |
| [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | | |
| [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | | |
| Total | [illegible] | $ 4,[illegible] | [illegible] | $ [illegible] | [illegible] | $ [illegible] |

Expenditures for Purchases through June 15, 1956 -- By States and Commodities -- Continued.

WISCONSIN

| County | Cattle | | Sheep | | Swine | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Head | Amount | Head | Amount | Head | Amount |
| Brown | 7,020 | $ 116,718 | | | | |
| Buffalo | 1,240 | 18,024 | | | | |
| Columbia | 4,847 | 53,996 | | | | |
| Clark | 2,412 | 24,017 | | | | |
| Dane | 4,221 | 67,445 | | | | |
| Dodge | 8,447 | 87,123 | | | | |
| Dunn | 940 | 6,448 | | | | |
| Eau Claire | 48 | 816 | | | | |
| Florence | 3,002 | 30,005 | | | | |
| Fond du Lac | 302 | 4,480 | | | | |
| Grant | 8,118 | 81,980 | | | | |
| Green | 2,978 | 24,042 | | | | |
| Green Lake | 1,240 | 16,241 | | | | |
| Iowa | 4,247 | 74,454 | | | | |
| Iron | 208 | 2,472 | | | | |
| Jackson | 9,200 | 147,001 | | | | |
| Jefferson | 2,340 | 27,038 | | | | |
| Juneau | 2,240 | 24,408 | | | | |
| Kenosha | 1,247 | 17,242 | | | | |
| Total | 32,412 | $ 562,121 | | | | |

Expenditures for Purchases through June 15, 1935 -- By States and Commodities -- Continued.

WYOMING

| County | Cattle | | Sheep | | Goats | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Head | Amount | Head | Amount | Head | Amount |
| Albany | 10,108 | $ 134,043 | 12,582 | $ 25,164 | 2 | $ 2.80 |
| Big Horn | 2,893 | 39,822 | 17,888 | 35,776 | | |
| Campbell | 32,966 | 485,651 | 33,601 | 67,202 | | |
| Carbon | 10,209 | 152,780 | 74,897 | 149,794 | | |
| Converse | 18,786 | 265,205 | 32,823 | 65,646 | | |
| Crook | 32,270 | 473,559 | 21,058 | 42,116 | | |
| Fremont | 4,999 | 71,991 | 47,523 | 95,046 | | |
| Goshen | 11,599 | 170,919 | 1,945 | 3,890 | | |
| Hot Springs | 2,873 | 38,867 | 13,732 | 27,464 | | |
| Johnson | 14,079 | 221,770 | 44,685 | 89,370 | | |
| Laramie | 5,446 | 81,884 | 9,221 | 18,442 | | |
| Lincoln | 7,689 | 100,575 | 42,539 | 85,078 | | |
| Natrona | 7,348 | 110,308 | 77,011 | 154,022 | | |
| Niobrara | 23,997 | 347,281 | 9,736 | 19,472 | | |
| Park | 2,282 | 30,183 | 22,691 | 45,382 | | |
| Platte | 20,417 | 285,101 | 10,318 | 20,636 | 595 | 833.00 |
| Sheridan | 22,754 | 342,775 | 15,071 | 30,142 | | |
| Sublette | 15,069 | 238,482 | 9,317 | 18,634 | | |
| Sweetwater | 3,008 | 42,002 | 24,565 | 49,130 | 149 | 208.60 |
| Uinta | 10,670 | 154,922 | 24,423 | 48,846 | | |
| Washakie | 2,013 | 28,270 | 28,448 | 56,896 | | |
| Weston | 24,239 | 362,867 | 12,699 | 25,398 | | |
| Total | 285,714 | $ 4,185,257 | 586,773 | $1,173,546 | 746 | $ 1,044.40 |

[illegible]

[illegible]

A P P E N D I X A

EXHIBIT 4

Allocation by the President of $525,000,000
Authorized and Appropriated By The
Emergency Appropriation Act - Fiscal Year 1935
(Revised to July 15, 1935.)

Sheet 1.

| Agency | Appropriated For | Total Amount Appropriated | Total Estimated Expenditure | Unobligated Balances Reallocated To F.E.E.A. | To Farm Credit | To Resettlement Administration | Balance |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| C.C.C. | "The Establishment and Maintenance of Civilian Conservation Corp Camps" | $ 58,390,000 | $ 43,685,140.88 | | | | $ 14,704,859.12 |
| F.C.A. | "For making loans to farmers for seed, feed, freight and summer fallowing" | 96,785,000 | 73,473,009.01 | | $ 10,000,000 | | 13,311,990.99 |
| F.E.R.A. | "Making Grants to States" | 217,590,000 | 217,044,292.94 | | | | 545,707.06 |
| | "For purpose of increasing employment through the purchase of lands in the stricken areas" | 53,390,000 | 512.75 | | 50,000,000 | $ 3,389,487.25 | |
| Agriculture | "Livestock and Feed Purchases, Seed Purchases" | 97,780,000 | 80,431,942.58 | $ 6,000,000 | | | 11,348,057.42 |
| | Forest Service - "Shelter Belt-Planting, Trees, Shrubs, Plants, etc. | 1,000,000 | 729,454.03 | | | | 270,545.97 |
| | Control of Japanese Beetles | 65,000 | 59,167.55 | | | | 5,832.45 |
| | | $ 525,000,000 | $ 415,423,519.74 | $ 6,000,000 | $ 60,000,000 | $ 3,389,487.25 | $ 40,186,993.01 |

Note:-
Final accounting in progress, subject to further changes.

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

# APPENDIX A

EXHIBIT 4. - Allotment of Funds to the Secretary of Agriculture for Drought Relief Purposes as of July 15, 1935 SHEET 2

| Commodity | Amount |
|---|---|
| **JONES-CONNALLY ACT (April 7, 1934)** | |
| Emergency Cattle Purchases | $ 68,000,000 |
| **EMERGENCY APPROPRIATION ACT Fiscal Year 1935** | |
| Emergency Cattle Purchases | 50,584,000 |
| Total for Emergency Cattle Purchases | (118,584,000) |
| Administrative Expense - Cattle | 6,136,717 |
| Cattle - Indian Service (Transferred to Interior) | 800,000 |
| Feed and Forage | 200,000 |
| Federal Livestock Feed Agency | 500,000 |
| Emergency Sheep and Goat Purchases | 7,716,000 |
| Administrative Expense - Sheep & Goats | 2,104,400 |
| Seed | 25,000,000 |
| Total | $ 161,041,117 |

# APPENDIX A

EXHIBIT A. - Liabilities of Funds in the Secretary of Agriculture
for Grants Paid Under Programs
as of July 15, 1958

| Commodity | Amount |
|---|---|
| **Emergency Cattle Purchases** | |
| **Emergency Cattle Purchases (April 9, 1954)** | |
| Cattle | $ 26,240,000 |
| **Emergency Livestock Purchase Act Plans Year - 1955** | |
| Cattle | 20,000,000 |
| Total for Emergency Cattle Purchases | (110,884,000) |
| Administrative Expenses - Cattle | 6,136,717 |
| Cattle - Indian Service (Transferred to Interior) | 800,000 |
| Feed and Forage | 490,000 |
| Wintered Livestock Feed Loans | 800,000 |
| Emergency Sheep and Goats Purchases | 7,715,000 |
| Administrative Expenses - Sheep & Goats | 2,104,400 |
| Total | 20,000,000 |
| Total | $ 152,084,117 |

(Reserved)

Table 10 - Aggregate of applications received and loans disbursed, for specified periods and cumulative July 3 to date

| Period ended | Number of applications received | | Number of applications approved and in process | | | Loans disbursed less cancellations | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | Initial | | Supplemental | | Total | |
| | Initial | Supplemental | Initial | Supplemental | Total | Number | Amount | Number | Amount | Amount | Average per borrower a/ |
| **1934** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| July 28 b/ | 33,375 | 4 | 33,182 | 4 | 33,186 | 26,301 | $2,451,572 | - | - | $2,451,572 | |
| September 1 | 74,128 | 22,605 | 72,974 | 22,538 | 95,512 | 68,997 | 4,803,928 | 18,985 | $1,288,351 | 6,092,279 | |
| 29 | 56,867 | 47,496 | 54,398 | 47,084 | 101,482 | 55,818 | 3,533,998 | 43,696 | 2,682,723 | 6,216,721 | |
| November 3 | 43,685 | 84,969 | 40,791 | 83,443 | 124,234 | 42,373 | 2,741,464 | 78,684 | 4,624,853 | 7,366,317 | |
| December 1 | 16,466 | 63,671 | 13,366 | 58,356 | 71,722 | 13,010 | 1,218,214 | 52,284 | 3,268,628 | 4,486,842 | |
| 29 | 14,207 | 67,406 | 12,168 | 63,608 | 75,776 | 12,612 | 1,362,540 | 63,015 | 4,043,145 | 5,405,685 | |
| **1935** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| February 2 | 23,179 | 95,790 | 22,308 | 93,668 | 115,976 | 24,357 | 1,683,666 | 102,803 | 6,667,746 | 8,351,412 | |
| March 2 | 26,232 | 127,331 | 25,172 | 128,247 | 153,419 | 26,245 | 1,478,331 | 125,198 | 8,465,571 | 9,943,902 | |
| 31 | 21,245 | 140,424 | 20,076 | 137,485 | 157,561 | 19,893 | 1,106,103 | 132,480 | 8,701,047 | 9,807,150 | |
| April 30 | 9,166 | 109,487 | 7,819 | 106,075 | 113,894 | 9,137 | 745,942 | 102,827 | 7,203,719 | 7,949,661 | |
| May 31 | 1,217 | 48,212 | 414 | 43,785 | 44,199 | 1,334 | 145,864 | 59,533 | 3,078,904 | 3,224,768 | |
| June 30 | 804 | 11,238 | - 41 | 7,191 | 7,150 | 520 | 382,396 | 9,789 | 326,750 | 709,146 | |
| **Cumulative July 3 to date** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **1934** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| July 3 through: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| July 28 | 33,375 | 4 | 33,182 | 4 | 33,186 | 26,301 | $2,451,572 | - | - | $2,451,572 | $93.21 |
| September 1 | 107,503 | 22,609 | 106,156 | 22,542 | 128,698 | 95,298 | 7,255,500 | 18,987 | $1,288,351 | 8,543,851 | 89.65 |
| 29 | 164,370 | 70,105 | 160,554 | 69,626 | 230,180 | 151,116 | 10,789,498 | 62,681 | 3,971,074 | 14,760,572 | 97.67 |
| November 3 | 208,055 | 155,074 | 201,345 | 153,069 | 354,414 | 193,489 | 13,530,962 | 141,365 | 8,595,927 | 22,126,889 | 114.36 |
| December 1 | 224,521 | 218,745 | 214,711 | 211,425 | 426,136 | 206,499 | 14,749,176 | 193,649 | 11,864,555 | 26,613,731 | 128.88 |
| 29 | 238,728 | 286,151 | 226,879 | 275,033 | 501,912 | 219,111 | 16,111,716 | 256,664 | 15,907,700 | 32,019,416 | 146.13 |
| **1935** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| February 2 | 261,907 | 381,941 | 249,187 | 368,701 | 617,888 | 243,468 | 17,795,382 | 359,467 | 22,575,446 | 40,370,828 | 165.81 |
| March 2 | 288,139 | 509,272 | 274,359 | 496,948 | 771,307 | 269,713 | 19,273,713 | 484,665 | 31,041,017 | 50,314,730 | 186.55 |
| 31 | 309,384 | 649,696 | 294,435 | 634,433 | 928,868 | 289,606 | 20,379,816 | 617,145 | 39,742,064 | 60,121,880 | 207.60 |
| April 30 | 318,550 | 759,183 | 302,254 | 740,508 | 1,042,762 | 298,743 | 21,125,758 | 719,972 | 46,945,783 | 68,071,541 | 227.86 |
| May 31 | 319,767 | 807,395 | 302,668 | 784,293 | 1,086,961 | 300,077 | 21,271,622 | 779,505 | 50,024,687 | 71,296,309 | 237.59 |
| June 30 | 320,571 | 818,633 | 302,627 | 791,484 | 1,094,111 | 300,597 | 21,654,018 | 789,294 | 50,351,437 | 72,005,455 | 239.54 |

Farm Credit Administration - Division of Finance and Research. July 18, 1935.

a/ Average per borrower is total amount disbursed divided by number of initial loans.
b/ The first loans were disbursed July 3.

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1934 - 1935 DROUGHT RELIEF LOANS

~~Table II~~ - Applications received and loans disbursed, cumulative July 3 through June 30, 1935

| Office and State | Number of applications received | | Number of applications approved and in process | | | Loans disbursed less cancellations | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | Initial | | Supplemental | | Total | |
| | Initial | Supplemental | Initial | Supplemental | Total | Number | Amount | Number | Amount | Amount | Average per borrower a/ |
| Springfield: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| New York | 392 | 354 | 348 | 427 | 775 | 398 | $26,587 | 348 | $22,161 | $48,748 | $122.48 |
| Memphis: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Louisiana | 8,318 | 7,813 | 7,454 | 7,067 | 14,521 | 7,364 | 299,085 | 7,038 | 153,526 | 452,611 | 61.46 |
| Arkansas | 15,245 | 15,195 | 13,658 | 13,591 | 27,249 | 13,418 | 404,916 | 13,450 | 278,420 | 683,336 | 50.92 |
| Florida | 1,474 | - | 1,040 | - | 1,040 | 964 | 397,701 | - | - | 397,701 | 412.13 |
| Total | 25,037 | 23,008 | 22,152 | 20,658 | 42,810 | 21,746 | 1,101,702 | 20,488 | 431,946 | 1,533,648 | 70.52 |
| St. Louis: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Illinois | 1,536 | 1,508 | 1,454 | 1,468 | 2,922 | 1,443 | 62,910 | 1,454 | 61,513 | 124,423 | 86.22 |
| Missouri | 22,057 | 36,235 | 20,864 | 34,747 | 55,611 | 20,590 | 842,905 | 33,782 | 1,182,919 | 2,025,824 | 98.38 |
| Total | 23,593 | 37,743 | 22,318 | 36,215 | 58,533 | 22,033 | 905,815 | 35,236 | 1,244,432 | 2,150,247 | 97.59 |
| St. Paul: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Michigan b/ | 1 | - | - | - | - | 1 | 88 | 3 | 238 | 326 | 326.00 |
| Wisconsin | 6,227 | 13,555 | 5,857 | 13,350 | 19,207 | 5,780 | 314,998 | 13,427 | 709,916 | 1,024,914 | 177.32 |
| Minnesota | 27,805 | 81,280 | 26,929 | 79,856 | 106,785 | 27,097 | 1,699,287 | 79,179 | 4,976,273 | 6,675,560 | 246.35 |
| North Dakota | 45,625 | 189,686 | 44,526 | 187,052 | 231,578 | 44,434 | 2,511,595 | 187,649 | 9,613,127 | 12,124,722 | 272.87 |
| Total | 79,658 | 284,521 | 77,312 | 280,258 | 357,570 | 77,312 | 4,525,968 | 280,258 | 15,299,554 | 19,825,522 | 256.44 |
| Omaha: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Iowa | 7,342 | 12,058 | 7,158 | 11,769 | 18,927 | 7,118 | 392,551 | 11,756 | 610,830 | 1,003,381 | 140.96 |
| South Dakota | 45,197 | 186,657 | 44,354 | 182,083 | 226,437 | 44,098 | 3,785,745 | 181,830 | 12,503,840 | 16,289,585 | 369.40 |
| Nebraska | 25,710 | 74,062 | 25,158 | 72,351 | 97,509 | 24,934 | 1,965,273 | 72,237 | 5,298,520 | 7,263,793 | 291.32 |
| Wyoming | 3,586 | 7,545 | 3,333 | 7,045 | 10,378 | 3,303 | 1,071,915 | 7,023 | 1,759,241 | 2,831,156 | 857.15 |
| Total | 81,835 | 280,322 | 80,003 | 273,248 | 353,251 | 79,453 | 7,215,484 | 272,846 | 20,172,431 | 27,387,915 | 344.71 |
| Wichita: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Kansas | 17,376 | 42,273 | 16,525 | 41,604 | 58,129 | 16,419 | 981,919 | 41,495 | 2,414,345 | 3,396,264 | 206.85 |
| Oklahoma | 13,921 | 15,529 | 12,617 | 14,091 | 26,708 | 12,515 | 554,883 | 14,040 | 594,670 | 1,149,553 | 91.85 |
| Colorado | 8,192 | 20,966 | 7,485 | 20,053 | 27,538 | 7,429 | 720,338 | 19,909 | 1,619,161 | 2,339,499 | 314.91 |
| New Mexico | 6,342 | 10,066 | 5,545 | 9,444 | 14,989 | 5,485 | 779,968 | 9,403 | 1,028,856 | 1,808,824 | 329.78 |
| Total | 45,831 | 88,834 | 42,172 | 85,192 | 127,364 | 41,848 | 3,037,108 | 84,847 | 5,657,032 | 8,694,140 | 207.76 |
| Dallas: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Texas | 47,648 | 71,212 | 43,256 | 65,716 | 108.972 | 42,839 | 2,552,161 | 65,542 | 4,409,982 | 6,962,143 | 162.52 |
| Salt Lake City: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Arizona | 339 | 251 | 278 | 190 | 468 | 276 | 36,361 | 190 | 23,841 | 60,202 | 218.12 |
| Utah | 4,442 | 9,703 | 4,026 | 9,042 | 13,068 | 4,009 | 654,687 | 9,031 | 1,099,923 | 1,754,610 | 437.52 |
| Nevada | 125 | 122 | 103 | 110 | 213 | 103 | 91,475 | 109 | 28,374 | 119,849 | 1,163.58 |
| California | 1,439 | 1,803 | 1,241 | 1,462 | 2,703 | 1,229 | 121,890 | 1,453 | 115,181 | 237,071 | 192.90 |
| Total | 6,345 | 11,879 | 5,648 | 10,804 | 16,452 | 5,617 | 904,413 | 10,783 | 1,267,319 | 2,171,732 | 386.64 |
| Spokane: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Montana | 6,859 | 16,971 | 6,426 | 15,711 | 22,137 | 6,383 | 572,701 | 15,693 | 1,093,730 | 1,666,431 | 261.07 |
| Idaho | 1,912 | 3,477 | 1,665 | 2,993 | 4,658 | 1,653 | 361,609 | 2,991 | 681,518 | 1,043,127 | 631.05 |
| Washington | 1,201 | - | 1,145 | - | 1,145 | 1,135 | 379,010 | - | - | 379,010 | 333.93 |
| Oregon | 260 | 312 | 182 | 262 | 444 | 180 | 71,460 | 262 | 71,332 | 142,792 | 793.28 |
| Total | 10,232 | 20,760 | 9,418 | 18,966 | 28,384 | 9,351 | 1,384,780 | 18,946 | 1,846,580 | 3,231,360 | 345.56 |
| Grand total | 320,571 | 818,633 | 302,627 | 791,484 | 1,094,111 | 300,597 | $21,654,018 | 789,294 | $50,351,437 | $72,005,455 | $239.54 |

Farm Credit Administration - Division of Finance and Research. July 18, 1935.

a/ Average per borrower is total amount disbursed divided by number of initial loans. b/ Transferred from the Omaha office.

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APPENDIX A- EXHIBIT 8 1934 - 1935 DROUGHT RELIEF LOANS

Table 9 - Number and amount of loans made and collected through June 1935, and balances outstanding June 30, 1935

| District and State | Loans made | | | | | Collections | | Balance outstanding | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Initial | | Supplemental | | Total amount | | | | |
| | Number | Amount | Number | Amount | | Amount | Percent of total loans made | Number (initial) | Amount |
| 1 - New York | 398 | $26,587 | 348 | $22,161 | $48,748 | $575 | 1.1 | 394 | $48,173 |
| 3 - Florida | 964 | 397,701 | - | - | 397,701 | 4,855 | 1.2 | 953 | 392,846 |
| 5 - Louisiana | 7,364 | 299,085 | 7,038 | 153,526 | 452,611 | 21,990 | 4.9 | 7,316 | 430,621 |
| 6 - Illinois | 1,443 | 62,910 | 1,454 | 61,513 | 124,423 | 8,767 | 7.1 | 1,443 | 115,656 |
| Missouri | 20,590 | 842,905 | 33,782 | 1,182,919 | 2,025,824 | 130,50. | 6.4 | 20,590 | 1,895,323 |
| Arkansas | 13,418 | 404,916 | 13,450 | 278,420 | 683,336 | 47,925 | 7.0 | 12,870 | 635,411 |
| Total | 35,451 | 1,310,731 | 48,686 | 1,522,852 | 2,833,583 | 187,193 | 6.6 | 34,903 | 2,646,390 |
| 7 - Michigan a/ | 1 | 88 | 3 | 238 | 326 | - | - | 1 | 326 |
| Wisconsin | 5,780 | 314,998 | 13,427 | 709,916 | 1,024,914 | 2,977 | .3 | 5,748 | 1,021,937 |
| Minnesota | 27,097 | 1,699,287 | 79,179 | 4,976,273 | 6,675,560 | 18,793 | .3 | 26,947 | 6,656,767 |
| North Dakota | 44,434 | 2,511,595 | 187,649 | 9,613,127 | 12,124,722 | 54,410 | .4 | 43,994 | 12,070,312 |
| Total | 77,312 | 4,525,968 | 280,258 | 15,299,554 | 19,825,522 | 76,180 | .4 | 76,690 | 19,749,342 |
| 8 - Iowa | 7,118 | 392,551 | 11,756 | 610,830 | 1,003,381 | 15,606 | 1.6 | 6,989 | 987,775 |
| South Dakota | 44,098 | 3,785,745 | 181,830 | 12,503,840 | 16,289,585 | 107,699 | .7 | 43,666 | 16,181,886 |
| Nebraska | 24,934 | 1,965,273 | 72,237 | 5,298,520 | 7,263,793 | 105,570 | 1.5 | 24,306 | 7,158,223 |
| Wyoming | 3,303 | 1,071,915 | 7,023 | 1,759,241 | 2,831,156 | 34,679 | 1.2 | 3,239 | 2,796,477 |
| Total | 79,453 | 7,215,484 | 272,846 | 20,172,431 | 27,387,915 | 263,554 | 1.0 | 78,200 | 27,124,361 |
| 9 - Kansas | 16,419 | 981,919 | 41,495 | 2,414,345 | 3,396,264 | 107,475 | 3.2 | 15,802 | 3,288,789 |
| Oklahoma | 12,515 | 554,883 | 14,040 | 594,670 | 1,149,553 | 52,874 | 4.6 | 11,909 | 1,096,679 |
| Colorado | 7,429 | 720,338 | 19,909 | 1,619,161 | 2,339,499 | 56,368 | 2.4 | 7,173 | 2,283,131 |
| New Mexico | 5,485 | 779,968 | 9,403 | 1,028,856 | 1,808,824 | 89,423 | 4.9 | 5,318 | 1,719,401 |
| Total | 41,848 | 3,037,108 | 84,847 | 5,657,032 | 8,694,140 | 306,140 | 3.5 | 40,202 | 8,388,000 |

File 190-4

1934 - 1935 DROUGHT RELIEF LOANS

Table 9 - Number and amount of loans made and collected through June 1935, and balances outstanding June 30, 1936 - continued

| District and State | Loans made | | | | | Collections | | Balance outstanding | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Initial | | Supplemental | | Total amount | | | | |
| | Number | Amount | Number | Amount | | Amount | Percent of total loans made | Number (initial) | Amount |
| 10 - Texas | 42,839 | $2,552,161 | 65,542 | $4,409,982 | $6,962,143 | $132,533 | 1.9 | 41,413 | $6,829,610 |
| 11 - Arizona | 276 | 36,361 | 190 | 23,841 | 60,202 | 6,014 | 10.0 | 258 | 54,188 |
| Utah | 4,009 | 654,687 | 9,031 | 1,099,923 | 1,754,610 | 22,647 | 1.3 | 3,928 | 1,731,963 |
| Nevada | 103 | 91,475 | 109 | 28,374 | 119,849 | 11,184 | 9.3 | 102 | 108,665 |
| California | 1,229 | 121,890 | 1,453 | 115,181 | 237,071 | 29,348 | 12.4 | 1,081 | 207,723 |
| Total | 5,617 | 904,413 | 10,783 | 1,267,319 | 2,171,732 | 69,193 | 3.2 | 5,369 | 2,102,539 |
| 12 - Montana | 6,383 | 572,701 | 15,693 | 1,093,730 | 1,666,431 | 22,774 | 1.4 | 6,278 | 1,643,657 |
| Idaho | 1,653 | 361,609 | 2,991 | 681,518 | 1,043,127 | 8,106 | .8 | 1,627 | 1,035,021 |
| Washington | 1,135 | 379,010 | - | - | 379,010 | - | - | 1,135 | 379,010 |
| Oregon | 180 | 71,460 | 262 | 71,332 | 142,792 | 333 | .2 | 178 | 142,459 |
| Total | 9,351 | 1,384,780 | 18,946 | 1,846,580 | 3,231,360 | 31,213 | 1.0 | 9,218 | 3,200,147 |
| Grand total | 300,597 | $21,654,018 | 789,294 | $50,351,437 | $72,005,455 | 1,093,426 | 1.5 | 294,658 | $70,912,029 |

Farm Credit Administration - Division of Finance and Research. July 18, 1935.

a/ Transferred from the Omaha office.

FCA 190-5

APPENDIX B

EXHIBIT 1.—[illegible] PURCHASED, ACCEPTED AND CONDEMNED — BY STATES
ARMY [illegible] AT JUNE 15, 1935.

| State | Purchased | Accepted | Condemned | Per cent Condemned |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Arizona | [illegible] | [illegible] | 14,235 | 17.89 |
| Arkansas | 137,720 | [illegible] | 39,[illegible] | 28.57 |
| California | 10,785 | 10,2[illegible] | 8,096 | 8.37 |
| Colorado | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | 11.51 |
| Florida | 14,375 | 14,[illegible] | 1,[illegible] | 8.56 |
| Idaho | 41,[illegible] | 34,[illegible] | 7,[illegible] | 17.47 |
| Illinois | 2,587 | 2,5[illegible] | 85 | 3.29 |
| Iowa | 23,[illegible] | 21,[illegible] | 2,037 | 8.83 |
| Kansas | 521,[illegible] | 506,[illegible] | 14,162 | 2.72 |
| Kentucky | 57,[illegible] | 28,[illegible] | 28,[illegible] | 50.07 |
| Minnesota | 457,[illegible] | [illegible] | 8,[illegible] | 1.16 |
| Missouri | 511,[illegible] | 492,[illegible] | 18,[illegible] | 3.71 |
| Montana | [illegible] | [illegible] | 3,[illegible] | 2.[illegible] |
| Nebraska | [illegible] | [illegible] | 15,[illegible] | 1.[illegible] |
| Nevada | 34,[illegible] | 34,[illegible] | 1,5[illegible] | 4.35 |
| New Mexico | [illegible] | [illegible] | 187,[illegible] | 30.[illegible] |
| North Dakota | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | 3.13 |
| Oklahoma | [illegible] | [illegible] | 321,[illegible] | 41.[illegible] |
| Oregon | 26,[illegible] | 26,[illegible] | [illegible] | 3.10 |
| South Dakota | [illegible] | [illegible] | 47,[illegible] | 9.[illegible] |
| Texas | 2,[illegible] | 1,[illegible] | [illegible] | 34.[illegible] |
| Utah | 185,[illegible] | 71,[illegible] | 34,[illegible] | 27.12 |
| Washington | 36,[illegible] | 35,[illegible] | 1,[illegible] | [illegible] |
| Wyoming | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | 11.1[illegible] |
| Total | 3,[illegible] | 4,[illegible] | 1,[illegible] | 13.[illegible] |

# APPENDIX B

EXHIBIT 1. - CATTLE PURCHASED, ACCEPTED AND CONDEMNED - BY STATES
Audit Report of June 15, 1935.

| State | Purchased | Accepted | Condemned | Per cent Condemned |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Arizona | 101,390 | 83,155 | 18,235 | 17.99 |
| Arkansas | 137,780 | 98,274 | 39,506 | 28.67 |
| California | 19,784 | 18,128 | 1,656 | 8.37 |
| Colorado | 289,588 | 250,474 | 39,114 | 13.51 |
| Florida | 16,335 | 14,936 | 1,399 | 8.56 |
| Idaho | 41,807 | 34,502 | 7,305 | 17.47 |
| Illinois | 2,587 | 2,502 | 85 | 3.29 |
| Iowa | 23,073 | 21,036 | 2,037 | 8.83 |
| Kansas | 521,044 | 506,863 | 14,181 | 2.72 |
| Louisiana | 57,016 | 28,128 | 28,888 | 50.67 |
| Minnesota | 257,473 | 249,328 | 8,145 | 3.16 |
| Missouri | 511,450 | 492,469 | 18,981 | 3.71 |
| Montana | 349,927 | 340,140 | 9,787 | 2.80 |
| Nebraska | 480,874 | 465,201 | 15,673 | 3.26 |
| Nevada | 36,272 | 34,693 | 1,579 | 4.35 |
| New Mexico | 547,244 | 379,367 | 167,877 | 30.68 |
| North Dakota | 970,989 | 921,187 | 49,802 | 5.13 |
| Oklahoma | 503,410 | 292,369 | 211,041 | 41.92 |
| Oregon | 12,482 | 12,095 | 387 | 3.10 |
| South Dakota | 914,839 | 827,700 | 87,139 | 9.53 |
| Texas | 2,015,570 | 1,330,164 | 685,406 | 34.01 |
| Utah | 126,095 | 91,894 | 34,201 | 27.12 |
| Wisconsin | 56,916 | 55,444 | 1,472 | 2.59 |
| Wyoming | 285,714 | 248,150 | 37,564 | 13.15 |
| Total | 8,279,659 | 6,798,199 | 1,481,460 | 17.89 |

# APPENDIX B

EXHIBIT 1. - CAPITAL EXPENDITURES, AUTHORIZED AND UNAUTHORIZED - BY STATES
Audit Report of June 15, 1935.

| State | Furnished | Material | Construction | Per cent Unauthorized |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Arizona | 121,320 | 21,125 | 14,215 | 17.0 |
| Arkansas | 137,780 | 34,274 | 31,324 | 24.7 |
| California | 19,724 | 14,124 | 1,324 | 8.3 |
| Colorado | 235,324 | 242,471 | 32,124 | 13.2 |
| Florida | 14,335 | 12,134 | 1,372 | 6.4 |
| Idaho | 41,407 | 32,312 | 7,345 | 13.7 |
| Illinois | 2,347 | 2,312 | 23 | 1.0 |
| Iowa | 23,413 | 21,234 | 2,031 | 8.5 |
| Kansas | 321,044 | 312,413 | 14,121 | 2.4 |
| Louisiana | 37,024 | 14,120 | 24,324 | 64.3 |
| Minnesota | 237,423 | 240,120 | 8,134 | 3.4 |
| Missouri | 312,430 | 412,340 | 14,241 | 3.4 |
| Montana | 243,327 | 240,120 | 3,127 | 1.2 |
| Nebraska | 420,474 | 423,321 | 13,123 | 3.0 |
| Nevada | 34,272 | 34,413 | 1,314 | 4.3 |
| New Mexico | 341,124 | 314,347 | 147,327 | 34.4 |
| North Dakota | 312,034 | 321,147 | 34,322 | 3.1 |
| Oklahoma | 301,410 | 240,314 | 211,341 | 41.4 |
| Oregon | 12,423 | 12,095 | 327 | 3.0 |
| South Dakota | 314,439 | 321,700 | 41,139 | 9.3 |
| Texas | 2,013,370 | 1,324,124 | 449,423 | 34.0 |
| Utah | 124,095 | 31,434 | 34,201 | 27.2 |
| Washington | 34,314 | 33,123 | 1,432 | 2.9 |
| Wyoming | 234,314 | 234,130 | 17,234 | 13.1 |
| Total | 8,279,639 | 6,724,199 | 1,423,430 | 17.8 |

# APPENDIX B

EXHIBIT 2. - SHEEP PURCHASED, ACCEPTED AND CONDEMNED - BY STATES
Audit Report of June 15, 1935.

| State | Purchased | Accepted | Condemned | Per cent Condemned |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Arizona | 11,347 | 6,574 | 4,773 | 42.06 |
| Arkansas | 94 | 70 | 24 | 25.53 |
| California | 23,207 | 16,596 | 6,611 | 28.49 |
| Colorado | 207,196 | 106,132 | 101,064 | 48.78 |
| Idaho | 145,677 | 78,681 | 66,996 | 45.99 |
| Iowa | 1,767 | 1,718 | 49 | 2.77 |
| Kansas | 9,569 | 7,847 | 1,722 | 18.00 |
| Minnesota | 6,561 | 6,416 | 145 | 2.21 |
| Missouri | 7,575 | 7,513 | 62 | .82 |
| Montana | 491,776 | 142,764 | 349,012 | 70.97 |
| Nebraska | 24,671 | 21,013 | 3,658 | 14.83 |
| Nevada | 99,261 | 89,228 | 10,033 | 10.11 |
| New Mexico | 299,372 | 129,275 | 170,097 | 56.82 |
| North Dakota | 84,026 | 62,104 | 21,922 | 26.09 |
| Oklahoma | 2,270 | - | 2,270 | 100.00 |
| Oregon | 162,779 | 65,679 | 97,100 | 59.65 |
| South Dakota | 148,909 | 78,261 | 70,648 | 47.44 |
| Texas | 1,091,234 | 263,510 | 827,724 | 75.85 |
| Utah | 205,512 | 85,897 | 119,615 | 58.20 |
| Wyoming | 586,773 | 229,815 | 356,958 | 60.83 |
| Total | 3,609,576 | 1,399,093 | 2,210,483 | 61.24 |

# APPENDIX B

EXHIBIT 2. - OTHER PUBLICATIONS, REPORTS ON ECONOMICS - BY STATES
Audit Report of June 15, 1939.

| State | Processed | Assigns | Pendency | Average per week |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Arizona | 11,391 | 6,216 | 5,177 | 22,34 |
| Arkansas | 94 | 70 | 24 | 25,21 |
| California | 23,207 | 16,396 | 6,811 | 32,49 |
| Colorado | 291,130 | 189,132 | 101,998 | 44,34 |
| Idaho | 145,917 | 78,621 | 66,296 | 42,49 |
| Iowa | 1,741 | 1,724 | 49 | 2,17 |
| Kansas | 9,249 | 7,247 | 1,729 | 16,03 |
| Minnesota | 6,951 | 6,434 | 545 | 2,21 |
| Missouri | 7,273 | 7,251 | 22 | .22 |
| Montana | 491,176 | 142,174 | 349,012 | 70,37 |
| Nebraska | 34,171 | 27,811 | 3,694 | 14,83 |
| Nevada | 91,261 | 69,288 | 18,033 | 12,11 |
| New Mexico | 299,372 | 129,471 | 177,091 | 24,22 |
| North Dakota | 84,028 | 62,104 | 21,924 | 8,09 |
| Oklahoma | 2,270 | - | 2,276 | 104,00 |
| Oregon | 162,179 | 93,679 | 67,100 | 32,22 |
| South Dakota | 134,907 | 72,281 | 70,626 | 17,14 |
| Texas | 1,091,234 | 893,310 | 197,194 | 73,05 |
| Utah | 204,812 | 87,897 | 117,215 | 34,24 |
| Wyoming | 344,173 | 257,415 | 86,758 | 10,27 |
| Total | 3,601,376 | 2,372,461 | 1,229,541 | 41,24 |

# A P P E N D I X B

EXHIBIT 3. - GOATS PURCHASED, ACCEPTED AND CONDEMNED - BY STATES
Audit Report of June 15, 1935.

| State | Purchased | Accepted | Condemned | Per cent Condemned |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Arizona | 21,608 | 16,589 | 5,019 | 23.23 |
| Colorado | 3,427 | 32 | 3,395 | 99.07 |
| Idaho | 36 | 36 | - | - |
| Kansas | 149 | - | 149 | 100.00 |
| Missouri | 468 | 468 | - | - |
| Montana | 9 | 2 | 7 | 77.78 |
| Nevada | 190 | 190 | - | - |
| New Mexico | 22,592 | 6,336 | 16,256 | 71.95 |
| Oregon | 1 | 1 | - | - |
| South Dakota | 32 | 24 | 8 | 25.00 |
| Texas | 283,263 | 71,787 | 211,476 | 74.66 |
| Utah | 17,981 | 3 | 17,978 | 99.98 |
| Wyoming | 746 | - | 746 | 100.00 |
| Total | 350,502 | 95,468 | 255,034 | 72.76 |

# [illegible]

[illegible] 3. — [illegible], [illegible] — [illegible]
[illegible] of June [illegible], [illegible].

| State | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Arizona | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Colorado | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Idaho | [illegible] | [illegible] | — | — |
| Kansas | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Missouri | [illegible] | [illegible] | — | — |
| Montana | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Nevada | [illegible] | [illegible] | — | — |
| New Mexico | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Oregon | [illegible] | [illegible] | — | — |
| South Dakota | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Texas | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Utah | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Wyoming | [illegible] | — | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Total | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |

EXHIBIT 4 - Progress of Cattle Purchases and Payments - Cumulative by Periods - June 1, 1934 to June 15, 1935.

| | PURCHASES (Head) | | | PAYMENTS | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Purchased | Condemned | Accepted | Head | Benefit | Purchase | Total |
| 1934 June 12 | 74,787 | 3,959 | 70,828 | 70 | $ 362 | $ 689 | $ 1,051 |
| July 2 | 662,957 | 33,238 | 629,719 | 74,272 | 353,273 | 666,624 | 1,019,897 |
| Aug. 1 | 1,960,218 | 238,600 | 1,721,618 | 955,759 | 4,710,720 | 8,354,617 | 13,065,337 |
| Sept. 1 | 4,270,627 | 622,044 | 3,648,583 | 2,903,080 | 14,362,282 | 24,943,625 | 39,305,907 |
| Oct. 24 | 6,907,619 | 1,095,908 | 5,811,711 | 6,467,618 | 32,292,015 | 55,178,884 | 87,470,899 |
| Nov. 30 | 7,349,135 | 1,187,118 | 6,162,017 | 7,265,463 | 36,435,917 | 62,184,396 | 98,620,313 |
| 1935 Feb. 1 | 8,290,741 | 1,479,699 | 6,811,042 | 8,060,521 | 40,557,278 | 68,531,213 | 109,088,491 |
| June 15 | | | | 8,279,659 | 41,678,612 | 69,863,523 | 111,542,135 |
| Cumulative Total | 8,290,741 | 1,479,699 | 6,811,042 | 8,279,659 | $ 41,678,612 | $ 69,863,523 | $ 111,542,135 |

EXHIBIT 4

- Purchase of Textile Products and Payments -
Quarterly by Periods - June 1, 1974 to June 30, 1975-

| | Purchases (Incl.) | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Textile-Wool | | Textile-Cotton | | Textile-Synthetic | | Hosiery | | Textile-Wool | | Textile-Cotton | |
| 1974 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| June 1 | 14,747 | | 3,320 | | 74,000 | | 72 | A | 398 | F | 600 | A |
| July 1 | 655,007 | | 72,034 | | 649,740 | | 74,122 | | 321,472 | | 660,6[illegible] | |
| Aug. 1 | 1,[illegible],124 | | 524,600 | | 1,712,680 | | 550,750 | | 4,724,740 | | 4,324,417 | |
| Sept. 1 | 4,170,817 | | 6,[illegible] | | 3,878,343 | | 2,401,000 | | 14,[illegible],302 | | 4,[illegible],4[illegible] | |
| Oct. 30 | 6,417,623 | | 1,025,300 | | 3,872,721 | | 6,417,624 | | 32,[illegible],243 | | 32,174,[illegible] | |
| Nov. 30 | 7,[illegible],132 | | 1,147,132 | | 6,[illegible],017 | | 7,[illegible],463 | | 34,[illegible],317 | | 62,[illegible],[illegible] | |
| 1975 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Jan. 1 | 8,[illegible],741 | | 1,[illegible],807 | | 6,[illegible],[illegible] | | 8,[illegible],[illegible] | | 50,[illegible],[illegible] | | 62,[illegible],[illegible] | |
| June 12 | | | | | | | 6,[illegible],[illegible] | | 14,[illegible],[illegible] | | 50,[illegible],[illegible] | |
| Totals | 2,[illegible],741 | | 1,[illegible],807 | | 6,[illegible],[illegible] | | 2,[illegible],[illegible] | | 4[illegible],[illegible],[illegible] | | [illegible],[illegible],[illegible] | |

# APPENDIX C

[illegible]

APPENDIX C. DISPOSITION

[illegible]

# APPENDIX C

## EXHIBIT 1. - CATTLE PURCHASE AND DISPOSITION BY STATES OF ORIGIN

Emergency Cattle-Buying Program 1934-1935
As of June 15, 1935*

| State | Purchase | Condemned | Accepted for use and Donated to FERC | Died Before FERC Disposition | Retained by States for State Programs | Shipments by FERC for Federal contracts or to other States |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Arizona | 101,390 | 18,235 | 83,155 | 458 | 12,736 | 65,920 |
| Arkansas | 137,730 | 39,506 | 98,274 | 256 | 71,927 | 26,758 |
| California | 13,734 | 1,656 | 13,126 | 27 | 13,105 | - |
| Colorado | 289,583 | 39,114 | 250,474 | 138 | 52,606 | 197,276 |
| Florida | 16,335 | 1,399 | 14,936 | - | 14,934 | - |
| Idaho | 41,807 | 7,305 | 34,502 | 58 | 34,547 | - |
| Illinois | 2,527 | 85 | 2,502 | 3 | 2,501 | - |
| Iowa | 23,073 | 2,037 | 21,036 | 16 | 11,246 | 10,384 |
| Kansas | 521,044 | 14,181 | 506,063 | 690 | 114,863 | 389,472 |
| Louisiana | 57,016 | 28,638 | 28,123 | 257 | 27,934 | - |
| Minnesota | 257,473 | 3,145 | 249,323 | 204 | 17,797 | 237,031 |
| Missouri | 511,450 | 18,581 | 492,469 | 765 | 175,207 | 318,392 |
| Montana | 349,927 | 9,787 | 340,140 | 2,150 | 116,625 | 226,755 |
| Nebraska | 480,374 | 15,673 | 463,231 | 206 | 108,870 | 355,150 |
| Nevada | 36,272 | 1,579 | 34,693 | 73 | 15,307 | 19,056 |
| New Mexico | 547,244 | 187,677 | 379,387 | 254 | 82,835 | 313,577 |
| North Dakota | 970,949 | 49,802 | 921,187 | 13,749 | 75,572 | 837,092 |
| Oklahoma | 503,410 | 211,041 | 292,369 | 306 | 140,252 | 153,991 |
| Oregon | 12,482 | 387 | 12,095 | 63 | 9,842 | 3,032 |
| South Dakota | 914,839 | 87,139 | 827,700 | 3,426 | 192,302 | 640,977 |
| Texas | 2,015,570 | 685,406 | 1,330,164 | 3,624 | 419,738 | 901,999 |
| Utah | 126,095 | 34,201 | 91,894 | 330 | 66,126 | 24,665 |
| Wisconsin | 56,916 | 1,472 | 55,444 | 245 | 13,748 | 40,828 |
| Wyoming | 285,714 | 37,564 | 248,150 | 229 | 13,494 | 225,651 |
| Total | 8,279,859 | 1,481,460 | 6,798,199 | 27,634 | 1,787,784 | 4,987,456 |

*Final accounting in progress - Figure to be reconciled.

APPENDIX C

APPENDIX C

As of June 15, 1935*

SHEET 2

EXHIBIT 1-A.--STATE DISPOSITION OF DROUGHT CATTLE
RETAINED AND RECEIVED FROM SHIPMENTS
As of June 15, 1935*

SHEET 1

| State | State Disposition: Retained by States of Origin | Received from FSRC Shipments | Total for State Disposition |
|---|---|---|---|
| Alabama | - | 49,241 | 49,241 |
| Arizona | 13,224 | 1,930 | 15,154 |
| Arkansas | 72,183 | 64,463 | 136,646 |
| California | 18,132 | 113,013 | 131,145 |
| Colorado | 52,794 | 180 | 52,974 |
| Delaware | - | 2,750 | 2,750 |
| Florida | 14,934 | 111,997 | 126,931 |
| Georgia | - | 104,554 | 104,554 |
| Idaho | 34,605 | 7,894 | 42,499 |
| Illinois | 2,504 | 27,810 | 30,314 |
| Indiana | - | 50,925 | 50,925 |
| Iowa | 11,262 | 19,750 | 31,012 |
| Kansas | 115,573 | - | 115,573 |
| Kentucky | - | 25,713 | 25,713 |
| Louisiana | 28,091 | 43,524 | 71,615 |
| Maine | - | 20,318 | 20,318 |
| Maryland | - | 51,630 | 51,630 |
| Massachusetts | - | 10,513 | 10,513 |
| Michigan | - | 19,640 | 19,640 |
| Minnesota | 18,001 | 29,647 | 47,648 |
| Mississippi | - | 56,726 | 56,726 |
| Missouri | 175,970 | - | 175,970 |
| Montana | 118,775 | 7,161 | 125,936 |
| Nebraska | 109,075 | - | 109,075 |
| Nevada | 15,380 | - | 15,380 |
| New Hampshire | - | 2,001 | 2,001 |
| New Jersey | - | 35,891 | 35,891 |
| New Mexico | 63,089 | 103 | 63,192 |
| New York | - | 92,602 | 92,602 |
| North Carolina | - | 75,014 | 75,014 |

# APPENDIX G

EXHIBIT F-4.--BEGIN DISTRIBUTION OF MATCHING GRANTS
WITHIN EACH REGIONAL OFFICE CATEGORY
As of June 30, 1966

(Exhibit 1)

| State | State Allocation | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Regular | Supplemental | Total for State |
| | | | |
| Alabama | - | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Alaska | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Arizona | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| California | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Colorado | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Delaware | - | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Florida | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Georgia | - | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Idaho | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Illinois | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Indiana | - | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Iowa | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Kansas | [illegible] | - | [illegible] |
| Kentucky | - | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Louisiana | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Maine | - | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Maryland | - | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Massachusetts | - | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Michigan | - | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Minnesota | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Mississippi | - | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Missouri | [illegible] | - | [illegible] |
| Montana | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Nebraska | [illegible] | - | [illegible] |
| Nevada | [illegible] | - | [illegible] |
| New Hampshire | - | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| New Jersey | - | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| New Mexico | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| New York | - | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| North Carolina | - | [illegible] | [illegible] |

# APPENDIX C

EXHIBIT 1-A. - STATE DISPOSITION OF DROUGHT CATTLE RETAINED AND RECEIVED FROM SHIPMENTS

As of June 15, 1935

EXHIBIT 2

| State | State Disposition: Retained by States of Origin | Received from FSRC Shipments | Total for State Disposition |
|---|---|---|---|
| North Dakota | 89,331 | - | 89,331 |
| Ohio | - | 103,187 | 103,187 |
| Oklahoma | 140,558 | 5,097 | 145,555 |
| Oregon | 8,905 | 5,593 | 14,498 |
| Pennsylvania | - | 70,961 | 70,961 |
| South Carolina | - | 70,941 | 70,941 |
| South Dakota | 195,428 | - | 195,428 |
| Tennessee | - | 62,591 | 62,591 |
| Texas | 423,382 | -- | 423,382 |
| Utah | 66,456 | - | 66,456 |
| Virginia | - | 20,755 | 20,755 |
| Washington | - | 5,053 | 5,053 |
| West Virginia | - | 15,462 | 15,462 |
| Wisconsin | 13,993 | 5,590 | 19,583 |
| Wyoming | 13,783 | - | 13,783 |
| Total | 1,816,418 | 1,391,220 | 3,206,638 |

* Final accounting in progress - Figures to be reconciled.

As of June 15, 1958*

| State | State Disposition: Retained by States of Origin | State Disposition: Received from FSCC Claimants | Total for State Disposition |
|---|---|---|---|
| Rhode Island | 87,221 | - | 87,221 |
| Ohio | - | 103,187 | 103,187 |
| Oklahoma | 140,158 | 3,699 | 143,857 |
| Oregon | 8,972 | 3,678 | 12,650 |
| Pennsylvania | - | 70,841 | 70,841 |
| South Carolina | - | 70,841 | 70,841 |
| South Dakota | 182,428 | - | 182,428 |
| Tennessee | - | 42,171 | 42,171 |
| Texas | 102,322 | - | 102,322 |
| Utah | 93,424 | - | 93,424 |
| Vermont | - | 30,724 | 30,724 |
| Virginia | - | 4,322 | 4,322 |
| Wash. Office | - | 12,422 | 12,422 |
| West Virginia | - | 12,422 | 12,422 |
| Wisconsin | 12,972 | 2,470 | 15,442 |
| Wyoming | 12,972 | - | 12,972 |
| Total | 1,815,418 | 1,291,290 | 3,206,708 |

* Final accounting in progress - figures are approximate.

# APPENDIX C

## EXHIBIT 1-S. - FEDERAL DISPOSITION OF DROUGHT CATTLE RECEIVED FROM F.S.R.C. SHIPMENTS*

As of June 15, 1935.

| State | Received for Federal Slaughter | Received Dead, and condemned by FSRC Contractors | Total Number Slaughtered by Fed contractors |
|---|---|---|---|
| Arizona | 33,854 | 805 | 34,749 |
| California | 75,732 | 506 | 75,216 |
| Colorado | 141,662 | 289 | 141,373 |
| Florida | 4,059 | 24 | 4,035 |
| Georgia | 24,056 | 298 | 23,758 |
| Illinois | 843,613 | 6,019 | 839,594 |
| Indiana | 41,237 | 179 | 41,058 |
| Idaho | 1,121 | 13 | 1,108 |
| Iowa | 270,174 | 1,009 | 269,165 |
| Kansas | 563,516 | 2,670 | 559,846 |
| Kentucky | 1,098 | - | 1,098 |
| Maryland | 22,844 | 634 | 22,210 |
| Massachusetts | 12,948 | 222 | 12,726 |
| Michigan | 23,203 | 93 | 23,110 |
| Minnesota | 435,200 | 2,243 | 433,957 |
| Missouri | 164,066 | 994 | 163,072 |
| Nebraska | 188,364 | 77 | 188,437 |
| New Jersey | 14,461 | 74 | 14,387 |
| Nevada | 2,575 | 5 | 2,572 |
| New York | 73,482 | 294 | 73,288 |
| North Dakota | 13,522 | 19 | 13,503 |
| Ohio | 62,605 | 192 | 62,463 |
| Oklahoma | 124,994 | 486 | 124,508 |
| Oregon | 15,223 | 194 | 15,029 |
| Pennsylvania | 9,219 | 103 | 9,116 |
| Rhode Island | 4,200 | 10 | 4,190 |
| South Dakota | 28,144 | 94 | 28,050 |
| Tennessee | 11,563 | 106 | 11,457 |
| Texas | 272,017 | 378 | 271,639 |
| Utah | 2,331 | 15 | 2,216 |
| Virginia | 4,225 | 8 | 4,217 |
| Washington | 22,230 | 56 | 22,174 |
| West Virginia | 5,891 | 60 | 5,831 |
| Wisconsin | 64,877 | 114 | 64,763 |
| Total | 3,582,156 | 18,211 | 3,563,945 |

* Final accounting in progress - Figures to be reconciled.

# [illegible] V

## [illegible] Inc. - [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

# APPENDIX C

## EXHIBIT 1-C. - SUMMARY OF CATTLE PURCHASES AND DISPOSITION

### Emergency Cattle-Buying Program 1934-35
### As of June 15, 1935

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **A.A.A.** | | | | | |
| Purchased | | 8,279,659 | | | |
| Condemned | | 1,481,460 | | | |
| Accepted for Use and Donated to FSRC | | | | | 6,798,199 |
| **F.S.R.C.** | | | | | |
| Retained by States | | 1,815,418 | | | |
| Shipments for Federal Contracts and to Other States | | 4,987,456 | | | |
| Total disposed by FSRC | | | | 6,802,874 | |
| **STATE E.R.A.** | | | | | |
| Retained by States | | 1,815,418 | | | |
| Received from FSRC Shipments | | 1,391,220 | | | |
| Total for State Programs | | | 3,206,638 | | |
| **FEDERAL CONTRACTS** | | | | | |
| Total number slaughtered | | 3,563,945 | | | |
| Received dead or condemned | | 18,211 | | | |
| Total for Federal Contracts | | | 3,582,156 | | |
| Net Total Disposition | | | | 6,788,794 | |
| To be adjusted | | | | 9,405 | |
| | | | | | 6,798,199 |

*Final accounting in progress - Figures to be reconciled.

# APPENDIX A

## EXHIBIT 1-C. - CONDITIONS OF BUTTER PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION

Nonfarm Butter-Dairy Prices (1)-(7)
As of June 15, 1950

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| **A.A.A.** | | |
| Purchases | 2,675,000 | |
| Donations | 1,921,000 | |
| Amounts for Use and Donated in Year | | 4,596,000 |
| **F.S.C.C.** | | |
| Purchased by Prices | 1,615,518 | |
| Shipments for Natural Con-ditions and to Other States | 1,327,000 | |
| Total Allowed by FSCC | | 4,478,000 |
| **STATE K.T.A.** | | |
| Purchased by Prices | 1,615,518 | |
| Received from Food Stamps | 1,311,000 | |
| Total for State Programs | | 2,926,518 |
| **FEDERAL CONTRACTS** | | |
| Total Butter Alternatives | 3,543,540 | |
| Supplied Food or Commodities | 51,321 | |
| Total for Federal Contracts | | 3,594,861 |
| Net Total Alternatives to be Adjusted | | 6,194,379 |
| | | 4,596,000 |

# APPENDIX C

## EXHIBIT 2. - SHEEP PURCHASE AND DISPOSITION BY STATES OF ORIGIN

Emergency Sheep-Buying Program, 1934-35

as of June 15, 1935*

| State | A.A.A. DISPOSITION | | | F.S.R.C. DISPOSITION | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Purchased | Condemned | Accepted and Donated to F.S.R.C. | Retained by States for Disposition | Transferred to Indian Agencies | Shipments by FSRC for Federal Contracts or to other states |
| Arizona | 11,347 | 4,773 | 6,574 | 1,634 | | 5,231 |
| Arkansas | 94 | 24 | 70 | | | |
| California | 23,207 | 6,611 | 16,596 | 8 | 403 | 19,527 |
| Colorado | 207,196 | 101,064 | 106,132 | 6 | 319 | 104,945 |
| Idaho | 145,677 | 66,996 | 78,681 | 1 | 440 | 80,562 |
| Iowa | 1,767 | 49 | 1,718 | | | 1,708 |
| Kansas | 9,569 | 1,722 | 7,847 | 2 | | 9,602 |
| Minnesota | 6,561 | 145 | 6,416 | 24 | | 6,420 |
| Missouri | 7,565 | 62 | 7,513 | 62 | | 7,297 |
| Montana | 491,776 | 349,012 | 142,764 | | 6,914 | 139,328 |
| Nebraska | 24,671 | 3,658 | 21,013 | 40 | | 21,178 |
| Nevada | 99,261 | 10,033 | 89,228 | 57 | 1,684 | 79,773 |
| New Mexico | 299,372 | 170,097 | 129,275 | 20,089 | 5,290 | 108,197 |
| North Dakota | 84,026 | 21,922 | 62,104 | 336 | | 66,382 |
| Oklahoma | 2,270 | 2,270 | | | | |
| Oregon | 162,779 | 97,100 | 65,679 | 18 | | 59,494 |
| South Dakota | 148,909 | 70,648 | 78,261 | 18 | | 72,540 |
| Texas | 1,091,234 | 827,724 | 263,510 | 1,375 | | 275,546 |
| Utah | 205,512 | 119,615 | 85,897 | 83 | 1,216 | 78,310 |
| Wyoming | 586,773 | 356,958 | 229,815 | 14 | 4,175 | 230,314 |
| Total | 3,609,576 | 2,210,483 | 1,399,093 | 23,767 | 18,341 | 1,364,264 |

*Final accounting in progress - Figures to be reconciled.

# APPENDIX C

## EXHIBIT 2-A. - RECEIPT OF PROJECT SHEEP BY FEDERAL CONTRACTORS.
As of June 15, 1935.

| State | Received for Federal Slaughter | Received Dead and Condemned by FSRC Contractors | Total Number Slaughtered by FSRC Contractors |
|---|---|---|---|
| California | 101,377 | 178 | 101,199 |
| Colorado | 97,383 | 161 | 97,222 |
| Illinois | 104,600 | 156 | 104,444 |
| Iowa | 92,028 | 206 | 91,823 |
| Indiana | 22,463 | 54 | 22,414 |
| Kansas | 269,073 | 2,225 | 266,833 |
| Minnesota | 168,861 | 324 | 168,537 |
| Missouri | 55,354 | 49 | 55,305 |
| Nebraska | 194,538 | 244 | 194,292 |
| North Dakota | 4,247 | 10 | 4,237 |
| Oklahoma | 36,370 | 106 | 36,264 |
| Oregon | 19,356 | 51 | 19,305 |
| South Dakota | 5,272 | 37 | 5,235 |
| Texas | 79,002 | 9 | 78,993 |
| Utah | 38,504 | 171 | 38,333 |
| Washington | 60,016 | 137 | 59,879 |
| Total | 1,348,626 | 4,097 | 1,344,529 |

Note: All data subject to minor revision.

* Data from these states not available. (All data subject to minor revision.)

# APPENDIX G

## TABLE 2-A. - MONEY OF PRODUCT SHOW BY STATES, [illegible]
## As of June 30, 1958.

| State | Issued for Federal Employees Indebtedness | Issued and Outstanding by Employees | Total Issued Disbursed by [illegible] |
|---|---|---|---|
| California | 103,377 | 19 | 103,396 |
| Colorado | 97,806 | 121 | 97,927 |
| Illinois | 104,000 | 198 | 104,198 |
| Iowa | 82,000 | 250 | 82,250 |
| Indiana | 22,400 | 84 | 22,484 |
| Kansas | 349,075 | 2,925 | 349,925 |
| Minnesota | 128,081 | 734 | 129,817 |
| Missouri | 22,324 | 32 | 22,356 |
| Nebraska | 124,000 | 244 | 124,244 |
| North Dakota | 6,247 | 10 | 6,257 |
| Oklahoma | 22,276 | 102 | 22,378 |
| Oregon | 12,280 | 80 | 12,360 |
| South Dakota | 3,272 | 87 | 3,359 |
| Texas | 73,000 | 0 | 73,000 |
| Utah | 22,324 | 171 | 22,495 |
| Washington | 22,312 | 127 | 22,439 |
| Total | 1,242,020 | 4,087 | 1,244,107 |

Note: All data subject to minor revisions.

# APPENDIX C

## EXHIBIT 2-B. - GOAT PURCHASE AND DISPOSITION BY STATES OF ORIGIN.

Emergency Goat-Buying Program 1934-35
As of June 15, 1935.

| State | Purchased | A.A.A. DISPOSITION: Condemned | A.A.A. DISPOSITION: Accepted and Donated to RSRC | F.S.R.C DISPOSITION: Retained by States for Disposition | F.S.R.C DISPOSITION: Shipments to FSRC |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Arizona | 21,608 | 5,019 | 16,589 | 16,589 | - |
| Colorado | 3,427 | 3,395 | 32 | * | - |
| Idaho | 36 | - | 36 | * | - |
| Kansas | 149 | 149 | - | - | - |
| Missouri | 468 | - | 468 | * | - |
| Montana | 9 | 7 | 2 | * | - |
| Nevada | 190 | - | 190 | * | - |
| New Mexico | 22,592 | 16,256 | 6,336 | 4,280 | 1,894 |
| Oregon | 1 | - | 1 | * | - |
| South Dakota | 32 | 8 | 24 | * | - |
| Texas | 283,263 | 211,476 | 71,787 | 58,721 | 12,729 |
| Utah | 17,981 | 17,978 | 3 | - | - |
| Wyoming | 746 | 746 | - | - | - |
| Total | 350,502 | 255,034 | 95,468 | 79,590 | 14,623 |

* Data from these states not available. (All data subject to minor revision.)

APPENDIX C

[illegible] - Data regarding and in operation
of State-Wide Canals.

[illegible] Boat-Burning Program 1934.
As of June 15, 1935.

| State | Reported Incomplete | Complete | Total | Unimpoundment | Impoundment |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Arizona | 21,008 | 5,019 | 16,589 | 16,589 | - |
| California | 3,427 | 3,395 | 32 | 8 | - |
| Idaho | 36 | - | 36 | * | - |
| Kansas | 149 | 149 | - | - | - |
| Missouri | 468 | - | 468 | * | - |
| Montana | 9 | 7 | 2 | * | - |
| Nevada | 190 | - | 190 | * | - |
| New Mexico | 22,282 | 16,224 | 6,058 | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Oregon | 1 | - | 1 | * | - |
| South Dakota | 32 | 8 | 24 | * | - |
| Texas | 283,263 | 211,476 | 71,787 | 58,721 | 13,729 |
| Utah | 17,381 | 17,[illegible] | [illegible] | - | - |
| Wyoming | 746 | 746 | - | - | - |
| Total | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |

* Data from these states not available. All data applied to unimpoundment.)

# APPENDIX C

EXHIBIT 2-C. - SUMMARY OF SHEEP AND GOAT PURCHASES AND DISPOSITION.

Emergency Sheep and Goat-Buying Program 1934-35
As of June 15, 1935

## SHEEP

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **A.A.A.** | | | |
| Purchased | 3,609,576 | | |
| Condemned | 2,210,483 | | |
| Accepted for Use and Donated to FSRC | | | 1,399,093 |
| **F.S.R.C.** | | | |
| Retained by States | 23,767 | | |
| Transferred to Indian Agencies | 18,341 | | |
| Shipments for Federal Contracts and to other States | 1,364,264 | | |
| Total disposed by FSRC | | 1,406,372 | |
| **STATE E.R.A.** | | | |
| Retained by States | | 23,767 | |
| **FEDERAL CONTRACTS** | | | |
| Total number slaughtered | 1,344,529 | | |
| Received dead or condemned | 4,097 | | |
| Total for Federal Contracts | | 1,348,626 | |
| Transferred to Indian Agencies | | 18,341 | |
| Net Total Disposition | | 1,390,734 | |
| To be adjusted | | 8,359 | |
| | | | 1,399,093 |

## GOATS

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **A.A.A.** | | | |
| Purchased | 350,502 | | |
| Condemned | 255,034 | | |
| Accepted for Use and Donated to FSRC | | | 95,468 |
| **F.S.R.C.** | | | |
| Retained by States | | 79,590 | |
| Shipments for Federal Contracts | | 14,623 | |
| Total disposed by FSRC | | 94,213 | |
| To be adjusted | | 1,255 | |
| | | | 95,468 |

# APPENDIX B

INDIAN B-C. - STATEMENT OF MONEY DUE BY THE PROVINCES AND TERRITORIES.

Emergency Sheep and Goat-Keeping Programs 1934-35
As at June 15, 1935

---

## ALBERTA

### S.S.A.A.

| | |
|---|---|
| Expenditure | 1,800,000 |
| Contributions | 1,000,000 |
| Amounts for Sun and Donated in PFRC | 1,700,000 |

### F.S.S.C.

| | |
|---|---|
| Retained by Alberta | 23,787 |
| Transferred to Indian Agencies | 22,341 |
| Shipments for Federal Destitute Groups and to other States | 1,102,000 |
| Total disposed by PFRC | 1,102,128 |

### STATE S.S.A.A.

| | |
|---|---|
| Retained by States | 23,787 |

### FEDERAL DESTITUTE

| | |
|---|---|
| Total number slaughtered | 1,104,320 |
| Received dead or unknown | 1,000 |
| Total for Federal Destitute | 1,104,320 |
| Transferred to Indian Agencies | 22,341 |
| Net Total Disposition | 1,100,128 |
| To be adjusted | 2,128 |
| | 1,102,000 |

## SASKATCHEWAN

### S.S.A.A.

| | |
|---|---|
| Expenditure | 500,000 |
| Contributions | 100,000 |
| Amounts for Sun and Donated in PFRC | [illegible] |

### F.S.S.C.

| | |
|---|---|
| Retained by States | 73,000 |
| Shipments for Federal Destitute | 18,000 |
| Total disposed by PFRC | 91,000 |
| To be adjusted | 1,000 |
| | 92,000 |

# APPENDIX C.

## EXHIBIT 3. - HIDES, SKINS AND PELTS - STATE AND FEDERAL

as of July 15, 1935.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Federal Hides and Skins rejected for Storage | | 2,528 | |
| Federal Hides and Skins placed in Storage | | 1,450,181 | |
| Total received from FSRC Contractors | | | 1,452,709 |
| Federal Hides and Skins placed in Storage | | 1,450,181 | |
| State Hides and Skins placed in Storage | | 453,887 | |
| Total Hides and Skins placed in Storage | | | 1,904,068 |

* * * * *

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Pelts produced from FSRC Slaughter | | 1,348,646 | |
| Pelts received from States | | 2,083,290 | |
| Total pelts available for FSRC Disposition | | | 3,431,936 |
| Pelts distributed to Indian Agencies | | 59,180 | |
| Pelts turned over to States | | 1,830,562 | |
| Pelts destroyed or unaccounted for: | | | |
| | State | * 193,548 | |
| | Federal | 3,289 | |
| Pelts sent to wool pulleries | | 1,345,357 | |
| Total Disposition | | | 3,431,936 |

* State figures on Boned Meat, Tongues, Beef and Veal, to be revised.
Note: Item 2, 3, and 4, are derived from Item

# EXHIBIT 3.

## EXHIBIT 3. - GRAND, UTAH AND PRICE - STATE AND FEDERAL

as of July 15, 1935.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Federal files and tins released for issuance | | 3,[illegible] |
| Federal files and tins placed in storage | | 1,[illegible] |
| Total received from FSCC Contractors | | 1,[illegible] |
| Federal files and tins placed in storage | | 1,[illegible] |
| State files and tins placed in storage | | [illegible] |
| Total files and tins placed in storage | | 1,[illegible] |
| Files released by Station | | |
| Files received from FSCC Slaughter | 1,[illegible] | |
| Files received from States | 2,[illegible] | |
| Total files available for FSCC inspection | | 3,[illegible] |
| Files distributed to Indian Agencies | 89,180 | |
| Files returned over to States | 1,[illegible] | |
| Files destroyed or unaccounted for: | | |
| | State | [illegible] |
| | Federal | 3,389 |
| Files sent to wool mills | 1,[illegible] | |
| Total disposition | | 3,[illegible] |

# APPENDIX C.

## EXHIBIT 4. - PROCESSED MEAT - STATE AND FEDERAL

as of July 15, 1935

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | Federal Dressed Beef | 657,396,312 | | |
| | Federal Dressed Veal | 141,563,837 | 798,960,149 | |
| | *State Dressed Beef and Veal | | 621,652,382 | |
| | Total | | | 1,420,612,531 |

* * * * *

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2. | Federal Boned Beef | 373,366,857 | | |
| | Federal Boned Veal | 31,461,462 | | |
| | Total | | | 404,828,319 |

* APPENDIX D. CONTINUED * *

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 3. | Federal Canned Beef | 234,611,666 | | |
| | Federal Canned Veal | 20,724,194 | 255,335,860 | |
| | *State Canned Beef and Veal | | 278,016,847 | |
| | Total | | | 533,352,707 |

* * * * *

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 4. | Federal Beef Tongues | 2,774,194 | | |
| | Federal Veal Tongues | 523,532 | | |
| | Total | | | 3,297,726 |

* * * * *

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 5. | Federal Canned Mutton | 20,427,971 |

* State figures on Boned Meat, Tongues, Beef and Veal, to be revised.
Note: Item 2, 3, and 4, are derived from Item 1.

# APPENDIX C.

## EXHIBIT 1. - PROCESSED MEAT - ANNUAL AMT PURCHASE

### As of July 16, 1966

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | Federal Dressed Beef | 627,272,[illegible] | |
| | Federal Dressed Veal | 141,585,847 | 768,760,147 |
| | *State Dressed Beef and Veal | | [illegible] |
| | Total | | |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 2. | Federal Boned Beef | 371,[illegible],817 | |
| | Federal Boned Veal | [illegible],[illegible] | |
| | Total | | [illegible] |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 3. | Federal Canned Beef | 234,811,668 | |
| | Federal Canned Veal | 20,724,192 | 255,535,860 |
| | *State Canned Beef and Veal | | [illegible] |
| | Total | | 333,352,707 |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 4. | Federal Beef Tongues | 2,774,194 | |
| | Federal Veal Tongues | [illegible] | |
| | Total | | 3,297,726 |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 5. | Federal Canned Bolton | 30,[illegible],77[illegible] |

* State figures on Boned Meat, Tongues, Beef and Veal, to be refigured.
Total: Item 2, 3, and 4, are derived from Item 1.

# APPENDIX D. CONTRACTS

# APPENDIX D

EXHIBIT 1. - Cattle Agreement and Forms Used.

Cattle No. 1

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ADMINISTRATION

CATTLE AND SHEEP SECTION

# THE BEEF-CATTLE PROBLEM

ISSUED APRIL 1934

UNITED STATES
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
WASHINGTON : 1934

## SUMMARY OF THE BEEF-CATTLE PROBLEM

Beef cattle are now listed, under the Agricultural Adjustment Act, as a basic commodity. Full provisions of the act may now be applied to control beef-cattle production and producers are eligible to receive benefit payments for adjusting their production in accordance with a program which may be developed by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

From 1928 to 1934 numbers of all cattle—beef and dairy—in the United States increased from about 57,000,000 to about 67,000,000. Milk-cow numbers increased by about 22 percent and beef cows by about the same percentage.

Annual cattle slaughter may be expected to rise from about 21,000,000 head per year to about 24,000,000 head in the next several years, unless prompt action is taken, although the number of finished cattle coming to market has not yet begun to reflect fully the increase in the number of breeding stock.

Beef-cattle prices not only followed the decline in other farm prices during the depression, but continued to drop until in 1933 they were $2.05 per hundredweight less than the parity price.

The key to the beef-cattle problem is the elimination of from 6,000,000 to 7,000,000 cows and heifers now on farms. As an initial effort, 2,000,000 head of cows, in addition to usual marketings, might be removed in 1934 through eradication of diseased animals and relief purchases. Contracts with individual producers might be required to assure that any removal program adopted would not be offset by further increases in breeding and feeding.

There may be a temporary improvement in beef-cattle prices in 1934, partly because of smaller receipts of well-finished, corn-fed cattle, caused by the shortage in the 1933 corn crop, and partly because of continued pick-up in consumer buying power, but maximum returns to cattlemen will depend upon sound and prompt adjustments in cattle numbers.

# THE BEEF-CATTLE PROBLEM

The current trouble in beef cattle is due primarily to an increase in all cattle numbers on farm and range over numbers sold since about 1928 and partly to factors affecting demand for beef products.

During each of the past 6 years, cattlemen have produced from 1,000,000 to 1,500,000 more cattle than they have marketed. That is, they have been adding to their herd faster than they have been selling off. Thus a new cattle production cycle has been under way for 6 years and we still are definitely on the upward trend in numbers of cattle.

From 1928 to 1934, numbers of all cattle—beef and dairy—increased about 10,651,000 head or nearly 20 percent. In 6 years, the total number of cattle in the United States increased from 57,000,000 to more than 67,000,000. The number of breeding cows on hand rose to the largest figure in history.

Most of the increase in the number of cattle has occurred in cows and heifers. Steers from the annual calf crops have been slaughtered at about the usual rate as yearlings or 2-year-olds. There have been no substantial year-to-year accumulations of aged steers, such as have occurred before in other periods of increasing cattle numbers.

As yet, market receipts of cattle for slaughter have not fully reflected the increase of cattle on farms because there always is a lag of from 2 to 3 years from the time an increase in breeding herds sets in until the larger crop of steers and heifers are grown out. From now on, however, cattle for slaughter will increase at a greater rate unless there is a prompt adjustment in present production trends. The principal problem of the cattleman is to check this potential increase in future production.

The accumulation of cows and heifers on farms, of course, now presents a doubly difficult problem. As long as this she-stock remains on the farm, it undoubtedly will be producing a calf crop—a calf crop which will further increase the average annual number of meat animals coming to market. But even if these cows and heifers are not used to raise calves, there still remains the problem of disposing of them without disturbing the market for the usual supplies of beef in this country.

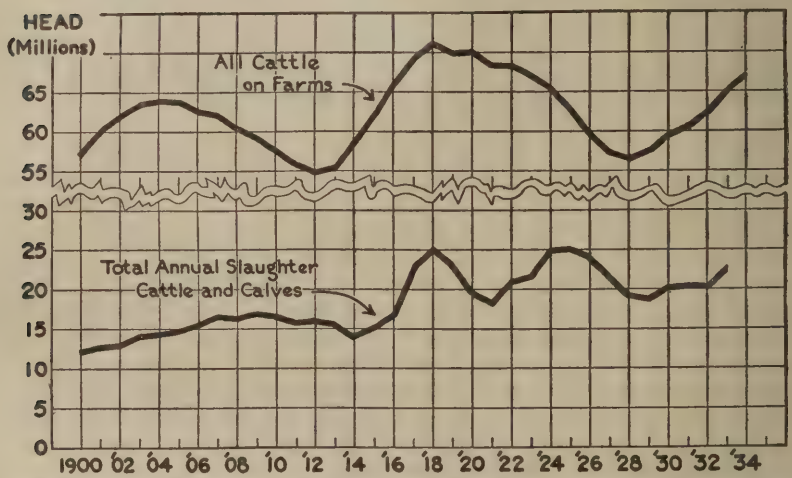
Even now—before there has been any increase in cattle for slaughter comparable with the increase in total cattle numbers—the cattle industry as a whole is on an unprofitable basis. Yet in the immediate future, stockmen will have to begin to let go of part of their depression accumulations of cows and other breeding animals; they cannot continue much longer holding back part of the increase but must market it.

During the past 6 years, American cattlemen have been selling annually for slaughter an average of 21,000,000 head. But from now on, it is apparent that the annual kill will approach 24,000,000 head of cattle and calves. Such an increase of 3,000,000 head would

produce enough beef to supply a sudden extraordinary increase of about 20,000,000 persons in the national population, at the normal United States per capita consumption rate. Unless this potential increase in the annual kill of cattle is headed off or unless demand conditions improve materially within the next year or so, beef-cattle prices will continue to hang from one fourth to one third below the fair exchange value and possibly may go lower.

If the annual production of calves should be reduced to the level of the past 6 years, producers would find themselves with at least 6,500,000 too many cows on hand. Milk cows, as of January 1, 1934, have increased by 4,933,000 head in 6 years or by about 22 percent of the 1928 milk-cow total. Cows and heifers not kept for milk pro-

**ALL CATTLE: Number on Farms and Estimated Annual Slaughter of Cattle and Calves, 1900 to Date**




Numbers of all cattle on farms, as indicated by the upper line in this chart have varied considerably since 1900 and the total annual slaughter of cattle and calves have increased and decreased at intervals, but the trend has been steadily upward. Since 1928 a new cattle-production cycle has been under way and numbers of cattle on farms, particularly cows and heifers, have increased by about 10,000,000 head. Annual slaughter of cattle and calves has recently begun to reflect this increase and if present breeding herds are not reduced, total annual cattle slaughter in the United States may reach a new high level.

duction also increased by the same percentage—from 8,765,000 head to 10,682,000 head. The number of heifers, between 1 and 2 years old, kept for milk purposes, increased 14 percent during the past 6-year period. Heifers between 1 and 2 years old, not kept for milk, increased 29 percent.

The real key to the cattle production problem, then, is a practicable and effective method for disposing of the extra cows and heifers which have accumulated on farms and ranches since about 1928, in order to check further increases in cattle numbers. This is a program which obviously engages the attention of both the dairy-cattle and beef-cattle industries. Substantial increases have occurred in both kinds of cattle.

The increase in beef-cattle numbers is responsible in large degree for the disparity between the prices of beef cattle and the prices of things farmers buy. The last year in which the average price of beef cattle exceeded the fair exchange value, based on the relatively stable pre-war (1910–14) relationship of prices, was in 1929. It also happens that beef-cattle numbers in 1929 were at a comparatively moderate level. The trend of cattle numbers had reached the end of its periodical 6- or 7-year down-swing, which in the past has come rather regularly as a part of the 15-year cattle-production cycle.

During 1933 the level of cattle prices was the lowest reached thus far in the present century. The average farm price of beef cattle in 1933, $3.63 per hundredweight, was the lowest price on record since 1899. This was $2.05 per hundredweight below the fair exchange value, based on the pre-war price relationships and $5.52 below the average price for 1929. The widest disparity on record between actual price and the fair exchange value or "parity" price likewise occurred in December 1933, when the spread was $2.91 per hundredweight. The federally inspected slaughter of beef cattle in December 1933 in this country was 721,000 head or the largest for any month since 1927. Such a low absolute price in dollars and cents, as existed in 1933, along with the unfavorable ratio with other prices, made it exceedingly difficult for cattlemen having fixed debts and other expenses which do not change with livestock prices.

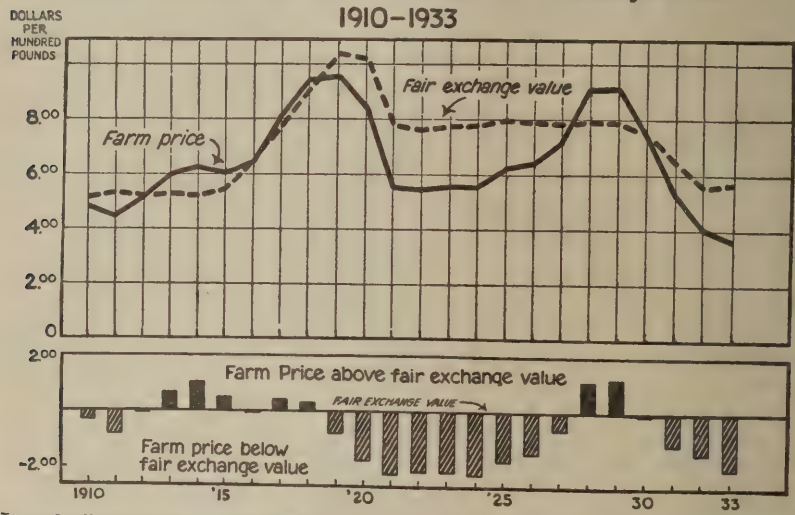
As has been indicated, the basis for price comparison—the measuring stick which indicates the economic condition of cattle—is the relationship of price levels in the pre-war period (1910–14) when prices of beef cattle and the prices of nonfarm goods were in reasonable balance. Sound production-control plans under the Agricultural Adjustment Act aim to help producers raise beef-cattle prices and keep them at the fair exchange value, that is, at the pre-war relationship with prices of things farmers buy. As nonfarm prices go up, of course, the price at which beef cattle must sell to be on a fair exchange basis also must go up.

In measuring the beef-cattle price situation at any time, of course, it is necessary to include in the comparisons, the returns from all kinds of cattle slaughtered for beef. A temporary slackening in receipts of certain grades might result in a substantial rise in price, which price, compared alone with the fair exchange value could lead to inaccurate and over-optimistic conclusions. Prospective future supplies of the same grade of cattle or the current return from other grades of cattle might indicate an actual or potential price disparity, based on averages, considerably larger than might be indicated by one comparison.

This point probably will have a direct bearing on the beef-cattle situation through the forepart of 1934. Federally inspected slaughter for the first 3 months of 1934 was larger than for the same period in any year since 1919. Prices showed some improvement, however, because of marked improvement in the consumer market, a prospective reduction in fed-cattle supply for the summer as the sequel to the short 1933 corn crop, and adjustment in hog supply. During the middle of the year, it appears that numbers of certain grades of cattle, particularly the long-fed high-quality animals may decrease substantially. As a consequence prices may rise temporarily and

those who sell during this period will be benefited. But whether or not returns from those particular grades and other grades over a longer period will continue to be relatively profitable will depend on how well cattlemen keep all numbers within the limits of the market henceforth. If prices temporarily rise well toward parity, because of seasonal conditions, it will require real self-control on the part of cattlemen to properly evaluate the fundamental conditions of supply and demand, and to view their operations without bias and excessive optimism. Under such circumstances it is easy to lose sight of the more important long-time factors in the cattle situation.

**BEEF CATTLE: Farm Price, Fair Exchange Value, Margin between the Farm Price and Fair Exchange Value. 1910–1933**




In only 5 out of the 19 years since the 1910–14 period have beef-cattle prices risen above the fair exchange value or "parity" level as defined by the Agricultural Adjustment Act, based on the relatively stable pre-war relationship between cattle prices and prices of things farmers buy. The dotted line indicates what cattle should have sold for to have been on a fair exchange basis. In 1928 and 1929, when cattle numbers were at the low point in the production cycle and before business set in, cattle prices temporarily rose above the fair exchange value. Since then, farm prices of beef cattle have again dropped below the pre-war relationship with cost of nonfarm goods. The average farm price of beef cattle in 1933 of $3.63 per hundredweight, was $2.05 per hundredweight below the parity level.

Up until the passage of the amendment to the Agricultural Adjustment Act (73d Cong., Apr. 7, 1934) which made beef cattle one of the basic commodities, there was little beef-cattle producers could do to cope with their production problem. In the past, matters were left more or less to the operation of the familiar production cycle, which usually runs about 15 years in length, 6 or 7 years up and 7 to 8 years down. If cattle production happened to be relatively low at a given period, cattle prices with respect to price of feed grains and other livestock were likely to be high. This stimulated heavier breeding and feeding of beef cattle. Ranchmen and Corn-Belt breeders kept back more heifers and cows in order that they might

raise more calves to supply the favorable market. Usually it takes about 3 years before efforts of this sort to increase production are reflected significantly in slaughter supplies. From 2 to 3 years are involved in the production of a full-grown beef animal. This comparatively long growing period is one of the factors which makes for difficult adjustment of beef-cattle production at this time.

After about 6 or 7 years of a gradual build-up in cattle numbers, market supplies of cattle usually become relatively burdensome, and prices decline until they are below their average relationship with prices of other livestock and feeds. In normal times, producers then begin to contract operations. They reduce their breeding herds by selling cows and heifers. After a few years, the excessive numbers of breeding stock have been reduced and the total beef cattle production of the country begins the down-swing of the cycle. Ordinarily, this down-swing continues for about 7 or 8 years because it takes that long really to effect a substantial reduction in market supplies and to again push cattle prices above their average relationship with prices of other farm commodities.

*Trend of numbers of milk cattle and cattle not kept for milk, as of Jan. 1, 1920 to 1934*

[In thousands of head, .e., 000 omitted

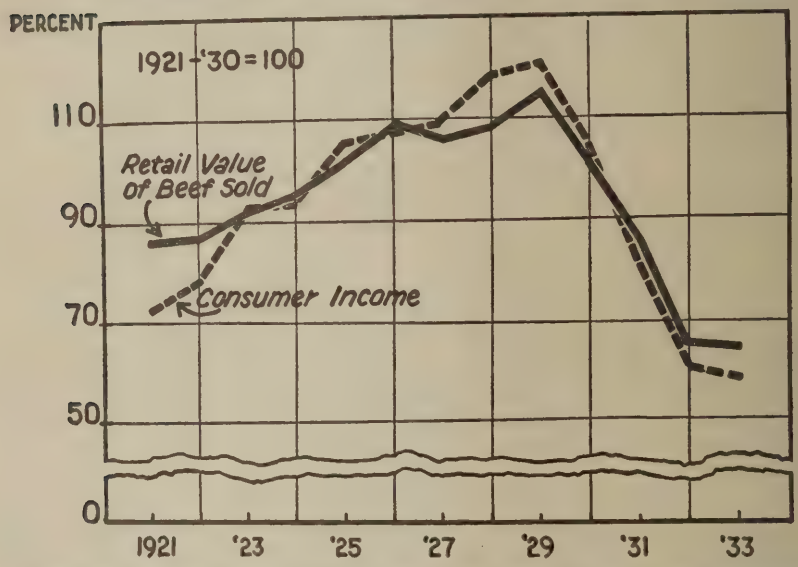
| Year | Milk cattle | | Other than milk cattle . | | | All cattle[1] |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Cows and heifers | Total | Cows and heifers | Steers | Total | |
| 1920 | 25, 875 | 30, 246 | 16, 458 | 10, 020 | 40, 079 | 70, 325 |
| 1921 | 25, 604 | 29, 783 | 16, 128 | 9, 454 | 38, 850 | 68, 633 |
| 1922 | 25, 794 | 30, 151 | 15, 936 | 9, 072 | 38, 512 | 68, 633 |
| 1923 | 26, 254 | 30, 593 | 15, 649 | 8, 704 | 36, 791 | 67, 384 |
| 1924 | 26, 431 | 30, 809 | 15, 520 | 8, 239 | 35, 023 | 65, 832 |
| 1925 | 26, 676 | 30, 950 | 14, 347 | 7, 171 | 32, 165 | 63, 115 |
| 1926 | 26, 356 | 30, 632 | 12, 999 | 6, 647 | 29, 345 | 59, 977 |
| 1927 | 26, 207 | 30, 590 | 11, 910 | 5, 848 | 26, 938 | 57, 528 |
| 1928 | 26, 287 | 30, 893 | 11, 288 | 5, 362 | 25, 808 | 56, 701 |
| 1929 | 26, 734 | 31, 645 | 11, 344 | 5, 465 | 26, 233 | 57, 878 |
| 1930 | 27, 610 | 32, 615 | 11, 634 | 5, 445 | 27, 115 | 59, 730 |
| 1931 | 28, 351 | 33, 238 | 12, 200 | 5, 453 | 27, 749 | 60, 987 |
| 1932 | 29, 160 | 34, 113 | 12, 624 | 5, 206 | 28, 543 | 62, 656 |
| 1933 | 29, 981 | 35, 118 | 13, 407 | 5, 403 | 30, 434 | 65, 552 |
| 1934 | 30, 811 | 36, 076 | 13, 928 | 5, 467 | 31, 276 | 67, 352 |

[1] This includes all cows, heifers, heifer calves ,steers, and bulls.

The cattle cycle, however, represents a rather ruthless and wasteful system of keeping a working relationship over a period of years between supply and demand. In years when production is increasing, producers who make a permanent business of raising cattle expand their operations on the average and a number of "in-and-outers" go back in the business. When production invariably passes beyond the point where it would be in best adjustment with demand, then the expensive process of contraction must set in. Frequently, many producers are ruined by low prices before a general reduction throughout the cattle business, sufficient to raise cattle income, can take place. The stage is set today for another squeeze of this sort; some adjustment in cattle production is inescapable. The important question is how it shall be made.

At the present time, the beef-cattle industry is scarcely in a position to let the present upward trend in production play itself out through the gradual bankruptcy and indiscriminate discouragement of producers. For more than 4 years now, cattle prices have been declining in dollars-and-cents value per hundredweight and the difference between them and the fair exchange value has been growing wider. At the same time, ranchmen and Corn-Belt feeders alike have been burdened more and more with fixed debts and relatively heavy current operating expenses.

The decline in dollars-and-cents value per hundredweight of slaughter cattle since 1928, of course, has not been due solely to an




Total retail expenditures for beef, as in the case of pork, are determined largely by the level of consumer incomes. In addition to any improvement in price obtained through production adjustment, the dollars-and-cents income from cattle will also tend to increase as consumer incomes increase. The chart above shows the close relationship between retail value of beef sold and consumer incomes.

increase in supply. Beef-cattle prices declined partly in concert with the depression drop in the average level of all prices. The wholesale and retail values of beef and beef products vary closely with the level of consumers' incomes. When consumers' incomes drop by approximately 50 percent, as they did between 1928 and 1934, consumers' expenditures for beef, regardless of the supply offered, drop by about the same percentage.

A gradual rise now in both the average level and aggregate amount of consumers' incomes will, as indicated, likely be reflected in stronger beef-cattle prices. But improvement in consumers' incomes alone is not the fundamental solution of the cattle-production prob-

lem. This is because it will take sound and adequate adjustment of cattle numbers to affect appreciably the disparity between beef-cattle prices and prices of things farmers buy. Consumers' food requirements do not vary with their money incomes. A return of relatively high wages, say an increase of as much as 100 percent over 1932, could not be expected to mean an increase of 100 percent in the consuming ability of the American people or in the percentage of their incomes that they spend for beef.

With beef, as with hogs, an increase in slaughter tends to increase the aggregate of in-between costs and margins for transporting, processing, and distributing the products. Some unit costs and margins do not change with a change in supply; hence, the larger the supply, the smaller the percent of the consumers' dollar is left for the producer. On the other hand, a reduction in supply to restore balance reduces the aggregate of in-between costs and margins and leaves a larger percentage of the consumers' dollar for the producer. Thus, by returning to producers a larger percentage of what consumers spend, adjustment of production tends to wipe out price disparity and to increase the aggregate return from the crop. Beef-cattle producers stand to benefit from adjustment in production, so far as price disparity is concerned, even if there should be no further increases in consumers' incomes. To put it another way, producers will not obtain the largest possible increase in income from cattle if they depend solely on improvement in consumers' incomes for a rise in cattle prices.

Unlike hogs, cattle in this country have not played an important part in world trade in recent years. In the latter part of the nineteenth century and the early part of this century, before Argentina began to dominate the beef export trade of the world, the United States shipped large numbers of live cattle abroad, particularly to the British Isles. Since the World War, however, our exports of beef products have been almost negligible. The largest exports of beef from the United States occurred during the war-time year, 1918, when 711,000,000 or about 10 percent of the total slaughter was shipped out. The following year, 1919, beef exports dropped to 287,000,000 pounds. Further sharp drops took place in 1920 and 1921. A rapid decrease took place through the remainder of the decade. In 1932, the United States exported only 13,000,000 pounds; in 1933, the export was 17,000,000 pounds or about one fourth of 1 percent of the total slaughter for the year.

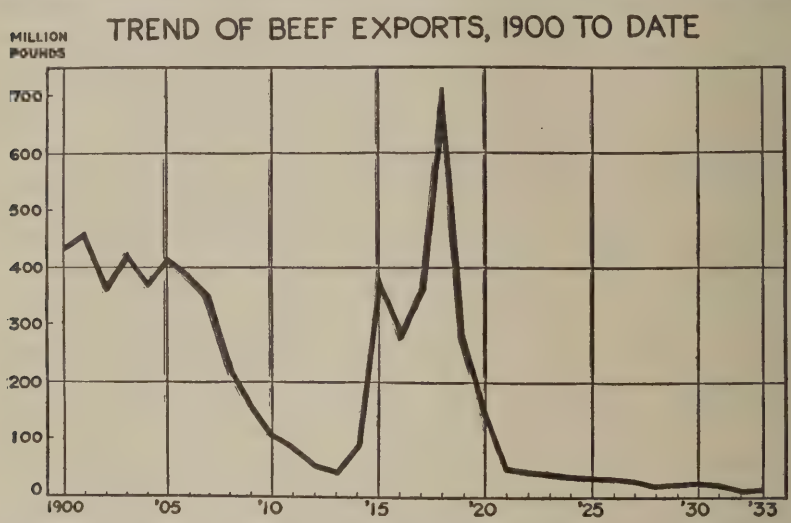
The United States imports a very small volume of live cattle and beef products. Live-cattle imports in 1933 totaled only 80,000 head. Beef imports are mostly in the form of canned beef and pickled beef. A total of 43,182,728 pounds of canned beef were imported into the United States in 1933 as compared with 21,853,683 pounds in 1932 and 77,480,904 pounds in 1929, which was the year of largest imports of this commodity during the last 13 years. The 1933 imports of canned beef were the equivalent of about 181,000 head of cattle of average weight. This is the equivalent of 2 percent of the 1933 cattle slaughter under Federal inspection and of only about 1.4 percent of all cattle slaughter.

Under existing regulations, imports of live cattle and beef remain at a relatively low figure. It may be noted in this connection that the imposition of any processing tax on beef cattle under the Agri-

cultural Adjustment Act would include a proportionate compensating tax on imports of beef in addition to present regulations.

Over the world, Argentina is the most important beef-exporting country. Cattle numbers in that country stood at 32,212,000 head in June 1930. Normally between 80 and 90 percent of the total beef exports from Argentina averaging over 1,000,000,000 pounds finds a market in the United Kingdom. The recent modification of the Ottawa, Canada, agreement to favor empire countries will restrict imports of foreign beef into the United Kingdom, however, and will affect the Argentina cattle industry materially. Uruguay and Brazil are two other large exporting countries.

World cattle numbers in 1933 continued the upward trend of recent years, and current beef production is heavier than a year ago.




Beef exports from the United States now are so small in volume as to not constitute an important factor in the cattle situation. Exports in 1933 amounted to about one fourth of 1 percent of the total slaughter of cattle and calves for the year. For about 5 years after 1900, before Argentina began to dominate the world market for beef, exports continued at a moderate level and then declined rather rapidly. During the war period, exports of American beef temporarily were greatly increased. After 1920, however, the decline was rapid. Imports of beef into the United States also are relatively small, totaling in 1933 approximately 1.4 percent of the total United States cattle slaughter.

At the same time, however, deficit countries have tended to increase their restrictions on imports in the interest of domestic producers. Prices in protected markets are tending to go higher than a year ago, but in the leading export countries they show little if any improvement and continue at unusually low levels. In a number of exporting countries, significant changes in the organization of the cattle and beef industry are being considered. The outlook for an expansion of trade in beef by exporting countries is not good. Trade restrictions hold down exportations and foreign consumption of beef has declined. Judging from available trade figures, the reduced consumption of beef noted in the leading importing countries in 1932 was continued in 1933.

Although the slaughter of cattle and calves has not yet fully reflected the increase in total cattle numbers on farms during the past several years, the volume of slaughter in recent months has begun to show the increase that is under way. For each of the past 10 months the number of cattle slaughtered under Federal inspection has exceeded the 5-year record. Compared with the previous 10 months, the slaughter during the recent period has increased 25 percent.

The major problems involved in sound and practicable adjustment of cattle numbers are: (1) How to remove the present surplus of cows and heifers from the farm and range without demoralizing the regular market for slaughter cattle; (2) how to secure agreements with individual producers and feeders to prevent frustration of a cow removal plan by increases in number of heifer calves kept back; (3) how to divide any benefit payments involved between those who grow the steer and those who fatten him to market condition; and (4) how to produce benefits promptly to aid cattlemen, in view of the fact that immediate adjustment in breeding cows cannot substantially affect number of beef animals actually going to market, before late 1936 and 1937.

Many suggestions for adjusting cattle production have been offered. Representatives of both beef-cattle and dairy-cattle groups have favored the removal of diseased animals, under the supervision of the Bureau of Animal Industry and the purchase of low-grade cows and heifer calves for processing for emergency relief purposes. Some have advocated a program of spaying heifers. It has been suggested that contracts be prepared for both producers and feeders, under which they may receive benefit payments for reducing number of calves produced or fed by the desired percentage under the average for some base period.

Although it might be desirable to eliminate about 6,000,000 cows in one market operation, a gradual and moderate reduction schedule is more practicable. In the first place, it seems probable that not more than about 2,000,000 could be handled effectively in 1 year for the Emergency Relief Administration under a special slaughter plan of this sort, without turning back some products to the normal channels of trade. A reduction of 2,000,000 cows over the next year would bring cattle numbers, including new calves, slightly below the level of last year.

A problem in connection with any comprehensive adjustment program will be the division of any benefit payments made in connection with individual contracts. The rangeman is the primary producer; the Corn-Belt feeder is the secondary producer. Some farmers both breed and feed-out beef animals. Inasmuch as the fundamental aim of the Agricultural Adjustment Act is to increase income from agricultural commodities and because benefit payments, regardless of how made and in what manner they are applied, contribute toward this income increase, it is argued that rangemen and cattle feeders should share in benefit payments in some fair and reasonable proportion. This problem will call for fair consideration of the respective contributions of cattle growers and feeders in the production of a mature beef animal.

Finally, there is the necessity of giving producers the benefits of adjustment as soon as possible, as far in advance of the actual reduc-

tion in supply as is practicable. It is recognized that the removal of cows in 1934 really would not affect the maturing beef crop until about 1936 or 1937. This is because it takes more than 2 years (including the pregnancy period) to produce a calf for market. But a cow-and-heifer purchase plan would have the advantage of permitting prompt distribution of some money in benefit payments. Additional funds also could be issued promptly in the form of initial payments to growers and feeders who agree individually to control cattle numbers.

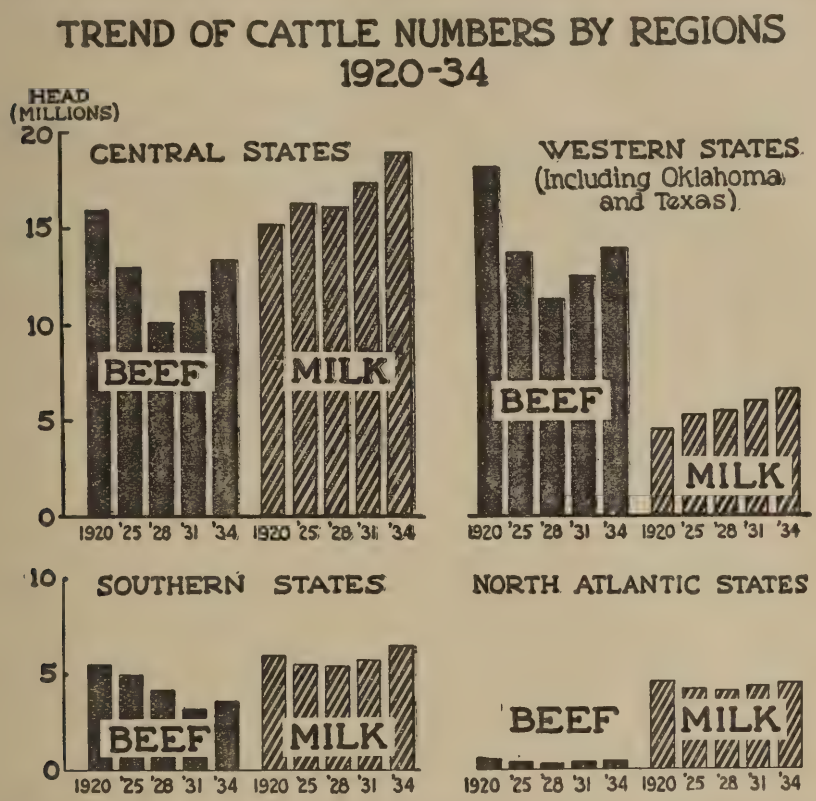
The amendment to the Agricultural Adjustment Act which made beef cattle a basic commodity, authorized a maximum appropriation of $50,000,000 to enable the Secretary of Agriculture to make "advances to the Federal Surplus Relief Corporation for the purchase of dairy and beef products for distribution for relief purposes and to enable the Secretary, under rules and regulations to be promulgated by him and upon such terms as he may prescribe, to eliminate diseased dairy and beef cattle, including cattle suffering from tuberculosis or Bangs' disease and to make payments to owners with respect thereto." This money constitutes an "enabling fund", that is, a fund which can be drawn on while adjustment is in process and before it is practicable to levy a processing tax, which is the ultimate means of financing any program, just as with cotton, wheat, hogs, and tobacco. The processing tax is more than a means of collecting funds for making benefit payments. It is the device provided for by the act which assures cooperating producers that they will receive their full share of any increase in income which comes about as a result of their individual reductions. The cooperating producer shares in the proceeds of the tax; the noncooperator does not so share.

Until the slaughter supply is adjusted, it is conceivable that a processing tax might operate to depress beef-cattle prices. In the long run, however, it should be possible to so handle a processing tax on cattle that prices would not be adversely affected. Processing taxes are collected at the point of first processing. Out of the proceeds from the sale of his products, the processor pays a part into the tax fund and the rest directly to the producer. The money in the tax fund is then distributed to producers who participate in any plan of adjustment.

The full legal rate of the processing tax which may be levied is the difference between actual farm price and fair exchange value (approximately $2.70 per hundredweight as of Jan. 15, 1934), but it is the judgment of many cattle producers that a relatively smaller tax should be levied at the outset for financing any program that might be developed.

Another phase of the cattle problem is the more or less definite relationship between feed production and cattle production. Cattle do not consume as large a proportion of the Nation's feed grains as do hogs, but they account for between 17 and 18 percent of the annual corn crop and substantial quantities of other grain feeds and hays. Thus, when feeds become relatively cheap because of large supplies or a decline in livestock numbers, there is a tendency to expand breeding and feeding operations, regardless of the necessity for and the eventual profitableness of such expansion.

Adjustment of livestock production, therefore, tends to precipitate the question of proportionate adjustment in feed-crop acreage in order to keep prices of each group of commodities on a normal price relationship to each other. Otherwise, feed prices tend to decline and encourage heavier feeding operations. This is a matter of interest to range cattlemen, even though they are not primarily engaged in producing feeds and finishing out cattle. Over a period of years, the profitableness of the range-cattle business depends in part on the profitableness of cattle feeding in the Central States.




Most of the beef cattle of the United States are grown in the Central and Western States, including Oklahoma and Texas. The increase in beef-cattle numbers in these two regions since 1928 has been at about the same rate. Milk-cattle numbers, however, are substantially larger in the Central States than in the Western States. Milk-cow numbers in both regions have been on the upward trend since 1920.

Efforts of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, therefore, to keep both feed-crop acreage and livestock numbers at the right point and in normal relationship to each other is of direct significance for all cattlemen.

Efforts to improve conditions in the dairy and beef-cattle business is of interest to farmers in all parts of the United States. Between 4,500,000 and 5,000,000 farmers keep some cattle. Several hundred thousand producers live on the western range. Large numbers of

beef cattle are produced in Texas and the southwest. The Corn-Belt farmers produce a good many steers from their own herds as well as feed-out western-grown range animals. In the East, there is the Appalachian grazing and fattening section where steers are produced almost entirely on grass.

Cattlemen will have difficult questions to get around in meeting their production problem under the Agricultural Adjustment Act, but the desired objective is clear. At least 2,000,000 extra cows should be attracted to market as soon as possible and the products they yield should be handled in such a way as not to disturb the regular market for beef. Subsequently, additional cows and heifers should be sent to market until the total is down by about 6,000,000 or 7,000,000 head.

The questions involved in a practicable beef-cattle program should be thoroughly discussed by beef cattlemen in all parts of the country. Any plan finally agreed on should be unified and fair to all sections. The powers of the Federal Government have now been placed at the disposal of cattle producers by the amendments to the Agricultural Adjustment Act. What the future holds for cattle will depend in large part to what extent and in what degree of success the provisions of this act are utilized by cattle breeders and feeders.

O

Form No. Cattle 2
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ADMINISTRATION
Approved by Comptroller General U.S.
June 2, 1934

This copy to be forwarded to Field Office of the Comptroller AAA, as directed

D.O. VOUCHER No. _____
No. _____
APPROPRIATION _____

# PUBLIC VOUCHER AND EMERGENCY CATTLE AGREEMENT

*(Voucher prepared* _____ *)*
(City, State, and date)

*The* UNITED STATES, *Dr.*, TO—

Line A _____
(Producer)
hereinafter referred to as the "Producer."

Line B _____
(Lienholder(s) or lienholder's(s') designated payee(s))
_____
hereinafter referred to as the designated payee and the producer jointly.

(The Producer to receive total of benefit payment specified in column 4, Table A, below; producer and lienholder(s) or lienholder's(s') designated payee(s) jointly to receive purchase payment specified in column 6, Table A, below. If there are no lienholders, total amount entered in columns 4 and 6 of Table A, will be paid to producer.)

Paid by

(For use of paying office)

Producer's post-office address _____
(R.D. No.) (Box No.) (Post office) (State)

Producer operates farm known as _____, situated _____
(Miles and direction)

from _____ on _____ road, in _____ Township, in
(Town)

_____ County, State of _____

## TABLE A

| Item No. | Classification Column 1 | Number of Head Column 2 | Benefit Payment Per Head Column 3 | Benefit Payment Amount Column 4 | Purchase Payment Per Head Column 5 | Purchase Payment Amount Column 6 | For Audit Use Only |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | CATTLE: Two years and over— | | | | | | |
| 1 | Condemned | | $ | $ | $ | $ | |
| 2 | Accepted for use | | | | | | |
| 3 | Accepted for use | | | | | | |
| 4 | Accepted for use | | | | | | |
| 5 | Accepted for use | | | | | | |
| 6 | Accepted for use | | | | | | |
| | YEARLINGS: One to two years— | | | | | | |
| 7 | Condemned | | | | | | |
| 8 | Accepted for use | | | | | | |
| 9 | Accepted for use | | | | | | |
| 10 | Accepted for use | | | | | | |
| | CALVES: Under one year— | | | | | | |
| 11 | Condemned | | | | | | |
| 12 | Accepted for use | | | | | | |
| 13 | | | | | | | |
| 14 | | | | | | | |
| | TOTAL | | | $ | | $ | |

**Bureau of Animal Industry Inspector's Certificate of Receipt**

I CERTIFY that the cattle described in Table A, after proper classification and due inspection, have been received and accepted for and in behalf of the Secretary of Agriculture or disposed of as directed; that they were procured under the agreement herein, and that the amounts charged are just and reasonable and in accordance with the agreement.

_____
*Inspector, Bureau of Animal Industry.*

(Do not use this space)

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Differences | | | $ | |
| | | | | |
| Account verified; correct for (total columns 4 and 6) | | | | |
| Initials | | | | |

### Producer's Certificate and Signature

I hereby subscribe to the agreement printed on the reverse hereof and certify that the amounts stated in Table A are correct and just and that payment therefor has not been received.

Witness _____ _____ [L.S.] _____, 1934.
(Producer's signature) (Date)

Witness _____ _____ [L.S.] _____, 1934.
(Producer's signature) (Date)

### Lienholder's Certificate and Signature

I hereby subscribe to the agreement printed on the reverse hereof and certify that the amounts stated in column 6 of Table A are correct and just and that payment therefor has not been received. I hereby recognize the person or persons named in Line B as the designated payee.

Witness _____ _____ [L.S.] _____, 1934.
(Lienor's signature) (Date)

Witness _____ _____ [L.S.] _____, 1934.
(Lienor's signature) (Date)

Witness _____ _____ [L.S.] _____, 1934.
(Lienor's signature) (Date)

**Certificate of the Comptroller**

I CERTIFY that this account has been audited and found to be correct, and it is hereby certified and approved for payment in the amount of
$_____

By authority of the Secretary of Agriculture.

JOHN B. PAYNE,
*Comptroller.*

Date _____ By _____
*Auditor.*

**ACCEPTANCE OF AGREEMENT**

In consideration of, and reliance upon the foregoing certificates and agreements this agreement is hereby accepted.

HENRY A. WALLACE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*
For and in behalf of the United States.

By _____
*County Director, Representative of Secretary of Agriculture.*

Date _____

Paid by check no. _____ dated _____ in favor of _____ drawn on the Treasurer of the United States.
Paid by check no. _____ dated _____ in favor of _____ drawn on the Treasurer of the United States.

16—2256

# EMERGENCY CATTLE AGREEMENT

**Pursuant to the Agricultural Adjustment Act, approved May 12, 1933, as amended**

## PERFORMANCE BY PRODUCER

**The producer agrees:**

(1) To sell and convey the cattle described in Table A to the Secretary of Agriculture (herein referred to as the Secretary) by delivering such cattle to an agent of the Secretary authorized to accept delivery thereof and by disposing of any such cattle in such manner as may be directed by an authorized agent of the Secretary.

(2) To cooperate with further general programs pertaining to the adjustment or reduction of production and/or for the support and balance of the market for cattle and/or dairy products which may be proffered by the Secretary, pursuant to the Agricultural Adjustment Act, as amended. To execute the agreements necessary to participate in such programs and necessary to share in the payments that may be paid by the Secretary for performance thereof, and the producer agrees that the total or any part thereof of the "benefit payment" for the cattle described in Table A hereof may be applied to and deducted from any payments he may become entitled to under any such agreement or agreements.

It is understood that the Secretary may require signers of Emergency Cattle Agreements to agree to special terms and conditions and to furnish special or additional information and evidence as a part of any such general program or programs.

(3) Not to sell or assign, in whole or in part, this agreement or his right to or claim for the benefit payment under this agreement, and not to execute any power of attorney to collect such payment or to order that any such payment be made. Any such sale, assignment, order, or power of attorney shall be null and void.

(4) To abide by and conform to regulations and administrative rulings relating to emergency cattle agreements (which are and shall be a part of the terms of this agreement) heretofore or hereafter prescribed by the Secretary.

(5) That he is signing this agreement in consideration of the total payments set forth in column 4 and 6 of Table A, being made as set forth on lines A and B on the reverse hereof, and recognizes the "benefit payment" as made in consideration of his participation in the reduction of production effected by this agreement.

## REPRESENTATION AND WARRANTIES

**The producer represents:**

(6) *a.* That he is operating the farm described herein.

*b.* That he has owned and has been in possession of cattle described in Table A since April 1, 1934.

*c.* That the subscribers hereto include all persons owning or having an interest or lien in and to the cattle described in Table A.

*d.* That the subscribers hereto have good right to sell such cattle free and clear of all encumbrances and that the producer will warrant and defend the same against lawful claims and demands of all persons.

## AGREEMENT BY LIENHOLDERS

(7) The subscribing lienholder(s), in consideration of the Secretary's undertaking to make payment of the "purchase payment", which is set forth in column 6 of Table A, jointly to the payee(s) designated in line B, on the reverse hereof, and to the producer, and in consideration of the other agreements and undertakings of the parties hereto, hereby release(s) and forever discharge(s) from all claims and liens now or hereafter owned or held by the lienholder(s) the cattle described in Table A and agree(s) to apply to any indebtedness secured by any such lien or claim any and all amounts received by the lienholder(s) from payments under this agreement and to execute and acknowledge such documentary evidence thereof as may be requested by the other parties hereto, and hereby waive(s) any claim to the amounts set forth in column 4 of Table A which are to be paid solely to the producer hereunder and agree(s) not to bring, or have brought, suit or proceedings to have such sums applied to any claims or debt and agree(s) to permit the producer to perform this agreement.

## PERFORMANCE BY SECRETARY

**The Secretary agrees that—**

(8) *a.* In all cases the total amount entered in column 4 of Table A shall be paid to the producer and, in the event there are no subscribing lienholders, the total amount entered in column 6 of Table A shall also be paid to the producer.

*b.* If line B on the reverse hereof contains the name or names of a person or persons other than the producer, the check in payment of the amount entered in column 6 of Table A shall be drawn jointly to the order of the producer and such person or persons.

*c.* If there is no designated payee in line B on the reverse hereof, the total amount entered in column 6 of Table A shall be paid jointly to the producer and the subscribing lienholders, if any.

**Any intentional misrepresentation of fact in this contract will be prosecuted under the provision of the United States Criminal Code.**

Form No. Cattle 3
U.S. Department of Agriculture
Agricultural Adjustment Administration
Drought Relief Service

# APPRAISER'S RECORD
## EMERGENCY CATTLE PURCHASE

Producer's Name ..... Date .....
(Print name and address)

Producer's Address .....
16—2255 (R.R. No.) (Box No.) (Post office) (State)

| 1 Item No. | 2 Classification | 3 No. Head | 4 Breed and Description * | 5 Brand and/or Identification Mark * | 6 Benefit Payments Per Head | 6 Benefit Payments Amount | 7 Purchase Payments Per Head | 7 Purchase Payments Amount |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | **CATTLE (2 years and over)** | | | | $ | $ | $ | $ |
| 2 | *Condemned* | | | | | | | |
| 3 | Accepted for use | | | | | | | |
| 4 | Accepted for use | | | | | | | |
| 5 | Accepted for use | | | | | | | |
| 6 | Accepted for use | | | | | | | |
| 7 | Accepted for use | | | | | | | |
| 8 | Accepted for use | | | | | | | |
| 9 | Accepted for use | | | | | | | |
| 10 | Accepted for use | | | | | | | |
| 11 | Accepted for use | | | | | | | |
| 12 | **YEARLINGS (1 to 2 years)** | | | | | | | |
| 13 | *Condemned* | | | | | | | |
| 14 | Accepted for use | | | | | | | |
| 15 | Accepted for use | | | | | | | |
| 16 | Accepted for use | | | | | | | |
| 17 | Accepted for use | | | | | | | |
| 18 | Accepted for use | | | | | | | |
| 19 | Accepted for use | | | | | | | |
| 20 | **CALVES (Under 1 year)** | | | | | | | |
| 21 | *Condemned* | | | | | | | |
| 22 | Accepted for use | | | | | | | |
| 23 | Accepted for use | | | | | | | |
| 24 | Accepted for use | | | | | | | |
| 25 | Accepted for use | | | | | | | |
| 26 | Accepted for use | | | | | | | |
| | Total | | x x x x x x x | x x x x x x | | | | |

* ABBREVIATIONS

A—Angus
Ay—Ayrshire
B—Brown Swiss
G—Guernsey

H—Hereford
Hol—Holstein
J—Jersey
Sh—Shorthorn

Bl—Black
E—Ear
Hp—Hip
L—Left
R—Red

Rb—Rib
Rt—Right
S—Side
W—White

## PRODUCER'S CERTIFICATE

I HEREBY AFFIRM that the table on the reverse hereof is correct. Being familiar with the Emergency Cattle Agreement I agr sign the said Agreement based on the numbers of cattle and the amounts listed in said table.

(Signature of Producer)

## APPRAISER'S CERTIFICATE

I HEREBY CERTIFY that the cattle listed on the reverse hereof were appraised by me on this date.

*Appraisal Offi*

## DIRECTIONS

(1) Columns 4 and 5 are for the sole purpose of identifying the animals. Abbreviations as listed at bottom of page 1 are sugge Accepted animals must be ear-tagged and the ear-tag numbers listed at the bottom of page 2.

(2) Use special care in recording purchase payment per head, column 7.

## INVENTORY OF CATTLE ON HAND

| CLASSIFICATION—INVENTORY JUNE 1, 1934 | CATTLE DISPOSAL EMERGENCY AGREEMENT | | RETAINED FARM |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Condemned | Accepted | |
| Cows and Heifers 2 years old and over | | | |
| Steers 2 years old and over | | | |
| Bulls 2 years old and over | | | |
| Heifers 1 year old and under 2 | | | |
| Steers 1 year old and under 2 | | | |
| Bulls 1 year old and under 2 | | | |
| Calves under one year of age | | | |
| TOTAL | | | |

## LIST OF TAG NUMBERS

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | |

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1934 16—2255

## NOTES

# UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
## AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ADMINISTRATION
## DROUGHT RELIEF SERVICE

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# INSTRUCTIONS FOR FILLING IN APPRAISER'S RECORD EMERGENCY CATTLE PURCHASE

(1) Appraiser's Record must be filled in on the farm, in duplicate—original to county director's office to be forwarded as directed and duplicate to producer.

(2) Print producer's name and address *legibly*.

(3) Do not make any entries in column 2 which is solely to facilitate classification according to price per head (see column 7) of the cattle purchased. Enter on one line all animals appraised at the same price per head.

(4) In column 4, enter breed and description of animals purchased. Use general description such as "Shorthorns, 3R 1 W." Use abbreviations listed at the foot of the table.

(5) In column 5, enter identification marks and brand, if any. Use abbreviations listed at the foot of the table. Some counties may desire to use earmarks, paint marks, etc., in appraisal. The sole purpose of columns 4 and 5 is to identify the animals.

(6) In column 6, per head, enter the benefit payment per head for animals purchased, according to the schedule of payments given in Administrative Ruling No. 1, as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Cattle over 2 years old | $6 |
| Cattle from 1 to 2 years old | 5 |
| Cattle under 1 year old | 3 |

(6a) In column 6, amount, enter the total amount of benefit payment, i.e., the benefit payment per head multiplied by the number of head at the same appraisal price.

(7) In column 7, per head, enter the purchase payment per head for animals purchased, according to the schedule of payments given in Administrative Ruling No. 1, as follows:

| | Purchase payment |
|---|---|
| Cattle over 2 years old | $6–$14 |
| Cattle from 1 to 2 years old | 5– 10 |
| Cattle under 1 year old | 1– 5 |

(7a) In column 7, amount, enter the total amount of the purchase payment, i.e., the purchase payment per head multiplied by the number of head appraised at that price. No amount shall be entered in fractions of dollars.

(8) Total the columns, giving number head, column 3, and amounts of payments involved, columns 6 and 7.

(9) On the reverse side of the Appraiser's Record fill in table headed Inventory of Cattle on Hand. Obtain complete inventory of numbers of cattle in each class.

(10) Ear Tag, and list Ear Tag Numbers of all cattle accepted for use or condemned, in table headed List of Tag Numbers, on the reverse side of the Appraiser's Record. Where paint marks, earmarks, or brands are used instead of ear tags, the marks used shall be inserted in column 5 of the Appraiser's Record as stated above.

66038°—34

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1934

Issued June 1934

# UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

## AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ADMINISTRATION

## DROUGHT RELIEF SERVICE

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# DIRECTIONS FOR FILLING IN EMERGENCY CATTLE AGREEMENT

1. Print the name or names of the producer on line "A" at the top of page 1, and the name or names of lienholder or payee on line "B." These names should correspond with the signatures to the contract, which should be the names used by the parties in signing legal documents such as notes or deeds.
2. If the farm is operated by a partnership, the partnership name should be entered on line "A" for producer's name, followed by the words: "a partnership of" and the names of the individuals composing the partnership, such as: "Brown and Co., a partnership of John Brown and Richard White." If the farm is operated by a corporation, the State of incorporation should follow its name, such as: "White and Co., an Iowa Corp."
   (*a*) Where the lienholder is a partnership or corporation, like information should be supplied.
3. Be sure to give complete post-office address of the producer.
4. In describing the farm covered by the contract:
   (*a*) In the space, "farm known as _____", insert the name by which the farm is commonly known in the community, such as "Twin Oaks", "The Old Clark Farm", etc.
   (*b*) The miles and directions from town should be given with reference to the usual roads used in reaching the farm, such as, "two miles north and one mile east".
   (*c*) The commonly used name of the road on which the farm is located, such as "Fulton Gravel", should be given. If the road has no well-known name, give the official number of the highway such as "U S 40" or "County 3 M."
   (*e*) Fill in the county in which the cattle are herded (the location of cattle). If the land covered by a contract is in two counties, it should be included in the county in which the farmstead is located.
5. Bureau of Animal Industry inspector fills in Table A.
6. See that every written word and figure is entirely legible and all necessary blanks are filled in to avoid necessity of having agreement returned to county for additional information or for corrections.
7. Whenever possible voucher and agreement shall be completely filled out and signed upon the farm—use indelible pencil, carbons must be true copies of the original, and all copies must be made at the same time.
8. The original and the first carbon are marked to be forwarded to the field office of the comptroller, Agricultural Adjustment Administration, as may be directed. The second carbon is to be delivered to the producer signing the agreement and the third carbon copy to the lienholder, if any.

66039°—34

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1934

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ADMINISTRATION

DROUGHT RELIEF SERVICE

# ADMINISTRATIVE RULING NO. 1—EMERGENCY CATTLE AGREEMENT

## SCHEDULE OF PAYMENTS

1. *Benefit payment.*—The amounts per head to be entered in column 3 of table A, "benefit payment", shall be as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Cattle 2 years old and over | $6.00 |
| Cattle from 1 to 2 years old | 5.00 |
| Cattle under 1 year old | 3.00 |

The above schedule of benefit payments applies to both accepted and condemned animals.

2. *Purchase payment.*—The amounts per head to be entered in column 5 of table A, "purchase payment", shall conform to the following schedule:

| | |
|---|---|
| Cattle 2 years old and over | $6–$14 |
| Cattle from 1 to 2 years old | 5– 10 |
| Cattle under 1 year old | 1– 5 |

No amount shall be entered in fractions of dollars.

The purchase payment for condemned animals in all cases shall be the minimum purchase payment in their respective class.

Cattle of the same classification, and for which the same "purchase payment" per head is to be made, may be included in one line of table A; separate lines shall be used for cattle of the same classification but for which different "purchase payments" per head are to be entered.

The amounts due as "benefit payment" are payable to the producer and are not in payment for cattle and are not to be regarded as subject to liens on such cattle.

Approved June 1, 1934.

C. C. Davis

*Administrator.*

Approved June 1, 1934.

H A Wallace

*Secretary.*

66040°—34

Cattle 8
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ADMINISTRATION
Drought Relief Service

Issued June 1934.

# CERTIFICATE OF AND RECEIPT TO INSPECTOR OF THE BUREAU OF ANIMAL INDUSTRY FOR CATTLE PURCHASED UNDER EMERGENCY AGREEMENT AND DELIVERED TO REPRESENTATIVE, FEDERAL SURPLUS RELIEF CORPORATION

I CERTIFY that the cattle enumerated and classified below, other than condemned animals, listed in table A of Public Voucher and Emergency Cattle Agreement No. *..... executed by ....., producer on the ..... farm, ..... Township, ..... County, State of ..... have been delivered to the agent of the Federal Surplus Relief Corporation.

| | *Number* | *Identification* |
|---|---|---|
| Cattle (2 years old and over) | | |
| Yearlings (1 to 2 years) | | |
| Calves (under 1 year) | | |
| TOTAL | | |

(Signature) .....
*Inspector, B.A.I.*

Receipt is acknowledged for the cattle described above.

PLACE .....

.....
*Agent, Federal Surplus Relief Corporation.*

DATE .....

## INSTRUCTIONS

This receipt is to be made out in quintuplicate (original and four copies).

Original copy to be forwarded by B.A.I. inspector to Drought Relief Service, Agricultural Adjustment Administration, Washington, D.C.

First carbon copy to be retained by B.A.I. inspector for his files.

The other three copies to go to representative of Federal Surplus Relief Corporation.

* Not to be filled in by B.A.I. inspector.

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1934 16—2359

# UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

## AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ADMINISTRATION

## DROUGHT RELIEF SERVICE

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# SUGGESTIONS FOR COUNTY DIRECTORS, AGRICULTURAL DROUGHT RELIEF SERVICE

1. County director to select a temporary county drought committee of 3 to 5 members.

2. Hold meeting of temporary county drought committee:

(*a*) To develop and discuss county plans for the purchase and disposal of drought area cattle to be purchased under Emergency Cattle Agreements.

(*b*) To select township committee of 1 to 3 men per township or community according to needs. To save time, it is suggested that many of the experienced Agricultural Adjustment Administration commodity committeemen be used.

3. Hold county conference of all county and township committeemen and inspectors. It is suggested that State supervisors of county agents and subject matter specialists assist in holding county meetings.

(*a*) To review plan and procedure.

(*b*) To study Emergency Cattle Agreement, Appraiser's Record, and other forms to be used.

(*c*) Arrange schedule of dates for appraisal group to visit townships or communities, giving preference to townships or communities most severely affected by drought.

(*d*) Expedite arrangements for obtaining record of liens on cattle involved in the Emergency Cattle Agreement and obtain lienholders' signatures to a release or to the Emergency Cattle Agreement.

4. Arrange series of township or community meetings to be conducted by township or community committeemen at which detailed explanation of cattle purchase plan, Emergency Cattle Agreement, and Appraiser's Record will be given.

(*a*) It should be pointed out at this meeting that appraisers should give careful consideration to placing prices on animals according to their relative value so that animals of comparable grade and breeding on different farms will be appraised on a comparable basis. These prices range upward from the minimum rate.

5. In some counties it may be desirable, as a preliminary step in organization, to hold one or more general county meetings of drought-stricken farmers, business men, lienholders, and inspectors:

(*a*) To explain drought relief service plans, Emergency Cattle Agreement, Federal and State plans for the purchase, care, and disposal of drought-area cattle.

(*b*) To select a county agricultural drought relief service committee.

66452—34

6. The township or community committee will designate one or two of their number as an appraisal committee, and one member to arrange the itinerary of the appraisal committee and inspector of the Bureau of Animal Industry.

(*a*) The appraisal committee will accompany the inspector on his visits to all farms. The reason for this is to prevent disputes and time-consuming adjustments which would result if time elapsed between the visit of the appraisal committee and the visit of inspector in which the condition of appraised animals might change.

(*b*) The Appraiser's Record in all cases must be completed on the farm.

(*c*) The community committee should endeavor to secure representation of lienholders at the time the appraisal is made, so that the entire transaction can be closed at that time and the program expedited. In cases of absentee lienholders, their power of attorney or releases should be secured in advance of the appraisal.

7. The Bureau of Animal Industry inspector, appraisal committee, and the Federal Surplus Relief Corporation agent will visit farms together.

(a) The Federal Surplus Relief Corporation Agents will take charge of the animals accepted for food or for shipment.

(*b*) The Bureau of Animal Industry inspector will classify all animals, designating those that are to be condemned. At the request of the representative of the Federal Surplus Relief Corporation the Bureau of Animal Industry inspector will recommend which of the animals delivered to the Federal Surplus Relief Corporation are most useful for subsistence stock.

(*c*) The Bureau of Animal Industry inspector will supervise the slaughter and disposal of condemned animals.

(*d*) Producers may salvage for use on their farms parts of condemned carcasses, subject to regulations of Bureau of Animal Industry inspectors.

(*e*) Follow instructions in filling out Emergency Cattle Agreement and Appraiser's Record.

Issued July 12, 1934

# UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

## AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ADMINISTRATION

### DROUGHT RELIEF SERVICE

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## ADMINISTRATIVE RULING NO. 2—EMERGENCY CATTLE AGREEMENT

The Emergency Cattle Agreement is hereby amended by inserting the words "prior to June 1, 1936," after "proffered" in line 3 of paragraph 2.

Approved June 30, 1934.

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## ADMINISTRATIVE RULING NO. 3—EMERGENCY CATTLE AGREEMENT

In cases where a producer has voluntarily abandoned cattle covered by a mortgage and abandoned farming operations and moved from the farm upon which such cattle were kept, the owner of the lien on such cattle coming into possession thereof after April 1, 1934, because of such abandonment may, for the purposes of the Emergency Cattle Agreement, sign the agreement as "producer" and upon approval of the Secretary or his authorized agent the "purchase payment" may be paid for such cattle. Such contract must be accompanied by evidence of abandonment, including statements signed by at least two disinterested parties and the owner of such lien. Such claim of abandonment shall be reviewed and investigated by the County Drought Relief Service Committee who, if such abandonment is established, shall attach to the contract a certificate by them that they have investigated the claim of abandonment of such cattle and farm and that such claim is true. There shall be written boldly across Section 6 (b) of said contract the following: "Cattle voluntarily abandoned as per attached claim", and there shall be written boldly across Column 4 of Table A the word "none." In no event shall any "benefit payment" be made under such contract.

Approved July 10, 1934.

C. C. Davis

*Administrator.*

H A Wallace

*Secretary.*

73224°—34

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1934

Issued October 31, 1934

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ADMINISTRATION

DROUGHT RELIEF SERVICE

# ADMINISTRATIVE RULINGS NOS. 4 AND 5—EMERGENCY CATTLE AGREEMENT

## ADMINISTRATIVE RULING NO. 4

Cattle eligible for purchase under the Emergency Cattle Agreement must have been owned and in possession of the producer in the United States since April 1, 1934.

Approved August 28, 1934.

H A Wallace

*Secretary.*

## ADMINISTRATIVE RULING NO. 5

In order that the Emergency Cattle Agreement may be employed in the purchase of livestock from Indians under the jurisdiction of a superintendent, the following ruling is made:

Those Indians who are under the jurisdiction of a superintendent may appoint such superintendent to execute the Emergency Cattle Agreement and may also appoint such superintendent to receive payment on their behalf. Payment may be made in one check to a superintendent so appointed for any number of the payments due to all or any part of the Indians appointing him. It is understood that an Indian, in authorizing the signing of the Agreement, intends to represent by paragraph 6(a) that where he is living in a reservation he is participating in the activities of such reservation, and in authorizing the signing of paragraph 6(b) represents that he has such ownership and possession in the livestock as the laws of the United States governing Indians may permit him to have. It is also understood that in paragraph 6(d) the Indian does not represent that his right to sell such animals may not be limited by the laws of the United States. However, when the superintendent signs the Agreement it is understood that such superintendent represents that all right, title, and interest to such animals, as are contracted for under the Agreement, will be conveyed to the Secretary of Agriculture acting on behalf of the United States.

Approved October 26, 1934.

W. R. Gregg

*Acting Secretary.*

94432°—34

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1934

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ADMINISTRATION
WASHINGTON, D. C.

# ADMINISTRATIVE RULINGS NOS. 6 AND 7—EMERGENCY CATTLE AGREEMENT

## ADMINISTRATIVE RULING NO. 6

Wherever it shall be found that junior lienholders refuse to take cognizance of and/or grant to the senior lienholders the rights due the latter under the terms of the Public Voucher and Emergency Cattle Agreement, such Voucher and Agreement shall be executed as follows: There shall be attached to said Emergency Cattle Agreement the following rider, subscribed to by all the lienholders necessary to make the representations contained therein truthful, and the producer:

### Rider I to Public Voucher and Emergency Cattle Agreement

Pursuant to Administrative Ruling No. 6, issued by the Secretary of Agriculture of the United States in reference to the Public Voucher and Emergency Cattle Agreement the following is subscribed to by the undersigned:

The subscribing lienholder(s) hereto represent and warrant that he(they) is(are) the owner(s) of the senior lien(s) on the animals described in Table A of the Public Voucher and Emergency Cattle Agreement to which this is attached, and which this rider is made a part of by this reference, and that the lien(s) of such subscribing lienholder(s) exceed(s) the market value of said animals and exceed(s) the total of the amounts to be paid by the Secretary of Agriculture, pursuant to the provisions of the Public Voucher and Emergency Cattle Agreement, of which this is a part, and that there are no other lienholders or claimants entitled to share in said amounts or who have any equity of value in or to said cattle. It is understood that this rider in no way varies the provisions of the Public Voucher and Emergency Cattle Agreement of which this is a part except insofar as provisions 6(c) and 6(d) thereof are modified hereby.

I(we) hereby subscribe to this rider:

Witness_____ _____(L. S.)_____
(Lienor's signature) Date

Witness_____ _____(L. S.)_____
(Lienor's signature) Date

The subscribing producer agrees to the modification subscribed to in this rider by the lienholder(s) signing above and represents and warrants that the representations contained therein are true and furthermore consents to having the Public Voucher and Emergency Cattle Agreement, of which this is a part, executed without the waivers of lienholders other than those signing this rider.

106006°—35

It is understood that this rider in no way varies the provisions of the Public Voucher and Emergency Cattle Agreement of which this is a part except insofar as provisions 6 (c) and 6 (d) thereof are modified hereby.

I (we) hereby subscribe to this rider:

Witness_____ _____(L. S.)_____
(Producer's signature) (Date)

Witness_____ _____(L. S.)_____
(Producer's signature) (Date)

Whenever the above rider shall be duly executed the provisions in paragraphs 6 (c) and 6 (d) of the Public Voucher and Emergency Cattle Agreement shall be deemed modified thereby and payment shall be made pursuant to the provisions of the Public Voucher and Emergency Cattle Agreement as though the lienholders subscribing to the rider were all the lienholders required to sign the original unmodified Public Voucher and Emergency Cattle Agreement. The execution of the above rider shall not be deemed to dispense with the necessity of executing the Public Voucher and Emergency Cattle Agreement.

Approved December 24, 1934.

H A Wallace
*Secretary.*

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## ADMINISTRATIVE RULING NO. 7

*Whereas*, under the laws of the State of New Mexico there has been created a Cattle Sanitary Board to deal with estrays, and since such Board has the power to sell such estrays when their owners have not claimed them after publication of notice, it is proposed that such Cattle Sanitary Board be empowered to sell cattle under the terms of the Emergency Cattle Agreement:

*Now, therefore*, it is hereby ordered:

1. That whenever said Cattle Sanitary Board signs the Emergency Cattle Agreement it shall not be deemed to make the representations appearing in provisions 6 (a), 6 (b), and 6 (c) of said Agreement;

2. That paragraph 3 of the Agreement shall not be deemed to bar said Board from paying all or any of the proceeds of any checks received pursuant to the Emergency Cattle Agreement to the original owners of the estrays in accordance with the laws of the State of New Mexico;

3. That said Board shall only be obligated to fulfill the provisions of paragraph 2 of the Emergency Cattle Agreement insofar as they are applicable to the functions of the Board; and

4. That both the benefit payment and the purchase payment provided for in the Emergency Cattle Agreement shall be made to said Board.

Approved December 27, 1934.

H A Wallace
*Secretary.*

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1935

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ADMINISTRATION
WASHINGTON, D. C.

# ADMINISTRATIVE RULING NO. 8—EMERGENCY CATTLE AGREEMENT

In any case where a State Drought Director determines that a person listed as a lienholder in a Public Voucher and Emergency Cattle Agreement, was not in fact a lienholder with respect to the cattle covered by such agreement at the time of its execution, the following procedure shall be followed:

(1) The Director shall cause an additional Public Voucher and Emergency Cattle Agreement to be executed for only the amount of the purchase payment set forth in the original agreement;

(2) Such additional Agreement shall be executed by and made payable to the producer and such persons who were in fact lienholders with respect to the cattle involved at the time the original Agreement was executed;

(3) The Director shall attach to the additional Agreement a separate paper in which he shall certify that the person listed as a lienholder in the original Agreement, and whose name is excluded from the additional Agreement, was not in fact a lienholder with respect to the cattle involved at the time the original Agreement was executed.

(4) Upon submission of such additional Agreement, properly executed, and such certificate by the Director, payment of the purchase price shall be made in accordance with the provisions of the additional Agreement, and the original Agreement shall be deemed to have been superseded with respect to the purchase payment provided for therein.

Approved March 13, 1935.

H A Wallace
*Secretary of Agriculture.*

122664°—35

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1935

# APPENDIX D

## EXHIBIT 2.- Emergency Livestock Agreement--Sheep and Goats

Form Sheep 1
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ADMINISTRATION
DROUGHT RELIEF SERVICE
Approved by Comptroller General, U.S., August 6, 1934

This copy to be forwarded to Field Office of the Comptroller A.A.A., as directed

D.O. Voucher No. _____
Audit Voucher No. _____
Appropriation _____

# PUBLIC VOUCHER AND EMERGENCY LIVESTOCK AGREEMENT

**READ REVERSE SIDE BEFORE SIGNING**

(*Voucher prepared* _____ (Place, State, and date))

*The* UNITED STATES, *Dr.*, TO—

Line A _____ (Producer),
hereinafter referred to as the "producer."

Line B _____,
hereinafter referred to as the "designated payee", and the producer, jointly.

(The producer to receive total of column 6 of table 1, below; designated payee and the producer jointly to receive the total of column 8 of table 1, below; if there is no designated payee, the total of column 8 of table 1, below, will be paid jointly to the producer and the subscribing lienholders, if any.)

Paid by—

(For use of paying office)

Producer's post-office address _____ (R.F.D. No.) _____ (Box No.) _____ (Post office) _____ (State)

Producer operates ranch or farm known as _____, situated _____ (Miles and direction)

from _____ (Town) on _____ road, in _____ Township,

in _____ County, State of _____

## TABLE 1

| CLASSIFICATION (Column 1) | NUMBER HEAD FOR USE (Column 2) | NUMBER HEAD NOT FOR USE (Column 3) | TOTAL NUMBER OF HEAD (Column 4) | SERVICE AND DISPOSITION PAYMENT | | PURCHASE PAYMENT | | FOR AUDIT USE ONLY |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | PER HEAD (Column 5) | AMOUNT (Column 6) | PER HEAD (Column 7) | AMOUNT (Column 8) | |
| Sheep (ewes) | | | | $ | $ | $ | $ | |
| Angora goats (female) | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | |
| TOTAL | | | | | $ | | $ | |

**Certificate of Receipt**

I CERTIFY that the animals described in table 1, after proper classification and due inspection, have been received and accepted for and in behalf of the Secretary of Agriculture or disposed of as directed; that they were procured under the agreement, herein, and that the amounts charged are just and reasonable and in accordance with the agreement.

_____
*Authorized Agent, Agricultural Adjustment Administration.*

(Do not use this space)

Differences _____ $ _____

Account verified; correct for (total columns 6 and 8) _____

Auditor's initials _____

### Producer's Certificate and Signature

I hereby subscribe to the agreement printed on both sides hereof and certify that the amounts stated in table 1 are correct and just and that payment therefor has not been received.

Witness _____ _____ (Producer's signature) [L.S.] _____ (Date), 1934.

Witness _____ _____ (Producer's signature) [L.S.] _____ (Date), 1934.

### Lienholder's Certificate and Signature

I hereby subscribe to the agreement printed on both sides hereof and certify that the amounts stated in column 8 of table 1 are correct and just and that payment thereof has not been received. I hereby recognize the person or persons named in line B as the designated payee(s).

Witness _____ _____ (Lienholder's signature) [L.S.] _____ (Date), 1934.

Witness _____ _____ (Lienholder's signature) [L.S.] _____ (Date), 1934.

**Comptroller's Certificate**

I CERTIFY that this account has been audited and found to be correct, and it is hereby certified and approved for payment in the amount of $_____

By authority of the Secretary of Agriculture.

JOHN B. PAYNE,
*Comptroller.*

Date _____ By _____
*Acting Comptroller.*

**ACCEPTANCE AGREEMENT**

In consideration of, and reliance upon the certificates and representations herein this agreement is hereby accepted.

HENRY A. WALLACE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*
For and in behalf of the United States.
*Representative of the Secretary of Agriculture.*

By _____
*Representative of the Secretary of Agriculture.*

Date _____

Paid by check No. _____, dated _____, in favor of _____, drawn on the Treasurer of the United States.

Paid by check No. _____, dated _____, in favor of _____, drawn on the Treasurer of the United States.

16—2606

# EMERGENCY LIVESTOCK AGREEMENT

## PERFORMANCE BY PRODUCER

1. The producer hereby sells and conveys the livestock described in table 1 to the Secretary of Agriculture (herein referred to as the "Secretary").

2. **The producer agrees:**

   (*a*) To assemble and deliver such animals to an agent of the Secretary authorized to accept delivery thereof in the manner and at such times and places as may be designated by such agent and to dispose of any such animals in such manner as may be directed by an authorized agent of the Secretary.

   (*b*) To warrant and defend such animals against lawful claims and demands of all persons.

   (*c*) Not to sell or assign, in whole or in part, this agreement or his right to or claim for the payment entered in column 6 of table 1, and not to execute any power of attorney to collect such payment or to order that any such payment be made. Any such sale, assignment, order, or power of attorney shall be null and void.

   (*d*) To abide by and conform to regulations and administrative rulings relating to emergency livestock agreements (which are and shall be a part of the terms of this agreement) heretofore and hereafter prescribed by the Secretary.

## REPRESENTATIONS AND WARRANTIES

3. **The producer represents:**

   (*a*) That he is operating the ranch or farm described on the reverse hereof.

   (*b*) That he has owned and been in possession of the livestock described in table 1 since April 1, 1934.

   (*c*) That he has the right to sell such animals.

   (*d*) That (1) the subscribers hereto include all persons owning or having an interest or lien in and to the animals described in table 1, or (2) that the subscribing lienholder(s) are the owners of the senior lien(s) on the animals described in table 1 and that the lien(s) of such subscribing lienholder(s) exceed(s) the market value of said animals and exceed(s) the total of the amounts to be paid by the Secretary hereunder, respectively, and that there are no other lienholders or claimants entitled to share in said amount, or having any equity of value in and to said animals.

## AGREEMENT BY LIENHOLDERS

4. The subscribing lienholder(s) in consideration of the Secretary's undertaking to make payment of the amounts set forth in column 8 of table 1 jointly to the payee(s) designated in line B of this agreement and the producer, and in consideration of the other agreements and undertakings of the parties hereto, hereby agree(s) to apply to any indebtedness secured by any such lien or claims now or hereafter owned or held by said lienholder(s) in and to the animals described in table 1, any and all amounts received by said lienholder(s) from payments under this agreement, and said lienholder(s) hereby waive(s) any claim to the amounts set forth in column 6 of table 1 which are to be paid solely to the producer, hereunder, and agree(s) not to bring or have brought any suit or proceedings to have the amounts entered in column 6 of table 1 applied to any claim or debt and agree(s) to permit the producer to perform this agreement, and said subscribing lienholder(s) acknowledge(s) that the amount entered in column 8 of table 1 represents at least the fair market value of said animals.

## PERFORMANCE BY THE SECRETARY

5. **The Secretary agrees:**

   (*a*) To pay to the producer the total of the amount entered in column 6 of table 1.

   (*b*) To pay to the producer and the payee, if any, designated in line B hereof jointly the total amount entered in column 8 of table 1; in the event no payee is designated in line B hereof, the total of the amounts entered in column 8 of table 1 shall be paid to the producer unless there are subscribing lienholders, in which event the total of column 8 of table 1 shall be paid jointly to the producer and the subscribing lienholders.

## COVENANT BY PRODUCER AND LIENHOLDER(S)

6. Without in any way limiting or modifying any other right or remedy of the Secretary, the producer and subscribing lienholder(s), if any, severally agree to pay to the Secretary, to the extent of the sums actually received by them as payments hereunder, any sums that the United States or any agency or agent thereof may be required by any court of competent jurisdiction to pay, or which the Comptroller General of the United States determines should be paid, to any person not a party to this agreement on account of any claim or lien in and to said animals described in table 1 and hereby severally waive any statutory exemption including any homestead exemption granted under any State law. It is understood that the Secretary is subrogated to all rights of the subscribing lienholder(s) with respect to the animals purchased under this agreement.

**Any intentional misrepresentations of fact in this agreement will be prosecuted under the provisions of the United States Criminal Code.**

U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1934 16—2606

Form Sheep 2
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ADMINISTRATION
Drought Relief Service

# APPLICATION AND LISTING OF SHEEP AND GOATS FOR SALE

***(Read instructions before filling in)***

_____ (Name of owner or firm) _____ (Post office) _____ (Telephone No.)

By _____ (Manager, etc.) _____ (County) _____ (State)

_____ (Location of sheep or goats at this time)

_____ (Location at time of delivery)

_____ (Shipping or loading point) _____ (Miles to shipping point from location at delivery time)

Date you desire to sell and deliver _____ Date of application _____

INVENTORY OF SHEEP AND GOATS ON HAND AND THOSE LISTED FOR SALE:

## SHEEP

| | TOTAL ON HAND | NUMBER TO BE SOLD |
|---|---|---|
| 1. Ewes, 1 year old and over | | |
| 2. Rams (bucks) of all ages | | x x x x x x x |
| 3. Wethers (muttons) 1 year old and over | | x x x x x x x |
| 4. 1934 ewe and wether lambs on hand at this time (include any lambs born in November and December 1933) | | x x x x x x x |
| 5. Total of all sheep and lambs listed above | | |
| 6. 1934 ewe lambs that will be kept for replacement purposes | | x x x x x x x |
| 7. How many of the ewes listed for sale will be fit for food and shipment | x x x x x x x | |

## GOATS (Angora)

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1. Does, 1 year old and over | | |
| 2. Billys (bucks) all ages | | x x x x x x x |
| 3. Chevons (wethers) 1 year old and over | | x x x x x x x |
| 4. 1934 kids on hand at this time | | |
| 5. Total all goats and kids listed above | | |
| 6. 1934 nanny kids to be held for replacement | | |

### Instructions

This application and inventory to be completed by owner or manager and delivered to the County Agent or County Director.

List all sheep and goats in your holdings, by classes, as noted above. If several outfits are operated in different places, list each on separate sheets.

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1934 16—2619

Form Sheep 3
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ADMINISTRATION
Drought Relief Service

# INVENTORY AND CLASSIFICATION RECORD
(READ INSTRUCTIONS ON REVERSE SIDE)

## EMERGENCY LIVESTOCK AGREEMENT
*(Sheep and Goats)*

Producer's name ..... Date .....
(Print name)

Producer's address .....
(R.R. No.) (Box No.) (Post office)

.....
(County) (State)

| Item No. | Classification | Retained by Producer | For Sale to Government | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | For Use | | Not for Use | Total Sold |
| | | | Offered | Delivered | | |
| Column 1 | Column 2 | Column 3 | Column 4 | Column 5 | Column 6 | Column 7 |
| | SHEEP | *Number* | *Number* | *Number* | *Number* | *Number* |
| 1 | Ewes 6 years and over | | | | | |
| 2 | Ewes 2 to 5 years | | | | | |
| 3 | Yearling ewes | | | | | |
| 4 | All lambs (including ewe lambs for breeding) | | x x x | x x x | x x x | x x x |
| 5 | Ewe lambs to be kept for breeding | | x x x | x x x | x x x | x x x |
| 6 | All other sheep | | x x x | x x x | x x x | x x x |
| 7 | | | | | | |
| | GOATS | | | | | |
| 1 | Does 6 years and over | | | | | |
| 2 | Does 2 to 5 years | | | | | |
| 3 | Yearling does | | | | | |
| 4 | All kids (including doe kids for breeding) | | x x x | x x x | x x x | x x x |
| 5 | Doe kids to be kept for breeding | | x x x | x x x | x x x | x x x |
| 6 | All other goats | | x x x | x x x | x x x | x x x |
| 7 | | | | | | |

### PRODUCER'S CERTIFICATE

I hereby affirm that this table is correct. Being familiar with the Emergency Livestock Agreement, I gree to sign the agreement based on the numbers of sheep and/or goats listed herein, provided, however, ayment shall be made only for animals delivered or disposed of in accordance with such agreement.

.....
(Signature of producer)

### CERTIFICATE OF AUTHORIZED AGENT, AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ADMINISTRATION

I certify that the sheep and/or goats listed in this table were properly classified by me on this date.

.....
*Authorized Agent,*
*Agricultural Adjustment Administration.*

16—2645

## INSTRUCTIONS

(1) Four copies of the inventory and classification record shall be filled in on the ranch or farm (EXCEPT column 5 and column 7).

One copy to be retained by the producer.

Original and two copies to be turned in to the County Drought Relief Director, who will forward original and one copy to the Commodities Purchase Section, Agricultural Adjustment Administration, Washington, D.C.

(2) Print producer's name and address *legibly.*

(3) In column 3 enter for each class the number of animals left on the ranch or farm after sale of females over one year of age, both "for use" and "not for use", to the Government. (Note after "ewe lambs" and "doe kids", enter only the number the producer indicates he intends to keep for breeding.)

(4) In column 4, after sheep items 1, 2, and 3, and/or after goat items 1, 2, and 3, respectively, enter the number of the animals named in the item that are to be taken "for use."

In column 6, enter the number of each item "not for use." This number is to be entered in the agreement in column 3.

(5) Columns 5 and 7 shall be filled in at the shipping point. In column 5 enter the number "for use" delivered to shipping point by producer. In column 7, enter for items 1, 2, and 3, for sheep or goats respectively, the sum of the items in column 5 and column 6, which sum is the number for which the producer will receive payment, and the number to be entered in the agreement.

THIS SPACE FOR USE OF COMMODITIES PURCHASE SECTION, WASHINGTON

| | |
|---|---|
| Checked with<br><br>Receipt received from Agent, F.S.R.C. | |
| Checked with copy of voucher upon which payment was made. | |

**(Enter in blank spaces initials of checker and notations of differences)**

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1934 16—2645

Form Sheep 4
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ADMINISTRATION
DROUGHT RELIEF SERVICE

# PROCEDURE FOR SHEEP AND ANGORA GOAT PURCHASES

1. In all cases priority in the purchase of animals shall be given to those areas which are in most distressed condition on account of the drought. Purchases shall be made only from those producers who have fully demonstrated to the satisfaction of the county director or his authorized representatives that their feed supplies are not sufficient to maintain their animals, and that such inability is due entirely to drought conditions. Purchases from individual producers shall not be in excess of the number which it is necessary to remove in order to make reasonably certain that the remainder can be maintained.

2. The producer wishing to sell sheep or Angora goats shall make application to his county drought director by filling out Form Sheep 2, showing his inventory and number to be offered for sale. The inventory and classification record shall be filled in according to the printed instructions on the inventory sheet.

3. The producer shall assemble the sheep or Angora goats at the time and place designated by the county director or his authorized agent.

4. The county director or other authorized agent of the Secretary of Agriculture, accompanied by the producer or his agent, shall examine at the ranch or farm the sheep and Angora goats to be purchased and classify those fit for use and those not fit for use.

5. All sheep or Angora goats eligible for purchase shall be females at least 1 year old which have been located in the United States since April 1, 1934, and which were acquired prior to that date by the producer offering them for sale.

6. In the case of mortgaged animals or where there is a joint interest in the animals, the producer shall arrange for all lienholders and the landlords, if any, interested in the sheep or Angora goats, to be present at the time of inspection and classification, or shall have procured the signature of the lienholders and the landlords, if any, to the voucher and emergency livestock agreement.

7. Sheep and Angora goats shall be classified as fit for use if they are in condition to trail to the designated shipping point, withstand shipment to point of slaughter, carry sufficient flesh, and be otherwise suitable for slaughter for food or for redistribution for other relief purposes.

8. Sheep and Angora goats purchased which do not meet the requirements specified in paragraph 7 shall be considered as unfit for use and shall be disposed of on the ranch or farm by slaughter under supervision of the agent.

9. No freshly shorn sheep or Angora goats shall be purchased.

10. The producer shall slaughter the sheep and Angora goats classified as unfit for use, and remove and prepare the pelts and skins for shipment, observing reasonable care and precaution in performing such operations so that the pelts or skins will not be mutilated and will be suitable for the usual commercial uses. Payments shall not be made unless pelts or skins are in reasonably satisfactory condition. The producer shall also dispose of the carcasses of those animals classified as unfit for use according to the instructions of the authorized agent of the Secretary of Agriculture.

11. The producer shall deliver the animals accepted for use and the pelts of the animals not fit for use to a designated shipping point as instructed by the county director or authorized agent.

12. The authorized agent of the Secretary of Agriculture shall execute the voucher and the emergency livestock agreement upon delivery of the animals and/or pelts as provided for in paragraph 11. The producer, county director, or their authorized agents shall be present at the time of delivery.

13. No payment will be made for those animals not alive at the time of classification. Payment will not be made for animals until those accepted for use and the pelts of those unfit for use are delivered to the authorized agent and the performance of the producer completed. In no case will payment be made for pelts in excess of the number classified as unfit for use or for pelts showing evidence of having been removed prior to the time of classification.

14. The following schedule of prices will be paid in accordance with Administrative Ruling No. 1:

| | Service and Disposition Payment | Purchase Payment |
|---|---|---|
| Ewes 1 year old and older | $1.00 | $1.00 |
| Female Angora goats 1 year old and older | .70 | .70 |

The money designated as "service and disposition payment" will be paid to the producer for the delivery of the animals and pelts, and that called "purchase payment" will be paid to the designated payee and producer jointly. In cases where there are no lienholders, the total payments will go to the producers.

15. Modifications in the above procedure shall be made only after appropriate administrative rulings have been issued.

U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1934 16—2701

Form Sheep 5
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ADMINISTRATION
Drought Relief Service

*Number of copies—5.*

*Original to Commodities Purchase Section, Agricultural Adjustment Administration, Washington, D.C.*

*First carbon copy to Authorized Agent, Agricultural Adjustment Administration.*

*Three copies to Agent, Federal Surplus Relief Corporation.*

# RECEIPT FOR SHEEP AND/OR GOATS PURCHASED UNDER EMERGENCY LIVESTOCK AGREEMENT

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Date ....., 193

We hereby certify that the animals listed in column 2 of table 1 of the Emergency Livestock Agreement (Form Sheep 1) executed by ....., producer, whose post-office address is .....

(R.F.D. No.) (Box No.) (Post Office)

.....

(County) (State)

are animals delivered on this date to the Federal Surplus Relief Corporation at:

.....

(Place of delivery)

Sheep (ewes 1 year old or more) - - - - - - - - - - .....

Female Angora goats (1 year old or more) - - - - - - .....

TOTAL - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - .....

.....
*Authorized Agent, Agricultural Adjustment Administration.*

.....
*Agent, Federal Surplus Relief Corporation.*

U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1934 16—2644

Form Sheep 6
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ADMINISTRATION
Drought Relief Service

# DIRECTIONS TO BE USED IN FILLING IN EMERGENCY LIVESTOCK AGREEMENT

1. Voucher and agreement shall be filled in after delivery of sheep or goats for use (if any), and the disposal of sheep or goats not for use.

2. Use indelible pencil or typewriter in filling in the voucher. Carbons must be true copies of the original, and all copies must be made at the same time.

3. The original and the first carbon are marked to be forwarded to the field office of the comptroller, Agricultural Adjustment Administration, as may be directed. The second carbon is to be delivered to the producer signing the agreement and the third carbon copy to the lienholder, if any.

4. Print the name or names of the producer on line "A" at the top of page 1, and the name or names of designated payee(s) on line "B". The producer's name should correspond to his signature to the contract. The name used by a party in signing legal documents such as notes or deeds should be used in signing the agreement. See 5(*a*) concerning lienholders.

5. If the ranch or farm is operated by a partnership, the partnership name should be entered on line "A" for producer's name, followed by the words: "a partnership of" and the names of the individuals composing the partnership, such as: "Brown and Co., a partnership of John Brown and Richard White." If the ranch or farm is operated by a corporation, the State of incorporation should follow its name, such as: "White and Co., an Arizona Corp".

(*a*) Where the lienholder is a partnership or corporation, like information should be supplied along with the signatures.

6. Be sure to give complete post-office address of the producer.

7. In describing the ranch or farm covered by the contract:

(*a*) In the space, "ranch or farm known as_____", insert the name by which the ranch or farm is commonly known in the community, such as "Twin Oaks", "The Old Clark Farm", etc.

(*b*) The miles and directions from town should be given with reference to the usual roads used in reaching the ranch or farm, such as, "two miles north and one mile east."

(*c*) The commonly used name of the road on which the ranch or farm is located, such as "Fulton Gravel", should be given. If the road has no well known name, give the official number of the highway such as "U S 40" or "County 3M."

(*d*) Fill in the county in which the sheep or goats are herded. If the land covered by a contract is in two counties, it should be included in the county in which the ranch or farm headquarters is located.

8. Agent of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration fills in table 1.

9. See that every written word and figure is entirely legible and all necessary blanks are filled in to avoid necessity of having agreement returned to county for additional information or for corrections.

10. No alterations may appear in the agreement without the initials of all parties to the agreement.

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1934 16—2646

[illegible] agreement shall be filed in other delivery of sheep or goats for use, if any, and the use [illegible] not for use.

[illegible] ble pencil or typewriter in filling in the voucher. Carbons must be true copies of the original. [illegible] must be made at the same time.

[illegible] and the first carbon are marked to be forwarded to the field office of the [illegible] Agreement Administration, as may be directed. The second carbon is to be delivered to the [illegible] the agreement and the third carbon copy to the lienholder, if any.

[illegible] the name or names of the producer on line "A" at the top of page 1, and thereafter on [illegible] on line "B". The producer's name should correspond to his signature in the [illegible] a party in signing loan documents such as notes or deeds should be used in signing the [illegible] concerning liabilities.

[illegible] farm is operated by a partnership, the partnership name should be entered on line "A", [illegible] line, followed by "a partnership of" and the names of the [illegible] such as: "Brown and Co., a partnership of John Brown and George [illegible]." [illegible] by a corporation, the name of the corporation should follow the [illegible] "[illegible] Farm."

[illegible] the lienholder is a partnership or corporation, the information should be supplied [illegible] the signature.

[illegible] give complete post-office address of the producer.

[illegible] the ranch or farm covered by the contract:

[illegible] space, "ranch or farm for sale as [illegible]", insert [illegible] by which the ranch or farm is commonly known in the community, such as "[illegible] Ranch" or "The [illegible] Farm."

[illegible] and directions from town should be given with reference to the nearest [illegible] locating the ranch or farm, such as, "two miles north and one mile east."

[illegible] commonly used name of the road on which the ranch or farm is located, such as "[illegible] Road", should be given. If the road has no well known name, give the general [illegible] the highway such as "U.S. 10" or "County 34."

[illegible] the county in which the sheep or goats are herded. If the herd covers [illegible] two counties, it should be included in the county in which the ranch or farm [illegible] located.

[illegible] Agricultural Administration Administration title in table 1

[illegible] in the contract without the initials of all [illegible]

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ADMINISTRATION

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# ADMINISTRATIVE RULING NO. 1—EMERGENCY LIVESTOCK AGREEMENT

## SCHEDULE OF PAYMENTS

1. *Service and Disposition Payment.*—The amounts per head to be entered in column 5 of Table 1, "Service and Disposition Payment", shall be as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Ewes 1 year old and over | $1.00 |
| Female Angora Goats 1 year old and over | .70 |

2. *Purchase Payment.*—The amounts per head to be entered in column 7 of Table 1, "Purchase Payment", shall be as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Ewes 1 year old and over | $1.00 |
| Female Angora Goats 1 year old and over | .70 |

The above schedule of Service and Disposition Payment and Purchase Payment applies to both animals for use and those not for use.

The amounts due as "Service and Disposition Payment" are payable solely to the producer named in the contract, and are not to be regarded as subject to any lien.

APPROVED: September 4, 1934

H A Wallace
*Secretary.*

C. C. Davis
*Administrator.*

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1934

84188°—34

Issued October 31, 1934

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ADMINISTRATION

DROUGHT RELIEF SERVICE

# ADMINISTRATIVE RULINGS NOS. 2, 3, 4, AND 5—EMERGENCY LIVESTOCK AGREEMENT

## ADMINISTRATIVE RULING NO. 2

*Neither shorn sheep, goats, nor pelts to be purchased or accepted, except in designated areas.*—Paragraph 9 of "Procedure for Sheep and Angora Goat Purchases" (Form Sheep 4) is hereby amended to read as follows:

> "No freshly shorn sheep or angora goats shall be purchased nor shall freshly shorn pelts and skins be accepted from sheep and goats classified as not for use under the Emergency Livestock Agreement except that upon the designation by the Chief of the Cattle and Sheep Section of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration of areas in which it is customary to shear sheep and goats in the fall, freshly shorn animals may be purchased and freshly shorn pelts and skins from sheep and goats classified as not for use may be accepted in such areas from producers who customarily shear such animals in the fall, provided, however, no animals nor pelts therefrom shorn after October 15, 1934, shall be purchased or accepted."

Approved October 2, 1934.

H A Wallace

*Secretary.*

## ADMINISTRATIVE RULING NO. 3

Whenever sheep or goats assembled for sale under the Emergency Livestock Agreement designated "for use" by a representative of the Secretary of Agriculture die while being trailed to the designated shipping point or become unable to trail to the designated shipping point because of deterioration in condition while being trailed, thus necessitating their immediate slaughter, or, having reached the designated shipping point, are not in condition to withstand shipment to point of slaughter, necessitating their slaughter before shipment, the pelts or skins of such sheep or goats, respectively, should be accepted in lieu of the delivery of such sheep or goats. Where this is done, the agent of the Secretary of Agriculture should be certain that the pelts or skins accepted in lieu of sheep or goats have actually been removed from those sheep or goats that were

accepted " for use " on the ranch, and in no event should the number of pelts or skins thus accepted exceed, when added to the number of those sheep and goats, respectively, shipped from the designated shipping point, the total number of sheep and goats, respectively, accepted as " for use " on the ranch.

The authorized agent of the Secretary of Agriculture should insert the number of pelts or skins that were accepted in lieu of the sheep or goats, by the terms of the above paragraph, in the last section of the Receipt for Sheep and/or Goats Purchased under Emergency Livestock Agreement (Form Sheep 5), and such number may be included in the " Total." No entry should be made in that column of the Public Voucher and Emergency Livestock Agreement (Column 2) before the sheep or goats, respectively, are accepted at the shipping points. Thereafter the number of sheep or goats, respectively, whose pelts or skins have been accepted as a substitute in accordance with the above paragraph, should be subtracted from the number of head accepted " for use " on the ranch, and such difference shall be placed on the lines beginning " Sheep (ewes)" and "Angora Goats (female)", respectively, in Column 2. Thereafter on the first line below that beginning "Angora Goats (female)" shall be written the words " Sheep (ewes) Died between appraisal and delivery—pelts accepted ", and the number of pelts accepted under the terms of the first paragraph above shall be entered in Column 3 headed, " Number Head Not For Use." In the second line below that beginning "Angora Goats (female)", shall be written "Angora Goats (female) Died between appraisal and delivery—skins accepted ", and in Column 3 headed " Number Head Not For Use " shall be written number of skins accepted, under the terms of the first paragraph above.

Approved October 29, 1934.

M. L. Wilson

*Acting Secretary.*

## ADMINISTRATIVE RULING NO. 4

In cases where a producer has voluntarily abandoned female sheep and/or female Angora goats covered by a mortgage and abandoned farming operations and moved from the farm upon which such sheep and/or Angora goats were kept, the owner of the lien on such sheep and/or Angora goats coming into possession thereof after April 1, 1934, because of such abandonment may, for the purposes of the Public Voucher and Emergency Livestock Agreement, sign the agreement as " producer " and upon approval of the Secretary or his authorized agent the " purchase payment " may be paid for such sheep and/or Angora goats. Such contract must be accompanied by evidence of abandonment, including statements signed by at least two disinterested parties and the owner of such lien. Such claim of abandonment shall be reviewed and investigated by the County Drought Service Committee, who, if such abandonment is established, shall attach to the contract a certificate by them that they

have investigated the claim of abandonment of such sheep and/or Angora goats and farm and that such claim is true. There shall be written clearly across Section 3(b) of said contract the following: "Sheep and/or Angora goats voluntarily abandoned as per attached claim", and there shall be written clearly across Column 6 of Table 1 the word "none." In no event shall any "service or disposition payment" be made under such contract.

Approved October 29, 1934.

M. L. Wilson

*Acting Secretary.*

## ADMINISTRATIVE RULING NO. 5

In order that the Emergency Livestock Agreement may be employed in the purchase of livestock from Indians under the jurisdiction of a superintendent, the following ruling is made:

Those Indians who are under the jurisdiction of a superintendent may appoint such superintendent to execute the Emergency Livestock Agreement and may also appoint such superintendent to receive payment on their behalf. Payment may be made in one check to a superintendent so appointed for any number of the payments due to all or any part of the Indians appointing him. It is understood that an Indian, in authorizing the signing of the Agreement, intends to represent by paragraph 3 (a) that where he is living on a reservation, he is participating in the activities of such reservation, and in authorizing the signing of paragraph 3 (b) represents that he has such ownership and possession in the livestock as the laws of the United States governing Indians may permit him to have. It is also understood that in paragraph 3 (c) the Indian does not represent that his right to sell such animals may not be limited by the laws of the United States. However, when the superintendent signs the Agreement it is understood that such superintendent represents that all right, title, and interest to such animals, as are contracted for under the Agreement, will be conveyed to the Secretary of Agriculture acting on behalf of the United States.

Approved October 29, 1934.

M. L. Wilson

*Acting Secretary.*

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1934

Form Sheep 9
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ADMINISTRATION

*Number of copies—5.*
*Original to Commodities Purchase Section, Agricultural Adjustment Administration, Washington, D.C.*
*First carbon copy to Authorized Agent, Agricultural Adjustment Administration.*
*Three copies to Agent, Federal Surplus Relief Corporation.*

# RECEIPT FOR SHEEP PELTS AND/OR GOAT SKINS PURCHASED UNDER EMERGENCY LIVESTOCK AGREEMENT

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Date ....., 193

We hereby certify that the pelts from animals listed in column 3 of table 1 of the Emergency Livestock Agreement (Form Sheep 1) executed by ....., producer, whose post-office address is .....
(R.F.D. No.) (Box No.) (Post Office)

.....
(County) (State)

have been delivered on this date to the Federal Surplus Relief Corporation at:

.....
(Place of delivery)

Sheep pelts (ewes 1 year old or more) - - - - - - - - .....

Female Angora goat skins (1 year old or more) - - - - .....

TOTAL - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - .....

.....
*Authorized Agent, Agricultural Adjustment Administration.*

.....
*Agent, Federal Surplus Relief Corporation.*

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1934 16—2786

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ADMINISTRATION

CATTLE AND SHEEP SECTION

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## ADMINISTRATIVE RULING NO. 6—EMERGENCY LIVESTOCK AGREEMENT

*Whereas*, some of the goats which have been or may be purchased by the Secretary of Agriculture, for and on behalf of the United States, pursuant to the Public Voucher and Emergency Livestock Agreement, suffer from a disease commonly known as Malta Fever; and

*Whereas*, the flesh of such goats is unfit for human consumption; and

*Whereas*, the skinning of such goats to obtain their skins may injure and infect human beings connected with such operation:

*Now, therefore*, the Secretary of Agriculture of the United States, pursuant to the powers and functions vested in him, does hereby order:

1. That such goats suffering from said disease, as may be delivered in accordance with the terms of the Public Voucher and Emergency Livestock Agreement, shall be condemned; and

2. That the skins of such goats need not be removed from their carcasses; and

3. That the county agricultural agent or other person, in the county in which such goats are situated, who is acting on behalf of the Secretary of Agriculture in the purchase or disposition of goats purchased pursuant to the Public Voucher and Emergency Livestock Agreement, shall witness the slaughter of such goats; and

4. That such county agricultural agent or other person shall order and witness the destruction by fire or other suitable means of the carcasses of such goats with the skins thereon; and

5. That thereafter such county agricultural agent or other person shall make a note of the number of goats so slaughtered whose carcasses have been so destroyed; and

6. Such number shall be entered on the Public Voucher and Emergency Livestock Agreement under which such goats have been purchased, as follows:

(a) On the third line in Column 1, headed "Classification", of Table 1 of such Agreement, below the line reading "Angora goats (female)" shall be written "Angora goats—Malta Fever"; and

(b) In Column 3, headed "Number Head Not For Use", of the said Table 1, on the third line thereof, corresponding to the

line on which "Angora goats—Malta Fever" appears in Column 1 there shall be entered the number of goats slaughtered and disposed of as described above; but

(c) The number to be entered on the second line of Column 3 of the said Table 1, opposite "Angora goats (female)", shall not be changed because of the number entered on the line opposite "Angora goats—Malta Fever", but shall include such number. Furthermore, there shall be no number entered on line 3 of Column 4, headed "Total Number Of Head" of this same Table 1, opposite the number appearing on line 3 of Column 3, whereon the number for the classification "Angora goats—Malta Fever" appears.

7. That payment shall be made for such goats pursuant to the terms of the Public Voucher and Emergency Livestock Agreement and the rulings and regulations relating thereto as though the skins of such goats had been removed and delivered pursuant to the terms of the Public Voucher and Emergency Livestock Agreement and the rulings and regulations relating thereto.

H A Wallace
*Secretary of Agriculture.*

APPROVED JANUARY 22, 1935.

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1935

# APPENDIX D

**EXHIBIT 3. - Release of Contracted and Rented Acreage.**

**Administrative Rulings to modify adjustment contracts, already discussed on pages 97 to 100, will be found on the next 8 pages.**

Corn-Hog Administrative Ruling No. 59
Tobacco Administrative Ruling No. 25

Fodder Corn and Forage Crops in Drouth Areas. Contracts for acreage reduction and production control of corn or tobacco, covering farms situated in areas hereafter officially designated as drouth areas by the Secretary of Agriculture, are hereby modified to permit the planting, in excess of the acreage permitted under each of such contracts, of fodder corn for roughage purposes only (not to be harvested as grain) and of forage crops (including barley and oats) for pasture or hay only. Provided, however, such plantings shall not be made on acres contracted or rented to the Secretary under any commodity contract, nor shall such excess plantings be made before the date established or to be established for each of such drouth areas by proclamation of the Secretary. Crops in excess of those heretofore permitted by such contracts, planted pursuant to this modification shall not be harvested for grain. At the time compliance is checked each producer will be required to designate the excess acreages of crops to be harvested as fodder or forage under this ruling. The Agricultural Adjustment Administration may designate the date before which fodder corn on excess acreages is to be harvested.

(Approved May 19, 1934)

Administrative Ruling -- Amendment

58. Amendment of Administrative Rulings Nos. 20 and 40.--- Contracts covering farms situated in areas officially designated as 1934 drouth areas by the Secretary of Agriculture are hereby modified to permit the pasturing of contracted acres planted to any pasture crop named in Administrative Ruling No. 20 (a) and Administrative Ruling No. 40, including sweet clover and old or new seedings, regardless of whether or not such pasture crops were planted with a nurse crop.

This administrative ruling is for drouth relief purposes only, and the pasturing privileges contained herein extend only to July 1, 1934, except upon proclamation of the Secretary further extending such date.

(Approved May 23, 1934.)

CORN-HOG ADMINISTRATIVE RULING No. 62
TOBACCO ADMINISTRATIVE RULING No. 26
WHEAT ADMINISTRATIVE RULING No. 36

Modification of Crop Acreage Restrictions because of Drouth

Contracts for reduction of production of tobacco, corn and wheat are hereby modified as follows:

1. To permit the planting, pasturing and harvesting in 1934 of pasture and forage crops except corn and grain sorghums on any land covered by such contracts, including rented or contracted acres.

2. To permit planting in 1934, on other than rented or contracted acres, of corn and grain sorghums for roughage purposes only, in excess of the acreage of such crops heretofore permitted under such contracts, upon the following conditions:

(a) No excess plantings shall be made before a date proclaimed for each county by the Secretary.

(b) Excess acres of corn and grain sorghums planted pursuant to this modification shall not be harvested as, nor used for grain. Harvesting shall include hogging down after ears develop.

(c) When compliance with such contracts is checked, contract signers will be required to designate and specifically identify any such excess acreage of corn and grain sorghums planted for roughage purposes pursuant to this ruling.

(d) The Secretary may designate a date for each county before which such excess acreage of corn and grain sorghums must be harvested, and if not harvested before such date, such excess corn and grain sorghums cannot be used for any purpose.

(Approved May 29, 1934)

## INTERPRETATION OF ADMINISTRATIVE RULING NO. 60

The words "forage crops" appearing in paragraph number one are interpreted to include any hay or other feed crop for roughage purposes only. Soy beans or similar crops planted for grain are not considered roughage, and the harvesting of clover, soy beans, or similar grains from the contracted acres is not permitted.

The dates referred to in paragraph 2 (b) are the dates given for some counties in Special Bulletin No. 21, and for other counties officially designated as emergency drouth areas in special releases, or the date of the press release removing further restrictions as to planting dates, which was issued on June 8. For most counties, this date will be June 8.

Paragraph 2 (b) is interpreted to permit the use of corn and grain sorghums planted pursuant to this modification for silage; provided, however, that such corn for silage must be cut before the date to be designated by the Secretary pursuant to paragraph 2 (d), and the use of such corn for silage must not be allowed to result in an increase in the number of acres of corn for grain. In determining the latter, the average number of acres used for silage in 1932-33 must be deducted from the permitted corn acreage for 1934 as set forth in paragraph 17a, item 5, of the contract. The resulting number of acres of corn for grain must not be exceeded in any case where corn for roughage purposes planted pursuant to Administrative Ruling No. 60 is used for silage.

(Approved June 13, 1934)

## [illegible]

The words "[illegible] usage" appearing in paragraph number one are interpreted to include any hay or other feed grown for roughage purposes only. Any beans or similar crops grown for grain are not considered roughage, and the harvesting of clover, any beans, or similar grains from the enumerated acres is not permitted.

The total referred to in paragraph 2 (b) are the total allowed for each commodity in special bulletin No. 2, and for other commodities officially designated as emergency crops area in special bulletins, or the date of the press release removing further restrictions on planting crops, which was issued on June 6. In such counties, this date will be June 8.

Paragraph 2 (b) is interpreted to permit the use of more land than originally planted pursuant to this modification for silage purposes. However, that land must be allowed to remain after the date is be designated by the secretary pursuant to paragraph 2 (d), and the use of such acre for silage must not be allowed to result in an increase in the number of acres of corn for grain. In determining the latter, the average number of acres used for silage in 1932-33 must be deducted from the permitted corn average for 1934 as set forth in paragraph 1(a), item 6, of the contract. The resulting number of acres or less for grain must be expended in any case where acre for roughage purposes planted pursuant to this bulletin [illegible] No. 60 is used for silage.

(Approved June 13, 1934)

CORN-HOG ADMINISTRATIVE RULING No. 62
TOBACCO ADMINISTRATIVE RULING No. 30
WHEAT ADMINISTRATIVE RULING No. 38

Permissible to Plant Corn and Grain Sorghums on Contracted Acres.---Contracts for reduction of production of tobacco, corn, and wheat are hereby modified as follows:

To permit planting in 1934 on the contracted or rented acres of corn and grain sorghums for roughage purposes only, in excess of the acres of such crops heretofore permitted under such contracts, upon the following conditions:

(a) No such plantings on the contracted or rented acres shall be approved if made before the date of the approval of this Administrative Ruling by the Secretary.

(b) Acres of corn and grain sorghums planted pursuant to this modification shall not be harvested as, nor used for, grain. Harvesting for grain shall include hogging down or pasturing after ears develop.

(c) The Secretary may designate a date for each county, before which such corn and grain sorghums planted on the contracted or rented acres must be harvested.

(Approved June 30, 1934)

(Approved June 30, 1934)

CORN-HOG ADMINISTRATIVE RULING No. 66
TOBACCO ADMINISTRATIVE RULING No. 31
WHEAT ADMINISTRATIVE RULING No. 29

Modification of Restrictions because of Drought:

Contracts for reduction of production of corn, tobacco, and wheat, are hereby modified to permit harvesting in 1934 on rented acres of the seed of soybeans, cow peas, forage sorghums, millet and sudan grass.

When compliance with such contracts is checked, contract signers may be required to designate any acreage of such crops harvested under this ruling.

(Approved August 2, 1934)

AMENDMENT TO COTTON ADMINISTRATIVE RULINGS NOS. 9 & 12.

Modification of restrictions because of drought.

The 1934 and 1935 Cotton Acreage Reduction Contract is hereby modified for 1934 to permit:

1. Planting, pasturing and harvesting for unrestricted use as livestock feed and/or sale for livestock feed, of pasture, hay and roughage crops, on any land covered by any such contract, including the rented or contracted acres.
2. Harvesting on rented acres of the seed of soybeans, cow peas, forage sorghums, millet and Sudan grass, and meadow and pasture crops such as alfalfa, lespedeza, sweet clover and clovers, and grasses such as orchard grass, Dallis grass, rescue grass, carpet grass and similar grasses and legumes for use or sale as seed.
3. When compliance with such contracts is checked, contract signers may be required to designate any acreage of such crops planted or harvested under this ruling.

(Approved August 2, 1934.)

ANNOUNCEMENT TO UPPER CONTINENTAL TRADING FIRM, P.O. 12.

Specifications of prefabricated Dwellings for Antarctic.

The 1939 and 1940 Byrdian Antarctic Expedition Committee is hereby notified for 1939 to provide:

1. Plastics, paneling and insulation for weatherproofing and as interior food and/or gas for lighting fuel, of quality, high and exchange value, or any item covered by our trade contract, including the tonton or contracted copy.

2. Surrounding an inland area of the land of Antarctica, our parts, foreign exchange, money and Swiss grain, and wooden and paving cargo such as sifalk, lumber, steel, glass and plastic, and already made in England after. Solid cargo, tensor cloth, carpet grass and similar grasses and lumber for use or sale as good.

3. Then amplifying with good contracts in Canada, original figures may be required to negotiate any account of some cargo placed or bar-areal money his notice.

[Approved August 2, 1938.]

ADMINISTRATIVE RULING

No. 40 -- UTILIZATION OF CONTRACTED ACREAGE UNDER WHEAT ALLOTMENT CONTRACT.

The acreage to be designated as contracted acreage for the crop year 1935 under Wheat Allotment Contracts may be used as follows:

(a). For the seeding of any grass or legume crop other than emergency forage crops without restriction as to use for hay, pasture or seed production. (Such crops shall include timothy, red top, blue grass, meadow rescue, orchard grass, rye grass, brome grass, crested wheat grass, dallis grass, bermuda grass, velvet grass, clovers, alfalfa, sweet clover, lespedeza, and similar pasture and hay crops).

(b). For the seeding of emergency forage crops for hay, pasture or roughage only. (Such crops shall include soybeans, cowpeas, field peas, millet, sudan grass, forage sorghums, barley, rye, oats and similar crops). Such forage crops grown on the contracted acres shall not be used for the production of seed nor shall such crops be allowed to reach maturity.

(c). The contracted acreage may be summer fallowed, planted to forest trees, or left unplanted, if such action will not cause serious damage from soil erosion and provided that noxious weeds are controlled.

(d). The contracted acreage shall not be used for the planting of any crop declared as a basic commodity under the Agricultural Adjustment Act as amended, except that such crops as barley, oats, rye, or other grains except wheat, may be used as nurse or companion crops if pastured or harvested as hay before maturity or clipped when green and allowed to lie on the ground.

(e). The contracted acreage for 1935 shall not include land which at the beginning of the 1935 crop year was already in pasture or meadow, nor shall any waste land, gullied or eroded land, or the like, be designated as contracted acreage. The contracted acreage for 1935 shall be the average of that on which wheat is ordinarily seeded on this farm and shall be a part of the cultivated acreage of the farm.

Nothing in this Administrative Ruling shall be construed as repealing or modifying paragraphs four, five, or six of the Wheat Allotment Contract; Section 506 of Wheat Regulations, Series 2, Revision 1; or Administrative Ruling No. 25, except as specifically stated herein.

Approved September 13, 1934.

ADMINISTRATIVE RULING

No. 62 -- UTILIZATION OF CONTRACTED ACREAGE UNDER WHEAT ADJUSTMENT PROGRAM.

The acreage to be designated as contracted acreage for the crop year 1933 under these different contracts may be used as follows:

(a). For the benefit of any grain or legume crop other than sunflower seed production. (Such crops shall include timothy, red top, alsike clover, sweet clover, orchard grass, rye grass, brome grass, meadow fescue, tall oat grass, hairy vetch, velvet grass, and hay crops).

(b). For the benefit of sunflower seed production for oil, pastures or forageage only. (Such crops shall include soybeans, cowpeas, field peas, millet, sudan grass, forage sorghum, barley, rye, oats and similar crops). Such forage crops grown on the contracted acres shall not be used for the production of seed but such crops be allowed to reach maturity.

(c). The contracted acreage may be summer fallowed, planted to forest trees, or left undisturbed, if such action will not make serious damage from soil erosion and provided that contour weeds are controlled.

(d). The contracted acreage shall not be used for the planting of any crop designed as a basic commodity under the agricultural adjustment act as amended, except that such crops as barley, oats, rye, or other grains except wheat, may be used as cover or companion crops if planted or harvested on or before maturity or allowed when green and allowed to lie on the ground.

(e). The contracted acreage for 1933 shall not include land which on the beginning of the 1933 crop year was already in pasture or meadow, nor shall any waste land, gullied or eroded land, or the like, be designated as contracted acreage. The contracted acreage for 1933 shall be the acreage of that on which wheat is ordinarily seeded on this farm and shall be a part of the cultivated acreage of the farm.

Nothing in this administrative ruling shall be construed as suspending or modifying paragraphs four, five, or six of the Wheat Adjustment Contract; section 302 of these Regulations, Series 2, Revision 1; or Administrative Ruling No. 23, except as specifically stated herein.

Approved September 14, 1933.

# A P P E N D I X  D

EXHIBIT 4. - Farm Credit Administration -
Regulations, Instructions, and Forms used.

(To be completed)

## APPENDIX E. LEGISLATION

# A P P E N D I X  E

## EXHIBIT 1 - JONES-COMMALLY CATTLE ACT

48 Stat. 528; 7 U.S.C. 608 et seq.

(Public--No. 142--73d Congress)

(H.R. 7478)

To amend the Agricultural Adjustment Act so as to include cattle and other products as basic agricultural commodities, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That section 11 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act, as amended, is amended by adding after the word "hogs" a comma and the word "cattle".

SEC. 2. Subsection (a) of section 12 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act, as amended, is amended by adding at the end thereof a new paragraph as follows:

"To enable the Secretary of Agriculture to finance, under such terms and conditions as he may prescribe, surplus reductions and production adjustments with respect to the dairy- and beef-cattle industries, and to carry out any of the purposes described in subsections (b) and (c) of this section (12) and to support and balance the markets for the dairy and beef cattle industries, there is authorized to be appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of $200,000,000: Provided, That not more than 60 percentum of such amount shall be used for either of such industries."

SEC. 3. (a) Subsection (d) of section 9 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act, as amended, is amended by renumbering paragraph (3) as paragraph (6) and by adding after paragraph (4) a new paragraph as follows:

"(5) In case of peanuts, the term 'processing' means the cleaning, polishing, grading, shelling, crushing, or other processing thereof."

(b) Section 11 of such act, as amended, is amended by adding after the word "tobacco" a comma and the word "peanuts".

SEC. 4. Section 11 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act, as amended, is amended by adding after the word "wheat" a comma and the words "rye, flax, barley."

SEC. 5. Section 11 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act, as amended, is amended by adding after the words "field corn" a comma and the words "grain sorghums".

# A P P E N D I X  B

## SECTION 1 - LEGAL-GENERAL AGENCY ACT

48 Stat. 888; 7 U.S.C. 608 et seq.

[Public--No. 146--74th Congress]

[S.1. 7474]

AN ACT

To amend the Agricultural Adjustment Act so as to include grains and other products as basic agricultural commodities, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That section 11 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act, as amended, is amended by striking out the word "Rye" a comma and the word "Wheat".

SEC. 2. Subsection (c) of section 12 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act, as amended, is amended by adding at the end thereof a new paragraph as follows:

"To assist the industry of agriculture in Florida, where such terms and conditions as he may prescribe, including restricting the production and marketing with respect to the dairy- and beef-cattle industries, and by entry into any of the protective marketing is substantially [-] and [-] of this section (12) and to support and balance the supply for the dairy and beef cattle industries, there is authorized to be appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury, not otherwise appropriated, the sum of $200,000,000: Provided, That not more than 10 percentum of such amount shall be used for either of such industries."

SEC. 3. (a) Subsection (d) of section 8 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act, as amended, is amended by renumbering paragraph (3) as paragraph (4) and by adding after paragraph (2) a new paragraph to follows:

"(3) In case of peanuts, the term 'processing' means (1) shelling, polishing, crushing, milling, grinding, or other processing thereof."

(b) Section 11 of such Act, as amended, is amended by striking after the word "Rye" a comma and the word "peanuts".

SEC. 4. Section 11 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act, as amended, is amended by striking after the word "Wheat" a comma and the words "rye, flax, barley."

SEC. 5. Section 11 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act, as amended, is amended by striking after the words "flint corn" a comma and the words "grain sorghums".

(2)

SEC. 6.(17) There is authorized to be appropriated the sum of $30,000,000 to enable the Secretary of Agriculture to make advances to the Federal Surplus Relief Corporation for the purchase of dairy and beef products for distribution for relief purposes, and to enable the Secretary of Agriculture, under rules and regulations to be promulgated by him and upon such terms as he may prescribe, to eliminate diseased dairy and beef cattle, including cattle suffering from tuberculosis or Bangs' disease, and to make payments to owners with respect thereto.

SEC. 7. The first sentence of subsection (2) of section 8 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act, as amended, is amended to read as follows: "After due notice and opportunity for hearing, to enter into marketing agreements with processors, producers, associations of producers, and others engaged in the handling of any agricultural commodity or product thereof, in the current of or in competition with, or so as to burden, obstruct, or in any way affect, interstate or foreign commerce."

Approved, April 7, 1934.

Note (17) relates to but does not amend the Agricultural Adjustment Act.

# A P P E N D I X  E

## EXHIBIT 2. - EMERGENCY APPROPRIATION ACT, FISCAL YEAR 1956

48 Stat. 1086.

(Public - No. 412 - 74d Congress, Title II)

(Extract)

EMERGENCY FUND

TO MEET the emergency need arising for relief in drought-afflicted areas, to remain available until June 30, 1956, $200,000,000, to be allocated by the President to meet the appropriations heretofore made for emergency purposes and in addition thereto for (1) making loans to farmers for feed, seed, livestock, and other disposition of livestock, or other disposition of, feed, freight, rehabilitation and similar purposes, economically advantageous and the manner in which they shall be insured, allowed, and paid, by direction by the President, and by banking arrangements for personal services and rent in the District of Columbia and elsewhere and for printing and binding and may be made without regard to the provisions of section 3709 of the Revised Statutes.

(2). During the present drought emergency, a farmer engaged in the Intertribal Commodity Pool shall, at the request of any agent of the United States, authorized so to do, establish equitable rates for the benefit of drought sufferers such a farmer which can be deemed to have violated the Intertribal Commerce Act with respect to unfair preferences or undue discrimination by reason of the fact that it applies such special rates only to those designated to drought sufferers by the authorized agents of the United States or of any State.

Approved June 19, 1956.

(Vacant)

# APPENDIX F. SPECIAL DATA

APPENDIX F - EXHIBIT 1

COMMODITIES PURCHASE SECTION

DATA ON DROUGHT AREA, BY STATES

NO. OF COUNTIES, SQUARE MILES, AND HUMAN POPULATION

| | Number of Counties | | | Area Sq. Miles | | | Human Population | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Total in State 1930 | Emergency Counties | Secondary Counties | Total in State 1930 | Emergency Counties | Secondary Counties | Total in State 1930 | Emergency Counties | Secondary Counties |
| Arizona | 14 | 14 | - | 113,810 | 113,810 | - | 435,573 | 435,573 | - |
| Arkansas | 75 | 50 | 15 | 52,725 | 34,615 | 10,443 | 1,854,482 | 841,244 | 520,196 |
| California | 58 | 19 | - | 155,852 | 64,962 | - | 5,677,251 | 3,420,471 | - |
| Colorado | 63 | 63 | - | 103,658 | 103,658 | - | 1,035,791 | 1,035,791 | - |
| Florida* | (67) | (7) | - | (54,861) | (7,300) | - | (1,468,211) | (178,966) | - |
| Idaho | 44 | 30 | 4 | 83,354 | 56,436 | 6,170 | 445,032 | 274,781 | 50,310 |
| Illinois | 102 | 12 | 72 | 56,243 | 6,313 | 43,399 | 7,630,654 | 496,649 | 6,752,666 |
| Indiana | 92 | - | 9 | 36,545 | - | 4,374 | 3,238,503 | - | 561,584 |
| Iowa | 99 | 40 | 59 | 55,586 | 21,590 | 33,996 | 2,470,939 | 958,067 | 1,512,872 |
| Kansas | 105 | 105 | - | 81,774 | 81,774 | - | 1,880,999 | 1,880,999 | - |
| Louisiana | 64 | 16 | - | 45,409 | 12,309 | - | 2,101,593 | 496,833 | - |
| Michigan | 83 | - | 41 | 57,480 | - | 25,104 | 4,842,325 | - | 4,040,979 |
| Minnesota | 87 | 68 | 14 | 80,858 | 64,240 | 8,531 | 2,563,953 | 2,243,216 | 280,517 |
| Missouri | 114 | 110 | - | 68,727 | 66,615 | - | 3,629,367 | 2,684,300 | - |
| Montana | 56 | 38 | - | 146,131 | 104,499 | - | 537,606 | 293,221 | - |
| Nebraska | 93 | 93 | - | 76,808 | 76,808 | - | 1,377,963 | 1,377,963 | - |
| Nevada | 17 | 17 | - | 109,821 | 109,821 | - | 91,058 | 91,058 | - |
| New Mexico | 31 | 31 | - | 122,503 | 122,503 | - | 423,317 | 423,317 | - |
| North Dakota | 53 | 53 | - | 70,183 | 70,183 | - | 680,845 | 680,845 | - |
| Oklahoma | 77 | 77 | - | 69,414 | 69,414 | - | 2,396,040 | 2,396,040 | - |
| Oregon | 36 | 13 | - | 95,607 | 54,402 | - | 953,786 | 127,369 | - |
| South Dakota | 69 | 69 | - | 76,868 | 76,868 | - | 692,849 | 692,849 | - |
| Texas | 254 | 233 | 8 | 262,398 | 244,713 | 8,087 | 5,824,715 | 5,201,714 | 300,836 |
| Utah | 29 | 29 | - | 82,184 | 82,184 | - | 507,847 | 507,847 | - |
| Wisconsin | 71 | 35 | 22 | 55,256 | 31,374 | 16,924 | 2,939,006 | 912,028 | 689,749 |
| Wyoming | 23 | 22 | 1 | 97,548 | 91,780 | 2,795 | 225,565 | 223,362 | 2,003 |
| Totals | 1,810 | 1,237 | 245 | 2,255,642 | 1,785,473 | 159,523 | 54,457,059 | 27,839,537 | 14,711,712 |

* Emergency Flood Counties not included in total.

Compiled from data secured from Bureau of Agricultural Economics and Census Bureau.

SSS:ns

7-12-35

APPENDIX F - EXHIBIT 2

COMMODITIES PURCHASE SECTION

DATA ON EMERGENCY AREA BY STATES

CATTLE, SHEEP, AND GOAT GROWERS

| | Cattle Population | | | Sheep (Ewe) Population | | | Goat (Angora) Population | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Total in State 1934 | Emergency Counties | Secondary Counties | Total in State 1934 | Emergency Counties | Secondary Counties | Total in State 1930 | Emergency Counties | Secondary Counties |
| Arizona | 930,000 | 930,000 | - | 840,000 | 840,000 | - | 193,320 | 193,320 | - |
| Arkansas | 960,000 | 677,479 | 194,718 | 92,000 | 47,443 | 3,839 | 20,347 | 19,640 | 847 |
| California | 1,985,000 | 1,021,865 | - | 2,678,000 | 723,637 | - | 45,286 | 5,881 | - |
| Colorado | 1,713,000 | 1,713,000 | - | 1,695,000 | 1,695,000 | - | 10,134 | 10,134 | - |
| Florida* | (404,000) | (94,460) | - | (21,000) | (9,398) | - | (897) | (19) | - |
| Idaho | 736,000 | 588,963 | 107,411 | 2,199,000 | 1,887,827 | 277,207 | 768 | 236 | 77 |
| Illinois | 2,525,000 | 267,877 | 2,079,998 | 510,000 | 63,619 | 414,951 | 4,504 | 1,741 | 2,304 |
| Indiana | 1,315,000 | - | 165,371 | 624,000 | - | 33,049 | 2,216 | - | 180 |
| Iowa | 4,498,000 | 1,626,371 | 2,871,628 | 926,000 | 537,281 | 388,719 | 2,571 | 1,409 | 1,162 |
| Kansas | 3,671,000 | 3,671,000 | - | 373,000 | 373,000 | - | 3,198 | 3,198 | - |
| Louisiana | 839,000 | 804,922 | - | 115,000 | 1,918 | - | 1,516 | 501 | - |
| Michigan | 1,461,000 | - | 942,472 | 909,000 | - | 765,307 | 898 | - | 461 |
| Minnesota | 3,511,000 | 2,780,398 | 667,558 | 899,000 | 713,387 | 129,945 | 2,903 | 2,422 | 205 |
| Missouri | 2,778,000 | 2,747,191 | - | 999,000 | 991,272 | - | 78,839 | 78,784 | - |
| Montana | 1,543,000 | 1,178,738 | - | 3,866,000 | 2,304,607 | - | 1,141 | 571 | - |
| Nebraska | 3,592,000 | 3,592,000 | - | 225,000 | 225,000 | - | 979 | 979 | - |
| Nevada | 332,000 | 332,000 | - | 918,000 | 918,000 | - | 3,716 | 3,716 | - |
| New Mexico | 1,445,000 | 1,445,000 | - | 2,533,000 | 2,533,000 | - | 193,639 | 193,639 | - |
| North Dakota | 1,835,000 | 1,835,000 | - | 838,000 | 838,000 | - | 600 | 600 | - |
| Oklahoma | 2,462,000 | 2,462,000 | - | 151,000 | 151,000 | - | 26,166 | 26,166 | - |
| Oregon | 877,000 | 411,402 | - | 2,303,000 | 1,491,827 | - | 119,341 | 734 | - |
| South Dakota | 2,214,000 | 2,214,000 | - | 1,299,000 | 1,299,000 | - | 757 | 757 | - |
| Texas | 6,740,000 | 6,459,068 | 281,499 | 6,544,000 | 6,511,940 | 18,349 | 2,956,584 | 2,956,052 | 366 |
| Utah | 474,000 | 474,000 | - | 2,080,000 | 2,080,000 | - | 55,337 | 55,337 | - |
| Wisconsin | 3,230,000 | 1,311,565 | 1,188,864 | 349,000 | 168,100 | 180,773 | 1,905 | 1,095 | 678 |
| Wyoming | 1,823,000 | 1,809,862 | 13,138 | 3,580,000 | 3,577,727 | 7,273 | 723 | 696 | 27 |
| Totals | 52,881,000 | 38,435,501 | 8,510,657 | 37,495,000 | 30,490,985 | 2,188,982 | 3,727,388 | 3,957,008 | 6,307 |

* Emergency Flood Counties not included in total.

Compiled from data secured from Bureau of Agricultural Economics and Census Bureau.

[illegible]
7-12-35

# APPENDIX F

## EXHIBIT 1. - THE CAUSE OF THE RECENT DROUGHT

Of the many physical environments that affect man's well-being, climate is outstandingly important. Agriculture is the very foundation of civilization, and the weather plays an important role in all farming activities. Yet some features of weather and climate often are a menace to growing crops and agriculture in general.

With regard to climates favorable for agriculture the United States is very fortunate in comparison with many other lands. However, in the western half of our country there are large areas which, because of insufficient moisture, are unsuited for crop growth unless irrigated. About 40 per cent of the land area of the United States receives, on the average, less than 20 inches of precipitation annually, in such regions the matter of drought is especially important. Operating under the climatic limitations found here and the vicissitudes of varying weather, two questions naturally arise: (1) "What is the cause of droughts", and (2) "Can man do anything to change existing conditions and avert calamities such as the 1934 drought produced".

Many theories have been advanced as to the cause of the recent situation. Those most frequently heard are extensive radio broadcasting and the drainage of small lakes, ponds, marshes, and the like.

The broadcasting theory can be disposed of quickly. It is definitely known that radio waves have no influence whatever on atmos-

# APPENDIX D

## PROJECT 3. — THE RAINS OF THE PACIFIC NORTHWEST

Of the many physical environments that affect man's well-being, climate is outstandingly important. Agriculture is the very foundation of civilization, and the weather plays an important role in all farming activities. Yet even features of weather and climate which are a reason for growing crops and agriculture in general.

This report on climatic resources for agriculture the United States is very fortunate in comparison with many other lands. Moreover, in the western half of our country there are large areas which because of institutional reasons, are unsuited for crop growth unless irrigated. Less 20 per cent of the land area of the United States receives, on the average, less than 20 inches of precipitation annually. In such regions the matter of drought is especially important. Operating under the climatic limitations found here and the vicissitudes of varying weather, the question naturally arises: (1) "What is the cause of drought", and (2) "Can man do anything to change existing conditions and avert situations such as the 1934 drought produced".

Many theories have been advanced as to the cause of the recent droughts. Some most frequently heard are connected with irrigation and the drainage of small lakes, ponds, swamps, and the like.

The irrigation theory has by dispread of publicity. It is admittedly known that radio waves have no influence whatever on cloud-

pheric pressure conditions nor on the temperature. Consequently, they could not affect condensation, the major factor in precipitation. Furthermore, some long records show that quite similar, or even more severe, droughts occurred many years before the radio was even thought of. If broadcasting is responsible for the 1934 conditions in the midwest, what was the sinister influence that caused the drought centering around 1930 and that in the early nineties, which the records show obtained.

The drainage theory, sponsored by a good many thinking people, requires more deliberate consideration; on its face it appears logical and convincing. It is argued that, with the destruction of thousands of square miles of water surface, there is obviously less moisture contributed to the atmosphere through evaporation, and, consequently, less to condense and precipitate as rain. Competent meteorologists know that this theory is faulty, also.

Two fundamentals are necessary to produce rain; first, water must be gotten into the air through evaporation from moist surfaces and transpiration through the leaves of growing plants; and, second, the invisible water vapor thus supplied must be condensed into liquid form as rain drops. The drainage theory as the cause of the drought and local evaporation as a remedy overestimate the importance of the first phase of the problem. Many seem to think that all that is necessary to produce rain is to supply the air, or more correctly speaking,

plete pressure conditions nor on the temperature. Consequently, they could not affect measurements, the major factor in precipitation. Furthermore, some long reports even that quite similar, or even more accurate, drought observed many years before the rain and even thought of. It involuntarily is responsible for the idea contained in the statement, that was the climatic fluctuation that caused the drought occurring around 1900 and that is the early morning, while the rainfall also stabilized.

The distance theory, supported by a good many visibility people, regardless more definitely considerations as its true it appears logical and convincing. It is argued that, with the development of thousands of square miles of water surface, there is obviously less moisture contributed to the atmosphere through evaporation, and, consequently, less to condense and precipitate as rain. Important conclusions from that with theory is clearly, also.

The fundamentals are necessary to produce rain first, water must be gotten into the air through evaporation from moist surfaces and condensation through the lowers of cooling planet cool, second, the invisible water vapor that supplied must be condensed into liquid form as rain drops. The distance theory on the basis of the Gulf and local evaporation as a remedy overcomes the difficulties of the first phase of the problem. They seem to think that all that is necessary to produce rain is to supply the air, or more correctly moisture,

space, with sufficient moisture. However, the second phase is by far the more important. In other words, there is nearly always enough moisture present in the air to produce rain in substantial amounts whenever the machinery of nature's rain factory is operating in a manner to cause sufficient condensation.

There is abundant evidence to support this statement, but only one example need be given, a comparison of conditions at a representative station in the Plains (Lincoln, Nebr.) in July and September, 1934. July, with an average of 4.9 grains of water per cubic foot in the lower strata of the air, had a total rainfall of 0.40 inch for the entire month, or only 10 percent of normal. For September the moisture content of the air averaged 4.1 grains per cubic foot (as shown by the Weather Bureau records) or 16 per cent less than in July, yet September had 4.47 inches of rainfall, or approximately ten times as much as July. Obviously the extreme July dryness was not due to a lack of atmospheric moisture. Volumes of similar evidence could be offered.

The only effective method of producing rain is through the cooling of the air in volume and degree sufficient to extract from it a goodly portion of its valuable water treasure hidden in vapor form. Nature effects this cooling in a number of ways and usually on an immense scale, through the expenditure of enormous amounts of energy, far greater than man could ever hope to emulate. Air moves

degree, with sufficient moisture. However, the second phase is by far the more important. In other words, there is scarcely change enough moisture present in the air to produce rain in substantial amounts whenever the mechanism of nature's rain factory is operating in a manner to cause sufficient condensation.

There is abundant evidence to support this statement, but only one example need be given, a comparison of conditions at a representative station in the Plains (Lincoln, Nebr.) in July and September, 1934. July, with an average of 4.4 grains of water per cubic foot in the lower strata of the air, had a total rainfall of 0.49 inch for the entire month, or only 10 percent of normal. For September the relative content of the air averaged 6.1 grains per cubic foot (as given by the Monthly Weather Review) or 38 per cent more than in July, yet September had 4.47 inches of rainfall, or approximately ten times as much as July. Ultimately the extreme July dryness was seen to be a lack of atmospheric moisture. Tableau of similar evidence could be offered.

The only effective method of producing rain is through the cooling of the air in volume and degree sufficient to extract from it a goodly portion of the moisture under pressure thereon in vapor form. Nature effects this cooling in a number of ways and usually on an immense scale, through the expenditure of immense amounts of energy. For greater time she could ever hope to continue. My guess

from place to place over the earth's surface in mass formation. These masses are of two major sources, polar and tropical; those of polar origin are dense, heavy and relatively cold, and those of tropical inception, warmer and lighter. A mass of tropical origin moving northward may come in contact with a polar mass, and, being lighter, it naturally flows up over the opposing dense air just as it would flow up the side of a mountain that by chance may be disposed in its path. In its ascent, through expansion, the cooling necessary to produce rain is effected. This illustrates nature's method of producing rain in appreciable amounts; no other is effective. Under different circumstances the process varies, of course, often being decidedly local.

During the 1934 drought there was a persistent absence of dense, cool, polar air masses from the North until about the middle of August when a more normal movement began, definitely breaking the heat waves, and, in conjunction with more favorable cyclonic air circulation farther south, producing drought-relieving showers over the interior States. In other words, during the drought the atmosphere became stagnated and normal movements of air masses (cyclone and anticyclone) were interrupted for long periods of time. Just how these drought conditions definitely establish themselves and persist so long, as in 1934, has not yet been determined, but it is evident that any effort of man to effectively change the situation would be fruitless.

—oOo—

While man is in no way responsible for the drought, as such, he did contribute very materially to its damaging effects through extensive cultivation where it should never have been practiced. The greater the area of loose pulverized soil exposed to the wind, the more extensive and damaging will be soil erosion and dust storms during droughts. The answer here is, fewer cultivated fields; more natural vegetation; more grass lands without too close grazing, and any device that would diminish the surface velocity of the wind and conserve soil moisture. In such things as these man is not helpless.

Joseph B. Kincer
Chief, Division of Climate
and Crop Weather
United States Weather Bureau.

APPENDIX F - EXHIBIT 4

C
O
P
Y

Agricultural Adjustment Administration
Washington, D. C.

July 7, 1934

Memorandum for the Secretary

Dear Mr. Secretary:

There is attached hereto a memorandum prepared in accordance with your request by Colonel Philip G. Murphy, which was sent through my office for approval.

Copies of the attached memorandum have been furnished to:

Farm Credit Administration
Federal Emergency Relief Administration
Federal Surplus Relief Corporation

and approval has been indicated by representatives of these organizations as follows:

Mr. L. T. Meade, Farm Credit Administration;
Mr. F. H. Garwood, Farm Credit Administration;
Col. Lawrence Westbrook, Federal Emergency Relief Administration;
Mr. Keith Southard, Federal Surplus Relief Corporation.

Approval was indicated by having each person sign a copy of the memorandum and returning it for filing.

Respectfully submitted,

C. C. Davis,
Administrator.

Attachment.

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Agricultural Adjustment Administration
Washington, D. C.



June 25, 1934.

MEMORANDUM TO THE SECRETARY

Dear Mr. Secretary:

At your direction, there has been discussed with representatives of the Federal Emergency Relief Administration, Federal Surplus Relief Corporation, and Farm Credit Administration, the division of duties and responsibilities of the several agencies cooperating in relief activities in the drought area and the function of each agency in connection with the allocation of any expenditures from the $525,000,000 fund appropriated by the Emergency Appropriation Act, fiscal year 1935, part of which has been allocated by executive order.

1. The Federal Surplus Relief Corporation will receive from the Agricultural Adjustment Administration cattle purchased from Jones-Connally funds, and livestock purchased from funds allocated by the President.

   Such cattle will be distributed for relief purposes, as follows:

   (1) Suitable cattle, if any, will be distributed as subsistence stock.

   (2) Approximately 75,000 head per week will be shipped by the Federal Surplus Relief Corporation to commercial packing plants for slaughter and canning, with provision for storage of carcasses over and above available canning facilities until such time as facilities are available.

   (3) To State Emergency Relief Administrations for processing in plants operated as work relief projects, or by commercial packing plants.

   (4) To State Emergency Relief Administrations to be pastured for grazing prior to slaughter or redistribution.

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

Other livestock donated by you for relief purposes may be distributed in similar fashion.

It is understood there will be available $100,000,000 for the purpose of paying all feeding, handling, transportation, and processing costs after purchase by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration. Of the total, $23,000,000 has already been allocated.

II. The Federal Emergency Relief Administration will provide additional work relief for families and individuals in the drought areas, including projects to provide additional water supply in those areas now deficient in water resources.

It is understood that there will be available for this undertaking $125,000,000, of which $51,250,000 has been allocated by executive order.

In accordance with the established procedure, the Federal Emergency Relief Administration allocates funds to the State Emergency Relief Administrations. These funds are distributed to individuals as payment for work. In order to provide the families on relief rolls with sufficient amounts of money to feed livestock, which in turn provides the families with food for subsistence, funds may be advanced before the work is performed, or sufficient work may be given so that money will be available to purchase stock feed.

It has been agreed that the Federal Emergency Relief Administration, through its agencies, shall provide not in excess of $25.00 per month for maintenance of subsistence stock to destitute families eligible for relief.

Several state relief administrations and the Federal Surplus Relief Corporation are now buying stock feed for distribution.

IV. It is proposed that such purchases will be discontinued and funds advanced for the purchase of feed requirements from local dealers by individuals on relief rolls.

III. Farm Credit Administration proposes to make loans insofar as the administration of the $100,000,000 emergency fund for loans for feeding and the planting of forage crops is concerned and in addition, for the movement of cattle to grazing areas and return, and to provide for the movement of cattle to grazing areas on feeding-in-transit rates of cattle which will later move to market. The policy determined upon is to make loans on unsecured notes with non-disturbance agreements from chattel lienholders.

Other livestock donated by you for relief purposes may be distributed in similar fashion.

It is understood there will be available $20,000,000 for the purpose of paying all feeding, handling, transportation, and processing costs after purchase by the individual distributing institutions, or the total, $22,000,000 has already been allocated.

II. The Federal Emergency Relief Administration will provide additional work relief for families and individuals in the drought areas, including projects to provide adequate water supply in those areas now deficient in water resources.

It is understood that there will be available for this purpose $500,000,000, or when, $21,250,000 has been allocated by executive order.

In accordance with the established procedure, the Federal Emergency Relief Administration allocates funds to the State Emergency Relief Administrations. These funds are distributed to individuals on payroll for work. In order to provide the feeding on relief rolls with nutritious amounts of dairy to feed livestock, which is more previous the feeding with fuel for substance, funds may be advanced before the work is performed, or certificates may be given so that money will be available to purchase stock feed.

It has been agreed that the Federal Emergency Relief Administration, through its agencies, shall provide not in excess of $25,00 per month for individuals or individuals stock to distribute feeding eligible for relief.

Report given relief administrations and the Federal Emergency Relief Corporation are working about that for distribution.

It is proposed that such purchases will be discontinued and funds allowed for the purchase of feed previously from Land Banks or Institutes in relief relief.

III. Very Small Administration provides to make loans another as the administration of the $20,000 emergency fund for loans for feeding and the planting of forage crops is accepted and in addition, for the expansion of credit to provide seed and fertilizer and to provide for the planting of crops to provide seed or feeding-in-Spring's crops of cattle which will labor more to market. The policy formulated upon is to make loans to homestead owner with non-distributive expenses from capital liquidation.

Based upon information furnished by this office, the Farm Credit Administration has prepared basic tables of amounts per month to be loaned upon various classes of livestock.

Farm Credit Administration will make no loans where the initial loan is to be on a basis of less than $25.00 per month. Such cases will be handled by the Federal Emergency Relief Administration.

Where $25.00 or more per month is required for livestock feed and seed for forage crops, Farm Credit Administration will make such loans.

It is understood that the whole program is being undertaken for the relief of those heavily burdened by drought or similar conditions. At the present time the Farm Credit Administration proposes to make emergency loans from this fund only to counties designated as emergency areas and only to those whose applications are approved by local committees, upon which the county representatives of the Federal Emergency Relief Administration are represented.

It is proposed that applications for loans will be submitted to the Agricultural Drought Relief Director of the county in which the application is made by the representative of the Farm Credit Administration before the applications are submitted to the local committee for consideration and action.

Private agencies and established governmental agencies are expected to continue making advances to those who have credit facilities.

Of the $100,000,000 requested for such loans, $25,000,000 has already been allocated to the Farm Credit Administration.

IV. The functions of the Secretary of Agriculture and his agencies in connection with the administration of funds allocated by the executive order referred to above are:

(1) To survey conditions within States and Counties and on the basis of reports from properly qualified personnel to determine which counties shall be included in drought areas.

[illegible]

[illegible] Commission Provisional by 1011 effing, the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

(2) The purchase and conservation of seed for future crop plantings in drought areas.

For this purpose, a fund of $25,000,000 has been appropriated, all of which has been allocated.

(3) The purchase of livestock for donation to the Federal Surplus Relief Corporation for relief distribution.

For this purpose, there was requested $75,000,000, of which $18,750,000 has been allocated.

This amount is in addition to the sum of $100,000,000 appropriated under the Jones-Connally amendment and such part of the appropriation under the LaFollette amendment as is available for elimination of disease, probably $50,000,000.

(4) The movement of animals, if necessary, to assist in preserving the livestock industry of the United States, when it appears that without such action desirable breeding stock may be slaughtered.

This item contemplates the purchase and movement to grazing areas or feeding areas of superior stock, to prevent destruction or waste of such stock, the disposition thereof to be determined later at the discretion of the Secretary. It is intended that every effort shall first be made to aid and assist owners of such stock to secure financing and continue their ownership of such superior stock.

(5) It is proposed that as a measure of assistance to agriculture, and for the purpose of minimizing unwarranted price increases in feed stuffs, there be set up a regulating and control agency by which all requirements for feed and roughage in counties and states of the drought area may be compared with known available supplies above requirements in other

(a) The production and conservation of meat for the future over plentiful in Canada's arsenal.

For this purpose, a fund of $50,000,000 has been appropriated, all of which has been allocated.

(b) The provision of livestock for breeding in the Federal Empire Dairy Farmer Compensation for dairy farmers.

For this purpose, there has been appropriated $20,000,000, of which $10,000,000 has been allocated.

This amount is in addition to the sum of $100,000,000 appropriated under the Agricultural Commodity Assistance and such part of the appropriation under the Agricultural Assistance Act as is available for stimulation of dairy, probably $20,000,000.

(c) The purchase of metals, if necessary, to assist in promoting the livestock industry of the United States, when it appears that efforts such action quantity breeding stock may be stimulated.

This item encompasses the provision and assistance in putting areas of fertile arable of superior value, to produce harvestable or which of such value, the cultivation thereof to be determined later at the discretion of the Secretary. It is intended that every effort shall first be made to aid and assist owners of such stock to secure financing and continue their ownership of such superior stock.

(d) It is proposed that in a number of instances in Australia, and for the purpose of utilizing accumulated grain industry is that effects, there is not by a regulating and assistant agency to which all requirements for feed and products in operation and sales of the Dairy area may be assessed with known available supplies where productivity is other

areas. By voluntary cooperation of all trade agencies, allocated purchases of requirements in various drought sections or communities to various markets and on the basis of competition. To arrange for the fulfillment of requirements on the best price basis with low service charges to be paid only to the final distributor, who will be assured of cash payment and prompt delivery by previous coordinated efforts of feed dealers and county committees to determine community feed needs and to provide sufficient funds from three sources:

1. The citizen with his own funds,

2. The citizen borrowing from Farm Credit,

3. The citizen receiving funds from the Federal Emergency Relief Administration,

all to be ready to accept delivery upon arrival of cars and prepared to pay local dealer upon delivery.

Such a Feed and Forage Regulating Office has been instituted within the Drought Relief Service and is prepared to function. The matter has been carefully presented and discussed with representatives of the trade, representatives of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, the Bureau of the Department of Agriculture, the Federal Emergency Relief Administration, and the Farm Credit Administration, all of whom have united in the recommendation that the proposed coordination be attempted, and who have all expressed the belief that it is desirable, feasible, and workable with great possible benefits.

The representatives of the Federal Emergency Relief Administration and Farm Credit Administration have urged that it be undertaken.

(6) Funds for the movement of animals and operation of the proposed service must come from the $25,000,000 allocated by the President for seed or from the $75,000,000 appropriated for the purchase of livestock.

[illegible] Inspectorate of all trade agencies, allocation procedures of requirements in various foreign countries or commodities by various agencies and on the basis of conferences. In arranging for the fulfillment of requirements on the best price basis with low service charges to be paid only to the final distributors, who will be capable of such payment and strong financing for promotion coordinated efforts of food quality and security programs to determine economically feed crops and to provide nutritious foods from these crops.

1. The citizens with his own funds.

2. The citizens borrowing from private credit.

3. The citizens receiving funds from the Federal Inspectorate Federal Emergency Relief Administration.

All so be ready to assure military upon arrival of some and prepared to pay based foreign trade factory.

Such a great and former Population Office has been instituted within the Ministry of Interior and is prepared to function. The matter has been carefully presented and discussed with representatives of the various organizations of the United States Chamber of Commerce, the Federal Administration, the Ministry of the Interior, the Federal Inspectorate, all the Food Quality Administration, all of whom have stated in the resolutions that the proposed constitution be adopted, and they have all expressed the belief that it is practicable, feasible, and consistent with great practical benefits.

The representatives of the Federal Inspectorate Relief Administration and Food Quality Administration have stated that it be approved.

(2) Funds for the payment of salaries and operation of the proposed service must come from the 4%, 5%, 6% allocated by the Swedish for meat or from the 20%, 25% appropriated for the purchase of livestock.

The executive order reads "to meet the emergency and necessity for relief in stricken agricultural areas, there is hereby allocated to the Secretary of Agriculture or such agency as he may designate, the sum of $43,750,000 for the purchase, sale, gift or other disposition of seed, feed, and livestock, and for the transportation thereof."

7. No reference is made herein to the program of the Civilian Conservation Corps, nor to the land purchase program of the Federal Emergency Relief Administration.

Copy of the executive order attached.

Respectfully submitted,

Philip C. Murphy,
Associate Director,
Drought Relief Service.

Enclosure.

EXECUTIVE ORDER

ALLOCATING FUNDS TO MEET THE EMERGENCY AND NECESSITY FOR RELIEF IN STRICKEN AGRICULTURAL AREAS.

By virtue of, and pursuant to, the authority vested in me by the "Emergency Appropriation Act, Fiscal Year 1935," appropriating $525,000,000 to meet the emergency and necessity for relief in stricken agricultural areas, there is hereby allocated to the Director of Emergency Conservation work for the establishment and maintenance of Civilian Conservation Corps Camps, the sum of $12,500,000; to the Farm Credit Administration for making loans to farmers for seed, feed, freight, summer fallowing, and similar purposes, under such terms and conditions as the Governor thereof may prescribe, the sum of $25,000,000; to the Federal Emergency Relief Administration for making grants to States the sum of $56,250,000, and for the purpose of increasing employment through the purchase of lands in the stricken areas, the sum of $12,500,000; and to the Secretary of Agriculture or such agency as he may designate the sum of $43,750,000 for the purchase, sale, gift, or other disposition of seed, feed, and livestock, and for transportation thereof.

/s/ FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT

June 25, 1934.

(No. 6747)

SECTION 2. [illegible]

ILLUSTRATIVE PROGRAM TO SHOW THE EMERGENCY
AND PERMANENT PER PERSONS IN [illegible]
ADMINISTRATIVE AREAS.

(a) Provided, and provided, the authority vested in
and by the Emergency Appropriation Act, Fiscal Year 1947,
appropriating $500,000,000 to meet the emergency and extraor-
dinary relief in stricken agricultural areas, there is hereby
appropriated to the Director of Emergency Conservation Work
for the establishment and maintenance of Civilian Conservation
Corps Camps, the sum of $25,000,000; to the Farm Security Ad-
ministration for making loans to farmers for seed, feed,
fertilizer, farmer fellowship, and similar purposes, under such
terms and conditions as the Secretary shall deem necessary, the
sum of $50,000,000; to the Federal Emergency Relief Ad-
ministration for making grants to States the sum of $50,000,000,
and for the purpose of supplementing employment through the pur-
chase of labor in the stricken areas, the sum of $25,000,000;
and to the Secretary of Agriculture or such agency as he may
designate the sum of $10,000,000 for the purchase, sale, gift,
or other disposition of seed, feed, and fertilizer, and the
transportation thereof.

(b) Provided, [illegible]

[illegible]

June 22, 1936.

[illegible]

APPENDIX V - EXHIBIT 5

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ADMINISTRATION
WASHINGTON, D.C.

August 17, 1934.

MEMORANDUM OF ORGANIZATION
FOR DROUGHT RELIEF

General Organization
To Meet Drought Conditions

(1) The President's Drought Committee.

| | |
|---|---|
| Honorable Henry A. Wallace, | Secretary of Agriculture. |
| Honorable Chester C. Davis, | Administrator, Agricultural Adjustment Administration. |
| Honorable Harry L. Hopkins, | Administrator, Federal Emergency Relief Administration. |
| Honorable Wm. I. Myers, | Governor, Farm Credit Administration. |

(2) Livestock Feed Committee.

| | |
|---|---|
| Dr. Calvin B. Hoover, | Chairman. |
| Col. Philip G. Murphy, | Vice-Chairman. |
| Col. Lawrence Westbrook, | (W.F.R.A.) |
| Mr. Keith Southard, | (F.S.R.C.) |
| Mr. A. T. Esgate, | (F. C. A.) |
| Mr. G. R. Arnold, | (F. C. A.) |
| Dr. C. W. Warburton, | |
| Dr. J. R. Mohler, | |
| Mr. W. F. Callander. | |

(3) The Executive Secretary of the President's Drought Committee shall be ex officio the Chairman of the Livestock Feed Committee.

APPENDIX 2 - EXHIBIT 3

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ADMINISTRATION
Washington, D.C.

August 27, 1934.

MEMORANDUM ON CONSULTATION
FOR REGIONAL STAFF

Natural Emergencies
Or Most Pressing Problems

(1) The President's Pressing Questions.

Honorable Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture.

Honorable Chester C. Davis, Administrator,
Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

Honorable Harry L. Hopkins, Administrator,
Federal Emergency Relief Administration.

Honorable M. L. Wilson, Director,
Land Utilization Administration.

(2) Livestock Food Questions.

Dr. Calvin W. Carter, Chairman.
Mr. Philip G. Kirmse, Vice-Chairman.
Mr. Lawrence Westbrook, (T.E.R.A.)
Mr. Ralph Peterson, (T.E.R.A.)
Mr. A. T. Sabin, (E. R. A.)
Mr. C. E. Lovell, (E. R. A.)
Dr. I. T. Wertenbaker,
Dr. A. E. Taylor,
Mr. F. F. Halliday.

(3) The Executive Secretary of the President's Drought Committee
shall be an ex officio the Chairman of the Livestock Food Committee.

(4) The Livestock Feed Committee shall function as the coordinating channel for the agencies engaged in drought relief, the Federal Emergency Relief Administration, Farm Credit Administration, Agricultural Adjustment Administration, and the Department of Agriculture.

(5) The Committee shall inform itself as to all phases of the drought and formulate plans for relieving distress due to the drought. It shall recommend general policies to the President's Committee and when approved shall arrange the division of functions between the several agencies and endeavor to prevent overlapping of duties or neglect of any phase of the problem. It shall arrange for close coordination of the work of the agencies in states and counties.

Organization
Within the Department of Agriculture

I. 1. A Drought Plans Committee is charged with the responsibility of recommending action to most effectively meet the serious agricultural situation in drought areas.

2. This Committee shall be constantly advised of the recommendations and decisions of the President's Drought Committee, and shall arrange that any duty assigned to Agriculture by the President's Committee and approved by the Secretary shall be acted upon by itself or allocated to one of the special committees. The Chairman of the Drought Plans Committee shall be a member of the Livestock Feed Committee.

3. Other committees such as the

Area Designation Committee, the
Food Survey Committee, the
Seed Conservation Committee, the
Feed and Forage Committee, the
Livestock Purchase Committee

shall furnish to the Drought Plans Committee copies of all reports and recommendations of such committees. The chairman of each special committee shall be ex officio a member of the Drought Plans Committee.

(4) The Livestock Feed Committee shall function as the coordinating committee for the agencies engaged in drought relief, the Federal Emergency Relief Administration, Farm Credit Administration, Agricultural Extension Service, Agricultural Adjustment Administration, and the Department of Agriculture.

(5) The Committee shall inform itself as to all phases of the drought and formulate plans for relieving distress due to the drought. It shall recommend priority policies to the President's Committee and when appointed shall arrange the division of functions between the several agencies and endeavor to prevent overlapping of duties or neglect of any phase of the problem. It shall arrange for close coordination of the work of the agencies in states and counties.

## Organization
## Work of the Committee of Direction

1. A Drought Plans Committee is charged with the responsibility of recommending action to work effectively next the serious agricultural situation in drought areas.

2. This Committee shall be constantly apprised of the recommendations and decisions of the President's Drought Committee, and shall arrange that any data assigned to agriculture by the President's Committee and approved by the Secretary shall be acted upon by itself or allocated to one of the special committees. The Chairman of the Drought Plans Committee shall be a member of the Livestock Feed Committee.

3. Other committees may be the

Area Designation Committee, the
Feed Survey Committee, the
Feed Conservation Committee, the
Hay and Forage Committee, the
Livestock Purchase Committee

shall function in the Drought Plans Committee details of all reports and recommendations of such committees. The chairmen of such special committee shall be ex officio a member of the Drought Plans Committee.

(5) The Secretary's representative of the Livestock Feed Committee shall be an ex officio member of the Committee of Direction.

4. The Drought Plans Committee and other committees such as those named above shall report through the chairman of the respective committees to the Director, Commodities Division, Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

5. The Drought Plans Committee shall make such recommendations to the Director, Commodities Division upon the reports of the other committees as shall appear necessary or desirable to effect complete coordination within one general plan for Agriculture, and in harmony with the joint program Federal Emergency Relief Administration, Farm Credit Administration, and Agriculture.

II. 6. Upon approval of the Administrator and the Secretary, the Director, Commodities Division, shall put into effect plans recommended by the Committees.

7. The County and State Organization comprising State and County Directors and County Committees to be organized by and under the control of the Director of Extension.

8. Bureau of Animal Industry Functions -
Cattle inspection, approval of appraisal and condemnation proceedings, acceptance of cattle for Government, and will obtain receipts from Federal Surplus Relief Corporation when cattle are delivered, Bureau of Animal Industry functions to be directed from Washington.

9. Livestock Purchase to be directed by the Cattle and Sheep Section, with the Chief of the Section in charge of field operations with suitable staff in the field and offices in Washington.

10. Conservation and methods of assembling and distributing feed and forage shall be carried out by a Feed and Forage Section with necessary field offices and offices in Washington.

11. Seed Procurement to be carried out by the Commodities Purchase Section.

12. Payments for purchases to be made after audit of vouchers by representatives of the Comptroller.

13. The preparation of purchase orders, the preparation of letters of agreement to donate and the donation of livestock or other commodities to the Federal Surplus Relief Corporation and/or Federal Emergency Relief Administration, the arrangement for such delivery, the accumulation of records of purchase and of transfer;

6. The Joint Plans Committee and other committees such as those named above shall report through the chairman of the appropriate committee to the Director, Commodity Stabilization, Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

7. The Joint Plans Committee shall make such recommendations to the Director, Commodity Stabilization Division upon the reports of the other committees as shall appear necessary or desirable to effect complete coordination within the general plan for Stabilization, and in harmony with the joint program Federal Emergency Relief Administration, Farm Credit Administration, and Agriculture.

12. 8. Upon approval of the Administrator and the Secretary, the Director, Commodity Stabilization, shall put into effect plans recommended by the committees.

7. The County and State Organizations supplying State and County Directors and County Committees to be organized by and under the control of the Director of Extension.

8. Bureau of Animal Industry Functions -
Cattle inspection, approval of material and maintenance plan procedure, accountance of cattle for Government, are will obtain receipts from Federal Surplus Relief Corporation when cattle are delivered, Bureau of Animal Industry functions to be directed from Washington.

9. Livestock problems to be directed by the Cattle and Sheep Section, with the Chief of the Section in charge of field operations with activity right in the field and offices in Washington.

10. Concentration and methods of assembling and distributing feed and forage shall be carried out by a Feed and Forage Section with necessary field offices and offices in Washington.

11. Seed Procurement to be carried out by the Commodities Purchase Section.

12. Payments for purchases to be made after audit of vouchers by representatives of the Comptroller.

13. The principles of purchase stocks, the procedure of letting of agreement to trade and the acceptance of liberal or other commodities to the Federal Surplus Relief Corporation and/or Federal Emergency Relief Administration, the arrangement for such delivery, the accumulation of records of purchases and of transfer;

comparison of the records of purchase and transfer with records of payment, and the preparation of combined reports of acquisition and disposition of property shall be the responsibility of the Commodities Purchase Section.

III. 15. The Drought Plans Committee - Dr. C. W. Warburton, Chairman

Dr. H. R. Tolley
Dr. J. R. Mohler
Dr. N. A. Olsen
Mr. S. B. Thorne
Mr. E. P. Trant
Mr. J. F. Cox
Mr. R. C. McChord
Mr. A. H. Lauterbach
Dr. Mordecai Ezekiel
Col. Philip G. Murphy

16. The Area Designation Committee - Dr. Nils A. Olsen, Chairman

Dr. C. W. Warburton
with assistants from the
Bureau of Agricultural Economics and
Extension Service.

17. The Seed Conservation Committee - Mr. J. F. Cox, Chairman

Dr. C. W. Warburton
Dr. N. A. Olsen
Dr. M. A. McCall
Col. Philip G. Murphy

18. The Livestock Purchase Committee - Mr. S. B. Thorne, Chairman

Dr. Mordecai Ezekiel
Dr. J. R. Mohler
Dr. O. E. Reed
Mr. A. H. Lauterbach
Mr. R. C. McChord
Col. Philip G. Murphy

19. The Food Survey Committee - Dr. Mordecai Ezekiel, Chairman

Dr. H. R. Wellman
Dr. Louise Stanley
Dr. Hazel Stiebeling
Miss Miriam Birdseye
Mr. C. A. Burmeister
Dr. O. E. Reed
Dr. L. H. Bean
Mr. Thomas C. Blaisdell
Mr. P. L. Koenig
Dr. E. W. Gaumnitz
Col. Philip G. Murphy

inspections of the records of purchase and transfer with respect to payment, and the inventories of consumed reports of equipment and disposition of property shall be the responsibility of the Commodities Purchase Section.

III. 16. The Annual Plans Committee - Dr. J. F. Warkentin, Chairman

Dr. L. A. Kelly
Dr. J. H. Moyer
Dr. R. A. Olsen
Mr. G. B. Thorne
Mr. D. P. Trott
Mr. J. F. Cox
Mr. R. C. McClure
Dr. A. E. Lundstrom
Dr. Stewart Wallis
Col. Philip G. Murphy

17. The Farm Management Committee - Dr. Wm. A. Olsen, Chairman

Dr. G. W. Warkentin
Dr. M. A. Olsen
Dr. M. A. McCall
Col. Philip G. Murphy

18. The Livestock Systems Committee - Dr. J. C. Thorne, Chairman

Dr. Mordecai Ezekiel
Dr. J. C. Miller
Dr. G. E. Mead
Mr. A. H. Lautzenheiser
Mr. R. C. McClure
Col. Philip G. Murphy

19. The Feed Survey Committee - Dr. Stewart Wallis, Chairman

Dr. J. A. Hellman
Dr. Louise Stanley
Dr. Hazel Stiebeling
Miss Miriam Birdseye
Mr. O. A. Hammerstrom
Dr. O. E. Mead
Dr. L. M. Tuma
Mr. Thomas C. Blackburn
Dr. J. L. Steele
Dr. L. V. Benedik
Col. Philip G. Murphy

20. The Food and Forage Committee - Mr. D. F. Grant, Chairman.

Mr. R. E. Gallagher
Mr. T. L. Hawley
Mr. C. A. Dillier
Mr. C. W. Cochran
Mr. S. S. Parker
Dr. H. W. Hochbaum
Col. Philip G. Murphy

(s) Chester C. Davis
Administrator

(s) H. A. Wallace
Secretary

July 15, 1935.

APPENDIX F - EXHIBIT 6

July 15, 1935.

This memorandum supersedes one dated August 17, 1934

MEMORANDUM TO THE SECRETARY

Dear Mr. Secretary:

(1) The President's Drought Committee

In accordance with my recent conversation with you and my understanding that you desire that I should continue as Chairman of the Drought Coordinating Committee and Secretary of the President's Drought Committee and Governor Myers' acquiescence, I have prepared a memorandum which is attached hereto for your signature and the signatures of the other members of the President's Drought Committee.Harry L. Hopkins, Administrator,
Federal Emergency Relief Administration

Because of the various shifts in personnel during the past year the Drought Coordinating Committee membership has been somewhat changed and it appears to me desirable that you approve this memorandum which represents the present membership of the Drought Coordinating Committee in accordance with the desires of the several agencies and the President's Drought Committee. This organization is in accordance with the action of the most recent meeting in your office.retary

Very truly yours,

(2) Drought Coordinating Committee

Col. Philip G. Murphy, Chairman, Farm Credit Administration
Mr. Calvin B. Hoover, Philip G. Murphy,
Executive Secretary,
Mr. Lawrence Westbrook, President's Drought Committee.
Mr. Byrom Vaughan,
Dr. C. W. Warburton, Extension Service
Captain Carroll Power, Agricultural Adjustment Administration
PGM:HV

MEMORANDUM FOR THE SECRETARY

Dear Mr. Secretary:

In accordance with my recent conversation with you, and my realizing that you desire that I should acquaint me Chairman of the Drought Coordinating Committee and Secretary of the President's Drought Committee and Governor Myers' acquaintance, I have prepared a memorandum which is attached herein for your signature and the signature of the other members of the President's Drought Committee.

Because of the various units is involved during the past year the Drought Coordinating Committee memorandum has been somewhat changed and it appears to be desirable that you express this memorandum which represents the several memberships of the Drought Coordinating Committee in conference with the heads of the several agencies and the President's Drought Committee. This arrangement is in accordance with the notes of the last Drought meeting in your office.

Very truly yours,

Philip D. Murphy,
Executive Secretary,
President's Drought Committee.

Enc.:

July 15, 1935.

MEMORANDUM OF ORGANIZATION
FOR DROUGHT RELIEF
AND FOR RELIEF OF
STRICKEN AGRICULTURAL AREAS

This memorandum supersedes one dated August 17, 1934.

General Organization

(1) The President's Drought Committee

| | |
|---|---|
| Honorable Henry A. Wallace, | Secretary of Agriculture |
| Honorable Chester C. Davis, | Administrator, Agricultural Adjustment Administration |
| Honorable Harry L. Hopkins, | Administrator, Federal Emergency Relief Administration |
| Honorable Wm. I. Myers, | Governor, Farm Credit Administration |
| Honorable Rexford Tugwell, As Adviser | Administrator Resettlement Administration |
| Colonel Philip G. Murphy, Executive Secretary | Farm Credit Administration. |

(2) Drought Coordinating Committee

| | |
|---|---|
| Col. Philip G. Murphy, | Chairman, Farm Credit Administration |
| Dr. Calvin B. Hoover, | Agricultural Adjustment Administration |
| Col. Lawrence Westbrook, | Federal Emergency Relief Administration |
| Mr. Norman Monaghan, | Farm Credit Administration |
| Dr. C. W. Warburton, | Extension Service |
| Captain Carroll Power, | Agricultural Adjustment Administration |

July 16, 1934.

# MEMORANDUM OF INSTRUCTIONS
# FOR HOUSEHOLD DEALERS
# AND FIRM DEALERS IN
# MILKING MACHINES AND

This memorandum supersedes the order August 17, 1933.

## General Instructions

### (1) The Presidential Advisory Committee

Honorable Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture.

Honorable Chester C. Davis, Administrator,
Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

Honorable Harry L. Hopkins, Administrator,
Federal Emergency Relief Administration.

Honorable Wm. L. Myers, Governor,
Farm Credit Administration.

Honorable Jerome Frank, Administrator
Resettlement Administration.

Colonel Philip C. Murphy, Farm Credit Administration.
Executive Secretary

### (2) Account Certification Committee

Col. Philip C. Murphy, Chairman, Farm Credit Administration
Dr. Calvin B. Hoover, Agricultural Adjustment Administration
Col. Lawrence Westbrook, Federal Emergency Relief Administration
Mr. Jerome Kanapan, Farm Credit Administration
Dr. E. W. Kurtzman, Resettlement Service
Captain Harold Tyler, Agricultural Adjustment Administration

(2)

Drought Coordinating Committee (Continued)

| | |
|---|---|
| Dr. J. R. Mohler, | Bureau of Animal Industry |
| Mr. W. F. Callander, | Bureau of Agricultural Economics |
| Mr. Hugh H. Bennett, | Soil Conservation Service |
| Mr. Frederick H. Bartlett, | Resettlement Administration |

(3) The Drought Coordinating Committee shall function as the agent for coordinating the activities of the Federal Emergency Relief Administration, Farm Credit Administration, Agricultural Adjustment Administration, Department of Agriculture and Resettlement Administration in relieving distress in stricken agricultural areas.

(4) The Committee shall inform itself as to all phases of conditions in stricken agricultural areas and shall formulate plans for relieving distress due to such conditions. It shall recommend general policies to the President's Committee and when approved shall arrange the division of functions between the several agencies and endeavor to prevent overlapping of duties or neglect of any phase of the problem. It shall arrange for close and harmonious cooperation of the representatives of the various agencies in carrying on field activities in the various states and counties.

R. G. Tugwell
Acting Secretary of Agriculture

Chester C. Davis
Administrator
Agricultural Adjustment Administration

Harry L. Hopkins
Administrator
Federal Emergency Relief Administration

W. I. Myers
Governor
Farm Credit Administration

R. G. Tugwell
Administrator,
Resettlement Administration

Advisory Committee (Continued)

Dr. J. R. Mohler, Bureau of Animal Industry
Mr. T. J. Dallmeyer, Bureau of Agricultural Economics
Mr. Hugh H. Bennett, Soil Conservation Service
Mr. Frederick P. Martlett, Resettlement Administration

(3) The Drought Coordinating Committee shall function as the agent for coordinating the activities of the Federal Emergency Relief Administration, Farm Credit Administration, Agricultural Adjustment Administration, Department of Agriculture and Resettlement Administration in relieving distress in stricken agricultural areas.

(4) The Committee shall inform itself as to all phases of conditions in stricken agricultural areas and shall formulate plans for relieving distress due to such conditions. It shall recommend practical policies to the President's Committee and when so approved shall arrange the activities of the various bureaus and agencies and whenever it proves practicable of duties or employes of any bureau of the problem. It shall arrange for place and personnel representatives of the various agencies in carrying on field activities in the various states and counties.

E. G. Tugwell
Acting Secretary of Agriculture

Chester C. Davis
Administrator
Agricultural Adjustment Administration

Harry L. Hopkins
Administrator
Federal Emergency Relief Administration

W. I. Myers
Governor
Farm Credit Administration

E. C. Tomlin
Administrator
Resettlement Administration

# A P P E N D I X  F

EXHIBIT 7. - Tariffs -
315-A - Livestock
328-B - Feed

(To be completed)

# APPENDIX G. CONTENTS